

THE
New Universal
GAZETTEER;
OR, MODERN
Geographical Index.

CONTAINING
A CONCISE DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, COUNTIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, RIVERS—
&c. &c.

IN
The Known World;

THEIR
GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, AND RELIGION;
OF THE INHABITANTS,

WITH
THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, PRODUCE, REVENUE, TRADE,
MANUFACTURES, &c. OF THE DIFFERENT

Countries.

INCLUDING A FULL ACCOUNT OF
THE COUNTIES, COUNTIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c. OF
England and Scotland.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SIX ELEGANT MAPS.

THE SECOND EDITION,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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FOR
ADFUTE, J. DICKSON, W. CREECH, AND P. LEITCH.
MDCCXCVL

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THIS New Gazetteer is carefully compiled from preceding works of a similar nature, assisted by the various books of voyages, travels, &c. that have lately appeared. To render it as generally useful as possible to common readers, the towns and villages of England and Scotland have been more particularly dwelt upon. The work, it is trusted, will be found to contain as much useful and important information as any production on the same plan, with an equal portion of originality. Many of the articles are new, and a number of those compiled from other works have been considerably enlarged and improved.

• *The very favourable reception given to the first impression of this work has induced the Compiler to bestow every possible attention on this new edition. Many deficiencies have been supplied, great additions made, and the political alterations that have occurred in different countries attended to, as much as the nature of the work would admit.*

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a science describing the surface of the earth, its figure, magnitude, and position. To attain a complete knowledge of it, an acquaintance with astronomy is necessary; but the elementary treatises on both sciences are now so numerous, and so generally taught, that it is unnecessary to enter deeper into the subject, in a work of this nature, than to explain the terms and technical phrases which are in general use.

Of the Shape, Motion, and Magnitude of the Earth.

The Earth, though called a globe, is not perfectly round, but is widened at the Equator, and flattened at the poles; so that its diameter from east to west is about thirty miles longer than from north to south. Its figure is an oblate spheroid. It moves round the sun once in a year. This is called the earth's annual motion, to which we are indebted for the difference in the length of the days and nights, and for the variety in the seasons. The diameter of the earth's orbit is 190,346,000 miles. And since the circumference of a circle is to its diameter as 355 is to 113, the circumference of the earth's orbit is 507,087,646 miles. And as the earth describes this orbit in 365 days and 6 hours (or in 8766 hours), it is plain that it travels at the rate of 68,217 miles every hour; so that its velocity in its orbit is at least 142 times as great as the velocity of a cannon-ball, supposing the ball to move through eight miles in a minute, which it is found to do nearly. At this rate, it would take 22 years and 228 days for a cannon-ball to go from this earth to the sun.

The earth is 25,038 miles in circumference; and, by turning on its axis once in twenty-four hours from west to east, causes a continual succession of day and night, according as either side is turned to or from the sun; and occasions an

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

apparent motion of the sun and heavenly bodies from east to west. This is called the earth's *diurnal* or *daily* motion, by which the inhabitants on the equator are carried 1040 miles every hour.

That the earth is round like a globe is evident: *First*, from its having been circumnavigated or sailed round by Magellan, Sir Francis Drake, Lord Anson, Captain Cook, and others. *Secondly*, From its shadow in eclipses of the moon, which shadow is bounded by a circular line.

As the earth is round, and habitable on all sides, it will doubtless appear strange, that persons can stand directly opposite to us on the other side. But this will easily be conceived, when it is considered that the earth attracts all bodies, on or near its surface, towards its centre equally on all sides. If so, the people who are opposite to us stand as firm as we do.

Of the Circles, &c. of the Terraqueous Globe.

Every great circle is supposed to be divided into 360 degrees, and each degree into 60 equal parts called minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds, &c.

The poles are two points on the surface of the terraqueous globe, diametrically opposite to each other, one called the north pole, the other the south pole.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth, and connecting the two poles.

The equator is a great circle of the earth equally distant from each pole, dividing the terraqueous globe into two equal parts; one called the northern hemisphere, in which is the north pole; the other, containing the south pole, is termed the southern hemisphere.

The meridians are great circles passing through both the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles. Every point on the surface of the earth has its proper meridian, so that their number is almost infinite.

The horizon is a great circle dividing the world into two hemispheres, the one upper and visible, the other lower and invisible. The horizon is of two kinds, sensible and rational. The former is a circle, the plane of which is supposed to touch the spherical surface of the earth in the place of the spectator, whose horizon it is, and to be continued to the heavens. The latter, or rational horizon, is a circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, parallel to the plane of the sensible horizon, continued to the heavens. The horizons, though really different, coincide when applied to heavenly objects; the earth being so small in comparison of the immense largeness of the sphere of the heavens, that the distance between them cannot be measured by any observation.

The latitude of any place is its distance from the equator, reckoned in degrees and parts of a degree on the meridian. If the place lie on the north side of the equator, it is said to lie in north latitude; if on the south, in south latitude.

Parallels of latitude are circles drawn parallel to the equator. Every place on the earth has its parallel of latitude; and all places that are at the same distance from, and on the same side of the equator, have the same parallel of latitude.

Difference of latitude is an arch of the meridian intercepted between two parallels of latitude, and shews how far one of them is to the north or south of the other. Thus, if one place lie in the latitude of 20. 10. N. and the other in 35. 16. N. the difference of latitude between them is 15. 6. that is, one of the places is 15. 6. north of the other. The difference of latitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

Longitude

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Longitude of any place on the earth is expressed by an arch of the equator, shewing the east or west distance of the meridian of that place from some fixed meridian, where the longitude is supposed to begin.

Difference of longitude is an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridians of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward of the other.

As longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence both eastward and westward, till they meet at the same meridian on the opposite point, therefore the difference of longitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

Of the division of the Earth into Zones and Climates.

A zone is a broad space on the earth included between two parallels of latitude.

There are five zones; namely, one torrid, two frigid, and two temperate. They are called by these appellations, from the quality of the heat and cold to which their situations are liable.

The torrid is that portion of the earth, over every part of which the sun is perpendicular at one time of the year or other.

This zone is about 47 degrees in breadth, extending to about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on each side of the equator: The parallel of latitude terminating the limits in the northern hemisphere, is called the tropic of Cancer; and in the southern hemisphere, the limiting parallel is called the tropic of Capricorn. The ancients imagined this tract of the earth to be uninhabitable, on account of the heat of the sun; but experience has shewn that they were mistaken.

The frigid zones are those regions about the poles, where the sun does not rise for some days, nor set for some days in the year.

These zones extend round the poles to the distance of about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. That in the northern hemisphere is called the north frigid zone, and is bounded by a parallel of latitude called the arctic circle; and the other in the southern hemisphere, the south frigid zone, the parallel of latitude bounding it being called the antarctic circle.

The temperate zones are those spaces of the earth contained between the torrid and frigid zones.

Climate is a space upon the surface of the earth contained between two parallels of latitude, where the difference between the longest day in each parallel is half an hour.

Of the Natural Division of the Earth,

By the natural division of the earth, is meant the parts on its surface formed by nature; such as continents, oceans, islands, seas, rivers, mountains, and the like.

The surface of the terraqueous globe is naturally divided into land and water.

The former is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, and mountains.

The latter, or water, is divided into oceans, seas, gulfs or bays, straits, lakes, creeks, harbours, roads, channels, and rivers.

A continent, or, as it is frequently called, Terra Firma, or mainland, is a very large tract, comprehending several contiguous countries, kingdoms, or states.

An

An island is a part of dry land surrounded by water.

A peninsula is a part of dry land encompassed by water, except a narrow neck which joins it to some other land.

An isthmus is the neck joining the peninsula to the adjacent land, and forms the passage between them.

A promontory is a mountain stretching itself into the sea, the extremity whereof is called a cape or head-land.

A mountain is a part of the land more elevated than the adjacent country, whereby it is seen at a greater distance than the neighbouring lower lands.

An ocean is a vast collection of salt water, separating the continents from each other, and washing their borders or shores.

A sea is a branch of the ocean, flowing between some parts of the continent, or separating an island from the mainland.

A gulf or bay is a part of the ocean or sea, contained between two shores, and every where environed by the land, except its entrance, where it communicates with other bays, seas, or oceans.

A strait is a narrow passage by which there is a communication between a gulf and its neighbouring sea, or joining one part of the sea or ocean to another.

A lake is a collection of waters contained in some hollow or cavity in an inland place, of a large extent, and every where surrounded with land, having no visible communication with the ocean.

A creek is a narrow part or arm of the sea running a little way into the land.

A harbour is generally the mouth of a river, where ships may ride safe from storms.

A road is a place defended from most winds by some island or head-land, affording shelter and good anchorage for ships.

A channel is an arm of the sea running between two shores, and broader than a strait.

Rivers are streams of water flowing chiefly from the mountains, and running in long narrow channels or cavities through the land, till they either fall into the sea, or into other rivers, which at last discharge their waters into the sea.

The continents are generally reckoned four; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. But to these may be added two others, the Terra Arctica or northern continent, and the Terra Antartica or southern continent. And the continent of America is generally divided into two parts, called North and South America.

The Terra Arctica, Europe, and Asia, lie all in the northern hemisphere, together with some parts of Africa and America: the other parts of the two continents, and also the Terra Antartica, lie in the southern hemisphere.

The number of oceans are five, namely, the Northern, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern.

The Atlantic ocean is usually divided into two parts, one called the North Atlantic ocean, and the other the South Atlantic or Ethiopic ocean.

The Northern ocean stretches to the northward of Europe, Asia, and America, towards the north pole.

The Atlantic ocean lies between the continents of Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

The part of the North Atlantic ocean lying between Europe and America is often called the Western ocean.

The Pacific ocean, or as it is sometimes called the South Sea, is bounded

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by the western and north-west shores of America, and by the eastern and north-east shores of Asia.

The Indian ocean washes the shores of the eastern coasts of Africa, and those of the south of Asia, and is bounded on the east by the India Islands and the southern continent.

The Southern ocean extends to the southward of Asia and America, towards the south pole.

Of the Political Division of the Earth.

By the political division of the earth is meant the different countries, empires, kingdoms, states, and other denominations established by men, either by the ambition of tyrants, or for the sake of good government.

The earth is divided into four principal parts, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and these into various parts, according as the power of different princes has prevailed. Sometimes one large empire has comprehended astonishing tracts of country, and given laws to the greatest part of the known world. At others, those vast empires have been subdivided into a great variety of small states and kingdoms, enjoying their own governors, liberties, and laws.

Hence the political division of the earth is continually fluctuating, though the natural division is always the same. Nor is this the only difficulty that attends the political division of the earth; the names of places change with their inhabitants, so that it is often difficult to determine the true situation of cities, rivers, mountains, promontories, and the like, mentioned by ancient writers.

Length of Miles in different Countries.

English statute mile contains 5280 feet, and the Turkish, Italian, and Old oman mile nearly the same.

Arabian mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ English.

Scots and Irish $1\frac{1}{4}$ English.

Indian almost 3 English.

Dutch, Spanish, and Polish $3\frac{1}{4}$ English.

German upwards of 4 English, ~~some say 4, some 5~~

Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian, from 5 to 6 English.

Friegh common league near 3 English.

English marine league 3 English.

The following Tables exhibit the latest and most accurate account of the grand divisions of the World.

EUROPE.

<i>Grand Divisions of Europe.</i>	<i>Area of these States in square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants in each square mile.</i>	<i>Public Revenue in Sterling money.</i>
Russia (in Europe),	1,104,976	20,000,000	20	L. 5,800,000
Sweden,	209,392	3,000,000	14	1,300,000
Denmark,	182,400	2,200,000	12	1,000,000
Poland & Lithuania,	160,800	8,500,000	53	
Germany,	192,000	26,000,000	135	" "
The kingdom of Prussia alone, }	22,144	1,500,000	67	3,600,000
France,	163,200	24,800,000	152	18,000,000
Holland,	10,000	2,360,000	236	4,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland, }	100,928	11,000,000	109	14,500,000
Switzerland,	15,296	1,500,000	117	
Italy,	90,000	16,000,000	180	
Portugal,	27,376	2,000,000	65	1,800,000
Hungary & Transylvania, }	92,112	5,170,000	56	"
Spain,	1,000,000	12,000,000	12	
Turkey,	1,000,000	12,000,000	12	
Constantinople,	2,712,000	44,000,000	16	

Exclusive of Ireland.

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	Countries.	Length.	Breadth	Capitals.	Distance and Bearing from London.
Turkey.	Georgia Partly	210	140	Teflis	1920 S. E.
	Turcomania	360	300	Erzerum	1880 S. E.
	Diarbeck	560	310	Bagdat	2160 S. E.
	Natolia	750	308	Bursa or Smyrna	1440 S. E.
	Palestine	230	90	Jerusalem	1920 S. E.
	Syria	270	160	Aleppo	1860 S. E.
	Arabia Partly	1300	1200	Mecca	2640 S. E.
Tartary.	Independent	uncertain	uncertain	Samarcand	2800 S. E.
	Mogulean			Tibet	3780 S. E.
	Chinese			Chynian	4480 E.
	Russian			Tobolski	2160 N. E.
	Persia	1300	1100	Isfahan	2460 S. E.
	India	2600	1000	Siam or Pegu	5040 S. E.
	Hindoostan	2000	1500	Delhi	3720 S. E.
	China	1440	1260	Pekin	4320 S. E.

A F R I C A.

	Nations.	Length.	Breadth	Chief Cities.	Distance and Bearing from London.
Barbary.	Morocco	500	480	Tex	1080 S.
	Algiers	480	100	Algiers	920 S.
	Tunis	220	170	Tunis	990 S. E.
	Tripoli	700	240	Tripoli	1200 S. E.
	Baria	400	300	Tonina	1440 S. E.
	Egypt	600	250	Grand Cairo	1920 S. E.
	Biledulgerid	2500	350	Dara	1565 S.
	Zaara	2400	660	Tegeffa	1840 S.
	Negroland	2200	840	Madina	2500 S.
	Guinea	1800	360	Bruin	2700 S.
Ethiopia.	Nubia	940	60	Nubia	2418 S. E.
	Abyssinia	900	800	Gondar	2880 S. E.
	Abex	540	100	Doncala	3580 S. E.
Lower Guinea.	Loango	410	300	Loango	3300 S.
	Congo	540	420	St Salvador	3480 S.
	Angola	360	250	Loando	3750 S.
	Benguela	430	180	Benguela	3900 S.
	Mataman.	450	200		
	Ajan	900	300	Brava	3702 S.
	Zanguebar	1400	350	Melinda	4440 S.
	Monomotopa	960	960	Monomotopa	4500 S.
	Monemugi	900	660	Chicova	4960 S.
	Terra de Natal	600	350		
	Sofala	480	300	Sofala	4600
	Caffraria	780	660	Cape Town	5977

NORTH AMERICA.

Provinces.	Length.	Breadth.	Capitals.	Dist. and Bearing from London.	Proprietors.
Quebec	800	200	Quebec	3243 W. by S.	Great Britain
New Scotland	350	250	Halifax	2580 W. by S.	Ditto
New England	350	200	Boston	4790 W. by S.	Independent
New York	300	150	New York	3000	Ditto
New Jersey	160	60	Perth Amboy	3040	Ditto
Pennsylvania	300	240	Philadelphia	3100	Ditto
Maryland	140	135	Annapolis	3000	Ditto
Virginia	750	240	Williamsburg	3200	Ditto
North Carolina	700	380	Wilmington	3419	Ditto
South Carolina			Charlestown	3450	Ditto
Georgia			Savannah	1520	Ditto
East Florida	500	440	St Augustine	5690 S. W.	Spain
West Florida			Pensacola	4050	Ditto
Louisiana	Unkn.	Unkn.	New Orleans	4080 S. W.	Ditto
New Mexico	2000	1600	St Fee	4320 S. W.	Ditto
California			St Juan	4310 S. W.	Ditto
Mexico, or New Spain	2000	600	Mexico	4900 S. W.	Ditto

SOUTH AMERICA.

Provinces.	Length.	Breadth.	Capitals.	Dist. and Bearing from London.	Proprietors.
Terra Firma	1400	700	Portobello	4330 S. W.	Spain
Peru	1800	500	Lima	5700 S. W.	Ditto
Chili	1200	400	St Jago	5700 S. W.	Ditto
Paraguay	1500	1000	Buenos Ayres	6040 S. W.	Ditto
Cayenne	1000	500	Caen	4960 S. W.	French
Surinam			Parimaribo	4850 S. W.	Dutch
Brazil	2500	700	St Sebastian	6000 S. W.	Portugal
Amazonia	1200	960			Amazons
Patagonia	700	300			Patagofians

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Place the Map of the World opposite the Title, and the others opposite their respective articles.

THE NEW

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

OR, MODERN

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A A R

A, a huge river in the duchy of Courland, rising in Samopitia, and running into the bay of Riga.

A, a river of France, in the province of Picardy, rises beyond Rumilly le Compté not far from Therouanne, runs N. E. through Artois, and near St Omer's is navigable by means of sluices; it continues its course N. to Gravelin, below which it falls into the English Channel. There are several other rivers of this name in Germany, Switzerland, &c. but none of them of any note.

AALBOURG, a town of Denmark, the capital of the bishopric of the same name, lies on the S. coast of Lymsfurst, on the confines of the bishopric of Wiburg, it is old, large, populous, and, next to Copenhagen, the richest and best city in the kingdom. It is called Aalborg, which signifies *the town*, on account of the great number of vessels that enter. It has an exchange for merchants, a safe and deep harbour, the entrance into which, however, is somewhat dangerous near Hals. Here they carry on a considerable trade, especially in herrings, and corn. The guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves of this place, are well known. In 1643 and 1658 it was taken by the Swedes.

AARHUUS, a diocese in N. Jutland. Its upper part begins from that of Wiburg near Mariagerhoed, and reaches to Cattergat, about 15 miles in length, and between 8 and 9 in breadth; it is the best of all the Jutland dioceses, and, throughout, the soil is uncommonly fruitful, for which reason a vast quan-

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tity of corn is annually exported. Here are great numbers of navigable rivers, like a fishing with fish, good rivers and streams, the principal among which is the Guden, as also large forests, it contains about 70 fiefs of the first noblemen.

AARIUUS or **ARIHUSIN** (Denmark), the capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is entirely of pine, light, and porous, has six gates, two market places, two principal churches, and an university contiguous to these, a house for the sick, a free school of six classes, and a well endowed hospital. The cathedral is a handsome building.

ABAKAN'KOI, a town of Siberia, on the river Jeneska. It was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725. It is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 94. 5. E.

ABAI AK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolskoi, celebrated for an image of the Virgin Mary, frequently visited by a great number of pilgrims: the priests carry it every year in procession to Tobolskoi. Lat. 58. 11. N. long. 68. 20. E.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, remarkable for the warm baths near it. In one called *Bagno di S. Rocco*, the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or slime, in hopes of a cure. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 10. 47. E.

ABARANER a town of Turcomania in Asia, where the archbishop of Nakhivan often resides. It is 20 miles N. of Nakhivan. Lat. 39. 0. N. long. 63. 59. E.

ABASCIA,



ABASCIA, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, and situated on the Black Sea. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Circassian Tartars, or Black Circassia, on the N. and W. and the Black Sea on the S. It has very few towns, and those of little consequence; the inhabitants are called Abascians, and are well made and strong, but live in continual blood of each other; because those that have most power seize as many as they can of the poorer sort, particularly the females, who are very beautiful, to sell them to the Turks. Lat. 43. to 46. N. long. from 39. to 43. E.

ABASCIA, a river of Mingrelia, in Asia, which falls into the Fallo.

ABASKAJA, a town in Asia, in Siberia, seated on the river Ishim. The church is surrounded by a wall, and guarded by dragons. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 69. 5. E.

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu, by the new division in the department of Somme; seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was set up here in 1665; they also make sail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide rises six feet. It is 15 miles from the British Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 30 N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. long. 1. 55. E.

ABBEYBOYLE, a town in Ireland, in the county of Roscommon and province of Connaught, 2½ miles E. of Roscommon.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built here by David king of Scots. It lies on an arm of the sea, and had a market on Saturdays; it has now a fair on October 29. for horses and horned cattle. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carlisle.

ABBEY-MILTON, or **MIDDLETON**, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, where there was formerly a low abbey.—The market is come to nothing; but it has a fair on the Tuesday after July 25. for cattle and wares. It is 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester.

ABETON, or **FROMLEY**, otherwise called **PACFILL**, or **BROMLEY**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before Mid-Lent Sunday, May 22. and August 24. all for horses and horned cattle. It is six miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. W. of London.

• **ABBOTS-BURY**, a town of Dorsetshire, where there is a famous tannery; it has a market on Thursdays, and a fair July 10. It is ten miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles from St Alban's.

ABENOW, a mountain of Germany, in

Saxia, in the principality of Furstberg, 23 miles from Friburg. Remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains that extends from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Thorheim.

ABENRADE, or **APENRADE**, a jurisdiction in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, now in a flourishing condition, being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taste; it is seated on a spacious open bay on the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, that render the harbour secure. Lat. 56. 6. N. long. 9. 14. E.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, subject to the duke of that name; seated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 2. N. long. 11. 55. E.

ABFRAYDON, a town of Glamorganshire, in Wales. It is seated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles N. W. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London.

ARBROTHICK, or **ARBROATH**, a fine ancient town in the county of Angus, in Scotland. It is a royal borough, and carries on a considerable manufacture of sail-cloth and coarse linens. It had an illustrious abbey, said to be founded by William the Lion in 1178, the ruins of which still convey a striking impression of its former grandeur. Its fairs are Jan. 31. 3d Wed. June, and July 18. It is about 40 miles N. N. E. from Edinburgh.

ABIRCONWAY, a town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, 270 miles from London, & governed by an alderman and two bailiffs, is remarkably pleasant, and has a good port and harbour. A magnificent castle was built here by the Earl of Chester in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was destroyed in the reign of king Stephen, but king Edward I. ordered it to be rebuilt, and it yet remains one of the most beautiful structures in Wales. A great trade was carried on in corn formerly, but it is now decayed, though it has some considerable merchants residing in it. The harbour is opposite the town, where are the ruins of a castle. Fairs, April 8. Sept. 4. Oct. 10. and Nov. 8.

ABERDEEN, a principal town in the north of Scotland, comprehends under that denomination Old and New Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen is a place of great antiquity, and is situated on the south bank of the river Don, over which there is a bridge of one arch, sprung from a rock on each side. An ancient cathedral called St Machar's, and King's College, form the principal objects of this place. The latter is a very large and stately fabric.

ABERDEEN (New), the capital of the shire, is a handsome and flourishing town.

It is situated on an eminence on the north bank of the river Dee, and has a harbour, which, though inconvenient by nature, has been rendered a good one by the erection of a strong stone pier at a great expense.— The principal building is the Marischal College, founded in 1593 by Keith Earl of Marischal. In both colleges, the different languages and sciences are taught by able professors. Aberdeen, including the old town, is supposed to contain about 25,000 inhabitants, and its trade is considerable. The exports are stockings, linen, salmon, pickled pork, grain, and oatmeal. The imports are from the Baltic, America, and the West Indies. There is also a frequent communication with London; from whence, indeed, almost every town in Scotland is supplied with articles of luxury. Aberdeen, with Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, and Inverurie, returns one member to parliament. Its fairs are 13th Tues. May, 2d Tues. June, 14th Tues. Oct. 18th Tues. Dec. It is 121 miles N. from London by rail.

ABERDEENSHIRE comprehends the districts of Mar, Garroch, Strathgogie, and the greater part of Buchan, and sends one member to parliament. It is about 80 miles in length and 70 in breadth, and is washed on the east and north by the German ocean. The principal towns are Aberdeen, Inverurie, Peterhead, Kintore, Inverury, and Old Meldrum. The principal rivers are the Dee and the Don.

ABERDOUR, a small town on the north coast of the Irish of Forth, in the county of Fife, in Scotland, about 10 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFELDY, a village near Taybridge, Perthshire, Scotland, on the great military road, 76 miles N. from Edinburgh.

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH**, a town in the west rising of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on the first Wednesd. in April, on the first Wednesd. in May, on the first Wednesd. in Oct. and on the Wednesd. after St Luke's day, which are all for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W. of London.

ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in the isle of Anglesea, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace here. Now reduced to a small village, though it has four fairs, on March 7. Wednesd. after Trinity-Sunday, Oct. 23. and Dec. 11. all for cattle. It is six miles N. W. of Newburgh.

ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town of Monmouthshire, containing about 500 houses, with two parish-churches, and an old castle. It has two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and three fairs, on May 1. for lean cattle and sheep; the first Tuesd. after Trini-

ty Sunday, for linen and woollen cloth; and on Sept. 25. for hogs, horses, and lambs. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London.

ABERGELLY, a village of North Wales, in Denbighshire, that has four fairs, on April 2. the day before Holy Thursday, Aug. 20. and Oct. 9. all for cattle. It is five miles W. by S. of St Asaph.

ABERGUILLY, or **ABERGHERLECH**, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on Oct. 2. and Oct. 27. for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen.

ABERIDY, a small village in East Lothian, Scotland.

ABERLEATHNO, a village in the shire of Angus, Scotland, about six miles W. from Brechin. Near it are some great stones, covered with rude sculpture, supposed to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes by Malcolm II.

ABERNETHY, a town in Strathairn, a district of Perthshire, in Scotland, seated on the river Tay. This place was formerly the metropolis of the Pictish kings, and afterwards the see of an archbishop, since transferred to St Andrews.

ABERYSTWYTH, a town of Cardiganshire, in Wales, seated on the river Rhydol, near its confluence with the Afllw, where it falls into the sea. It is but a small town, yet the market on Monday is considerable. It is 37 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 199 W. N. W. of London.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W. Egypt on the N. and the coast of Abex to the S. The principal towns are Fricca and Suquam, which is the capital, and the seat of a governor. It is very fertile and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABHAD, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABLAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 9. 24. E.

ABINGTON, or **ABINGDON**, a town of Berkshire, which is a good thoroughfare, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays; and the fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, June 20. Sept. 19. and Dec. 11. all for horses and other cattle. It sends one member to parliament, and is seven miles S. of Oxford, and 55 W. of London.

ABIUL, a small town in Beira, a province of Komgial, containing upwards of 1500 inhabitants. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 7. 10. E.

ABKAS, one of the seven nations of the Caucasus.

Countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a Bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukalsé, and the other at Goghunkalé. The capital is Anac-pir, formerly Nicopsia. The Abkas speak an original language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have at present very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians; but their chief is a Kalmuck prince. Lat. 51. to 54. N. long. from 72. to 83. E.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 33. 15. E.

ABNAKIS, a people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland. It is surrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the river Aurejoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 140 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. long. 22. 18. E.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy and by fire.

ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro e Minho.

ABOUTIGE, **ABOUTISH**, or **ABOHIBE**, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26. 50. N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 19. 50. E.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tago, belonging to a marquis of the same name. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lat. 39. 13. N. long. 7. 18. W.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-os-montes, in Portugal, containing between 200 and 300 inhabitants; the district belonging to it comprehends ten parishes. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 11. 10. W.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, about 20 miles from the coast of Brazil; and near the island of St Barbe.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well inhabited town in Transylvania, seated on the river Ompay, 35 miles from Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and silver, and the mine-court is kept here. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 23. 24. E.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice, on the N. and W. by the marche of Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagno of Rome; and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulterior and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Salernona is the capital. Besides the Apennine Mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte M. yallo. The top of this last is always covered with snow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABSPERG, a small town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Aufpach.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Lapien, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDON, a town and castle of Lesser Asia, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles, at the Strait joining the Archipelago to the Propontis. This strait is otherwise called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lat. 40. 16. N. long. 27. 36. E.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindaro and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lat. 10. 0. N. long. 122. 15. E.

ABYSSINIA, or **HIGHER ETHIOPIA**, a kingdom comprehending a large tract of country in Africa. Is bounded on the N. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and Adel; on the S. by Ajan, Alah, and Gingero; and on the W. by Goram and Gingero. It is divided into a number of provinces; the soil and climate of which vary according to their different situations. In the mountains the air is temperate and salubrious, but in the low countries hot and unwholesome. The Nile is the principal river of the country, which derives its source from three springs or fountains near a village called Geeth. The late Mr Bruce of Kinnaird, a Scots gentleman, who claims the merit of discovering these sources, which were unknown to the ancients, places them in lat. 10. 59. N. long. 36. 55. E. from Greenwich. The river, for about twenty miles from its source, forms but an inconsiderable stream; it then begins to move rapidly.

pidly, and receiving an immense supply from a variety of rivulets, &c. rolls through an extensive tract till it empties itself at last into the Mediterranean. (See Nile.) The lake of Dambea, which discharges itself into the Nile, is about 700 miles in length and 90 in breadth. The animals of Abyssinia are the lion, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, leopard, dromedary, camel, monkey, stag, horse, cow, goat, sheep, &c. with a great variety of birds, among which are the ostrich, golden eagle, &c. The rivers have also the crocodile and the hippopotamus — Locusts sometimes infest the country, and devour every thing that is green. The crown of Abyssinia is hereditary, and is continued in one family, pretended to be that of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The eldest son has no superior claim over the younger ones, and from this circumstance flow many misfortunes to the country. The religion, of religion it may be called, is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism, and Paganism. The churches however, are very numerous, and formed in the inside according to the directions of the Mosaic law. They have no form of marriage, and the connection between the sexes is regulated entirely by the inclination of the parties, who live together as long as they find it agreeable, and of course there is no such distinction as legitimate or illegitimate children. Upon separating they divide the children, the sons going with the father, the daughters with the mother; unless where there is only one daughter and the rest sons, she is assigned to the father; if but one son and the rest daughters, he belongs to the mother. The Abyssinians have an aversion to study, and few traces of literature or science are to be found among them; and their progress in trade and manufactures is inconsiderable, for though there are gold, silver, and copper mines, but little use is made of them. They have two harvests, one in winter (which begins in May, and continues till September, and is very rigorous), the other towards the beginning of the year. The rainy season commences in May, and continues till September, and the inhabitants cannot then venture far from home. The valleys are so deluged that they will not bear a horse to pass them, and persons are often in danger of being surrounded and swept away by temporary torrents, occasioned by sudden showers on the mountains. Of the many barbarous customs of the Abyssinians enumerated by Mr Bruce, that of eating raw flesh cut from the living animal is the most extraordinary. At these cruel repasts, the cow or bull is brought to the door of the house, and their feet being strongly tied, the skin of the back is stripped down to the buttock, all the flesh of

which is then cut off in solid square pieces without bones, or much effusion of blood. The roaring of the poor animal is the signal for the company to sit down to table, and the beef, yet quivering with life, being cut into small pieces, is greedily devoured. The rites of Bacchus and of Venus are celebrated with absolute freedom at these diabolical banquets, while the unfortunate victim at the door is allowed slowly to bleed to death.

ACADIA. See NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

ACANNY, an inland country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. — Lat. 8. 30. N. long. 0. 20. E.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, in America, seated on a bay on the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. — Every year they send a rich ship to Manila, one of the Philippine islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East Indies. One of these laden with silver was taken by Commodore Anson in the year 1743. — Lat. 17. 22. N. long. 102. 20. W.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. — Lat. 26. 0. S. long. 51. 5. W.

ACERENZA, a small town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. — Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 16. 5. E.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the interior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno.

ACERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro; seated on the river Agno, seven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. — Lat. 40. 55. N. long. 14. 30. E.

ACHAIA, now LIVADIA, a province of Turkey, of which Athens was the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the Morea, on the W. by Albania, on the N. by the Archipelago, and on the S. by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia.

ACHAM, a country of Asia, in the East Indies, bounded on the N. by Bougon, on the E. by Chima, on the S. by Agay, and on the W. by Patani and Jelut, in Bengal.

ACHEN, or ACHEM, a capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in the N. part

part of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. This town is seated by the side of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being well fortified and it commands the whole. It stands on the N. part of the island, and is 450 miles N.W. of Malacca, and 1300 S.E. of Fort St George. Lat. 5. 22. N. long. 95. 39. E.

ACHEN, or ACKLIN, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburgh. It has a good citadel, and stands on the river Elbe, five miles below the Saver.

ACHERON, a river of Achaia in the Turkish empire, now called Dardani. The ancient poets made it one of the rivers of hell.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, the residence of the Sultan Galla, eldest son of the Khan of Tartary. Lat. 45. 0. N. long. 33. 23. E.

ACHONRY, a small town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, seated on the river Shannon.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of Ukrain, subject to the Russians since 1667. It is on the river Horiklo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 36. 10. E.

ACOMA, a town of North America, in New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lat. 35. 0. N. long. 104. 15. W.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninsula; bounded on the N. by Maryland; on the E. and S. by the ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Chesapeake. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this country.

ACQS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the late government of Foix, in France, so called from the hot waters in these parts; now in the department of Arriege. Lat. 43. 0. N. long. 1. 40. E.

ACQS, AQUE, or DAX, a city on the river Adour, in the district of Aribat, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gascony in France, now department of Landes. The fortifications of the town are inconsiderable, and its castle is but of little importance. Both in the city and its neighbourhood are warm baths. Lat. 43. 47. N. long. 1. 10. E.

ACQUA, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany; where there are warm baths.—Lat. 43. 45. N. long. 12. 30. E.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVILLA, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria Citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth

of the river Crata, and the ruins called Sibari Rounata.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia; 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 43. N. long. 12. 17. E.

ACQUARIA, a small town of Italy, in Frigiana, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles south of the city of Modena. Lat. 44. 22. N. long. 11. 19. E.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town in Terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 16. 25. E.

ACQUIL, a town in Italy, in the duchy of Monteferrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the river Boromia; 23 miles N.W. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Casal. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 8. 55. E.

ACRA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes have strong forts, and each fort its particular village. Lat. 5. 0. N. long. 0. 2. W.

ACRE, or ACRA, a sea-port town of Palestine, in Asia. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens. It is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by several ships. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 32. N. long. 35. 25. E.

ACRON, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantiyan country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen.—The other inhabitants are addicted to husbandry, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory.—This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of a republic.

ACROTERI, a town in the island of Santorin, that lies in the sea of Candia.—Lat. 36. 25. N. long. 26. 1. E.

ACTON, RASF, a village in Middlesex, six miles west from London.

ACUMOLO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples.

ADAMSHIDE, a district of the circle of Rastenburg, belonging to the king of Prussia, which, with Dombroken, was bought in 1737 for 42,000 dollars.

ADAM'S PEAK, a high mountain of the East Indies, in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is the shape of a man's

man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a range of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe that these are European names, for the first man is not called Adam by them.

ADANA, an ancient, handsome, and agreeable town of Natolia, seated under the most charming climate in the world, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Chocquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lat. 37. 26. N. long. 36. 12. E.

ADDA, a river of Switzerland and Italy, which rises in mount Braulio, in the country of the Grisons, and passing through the Valteline, runs through the lake Como and the Milanese, falling into the Po near Cremona.

ADEI, or **ADEA**, a kingdom of Africa, called also *Yola*, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coast of the strait of Babel-mandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered with rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 35 lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADELORS, a gold mine in the parish of Alfhada, and in the district of Jonkoping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was first discovered in the year 1738; and there are ducats coined with its gold.

ADEN, formerly a rich and considerable town of Arabia the Happy, in Asia. It is seated by the sea-side; but has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lat. 13. 10. N. long. 46. 30. E.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the Elector Palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 N. N. E. of Bonn. Lat. 51. 2. N. long. 7. 16. E.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Armenia Proper, on the S. by Irac-Agemi, on the E. by Ghilan, and on the W. by Curdistan. The principal town is Tauris. Lat. 36. to 39. N. long. from 47. to 52. E.

ADERNO, a small place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 15. 30. E.

ADJAZZO, a handsome town and castle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is populous, and the soil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lat. 41. 54. N. long. 9. 20. E.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice,

falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIRBEITSAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan, on the S. by Irac-Agemi and Curdistan, on the E. by Ghilan and the Caspian sea, and on the W. by Turcomania.

ADOLPH. FREDRICK'S SCHACHT, a silver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of silver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, near the river Danube. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 19. 25. E.

ADONI, a town in the peninsula of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the river Tanj. b. sea. It was, not many years ago, a fine city, extremely well fortified, and the capital of a small feudatory province of Golconda. It is 175 miles S. W. of Hyderabad, and 310 N. W. of Madras. Lat. 15. 37. N. long. 77. 0. E.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Bigorre, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running N. by Tarbes, through Gascony, afterwards turns E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles S. E. of Granada, and 22 S. W. of Almeria. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 2. 57. W.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic sea. At present it is very uncomfortable, though it has a bishop's see. It lies in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 8. N. long. 12. 5. E.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriano, in Guipuzcoa, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Alaba and Old Castile, which is very difficult. At its beginning there is a dark path of 30 or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over, which is one of the highest of the Pyrenees. These mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants, except a few shepherds, who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLI, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a fine plain, on the river Marziz, 115 miles N. W. of Constantinople. The Grand Signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lat. 41. 45. N. long. 26. 27. E.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the South Sea, lying in 43. 21. S. lat. and 147. 29. W. long. So called from the ship *Adventure*.

Adventure, in which Capt. Furneaux sailed to the South Sea. Capt. Cook found these people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of personal activity or genius, and were nearly on a par with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego.

ADUIA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pampeluna and St Jean de Pic de Port.

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Russia.—Lat. 56. 30. N. long. 38. 5. E.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, seated on the mountains Pegna Golosa, where they have plenty of medicinal plants. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 2. 16. W.

ADWALTON, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, five miles S. W. of Leeds, with the following fairs; January 26. February 26. Thursday in Easterweek, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursd., and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas; all for horses, sheep, pedlars, and tinware.

AGADES, or **AGATES**, three small islands, lying on the W. side of Sicily, opposite to the main land, between Marcella and Trapani: Their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

ÄGELSTAWIK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Soderberg, in Soderborn, a district of Sudermanland, in Sweden.

ÄNGINA, one of the islands in the Archipelago. It lies on the bay of Enga, and the town of that name contains about 800 houses and a castle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent structure, which was probably a temple.

AERSHOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, and capital of the duchy of Aerlot. It is seated on the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malines, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 1. N. long. 4. 49. E.

ÄTHRA, a river of Sweden, that rises in the lake Alsugan, and runs by Falkenburg, in South Holland, and falls into the sea.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea, and the isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base, from Tangier to the isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good Hope, to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape

of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this country; such as the hippopotamus, &c. the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they serve instead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful striped zebra, which is esteemed a fine present for the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, they are now met with in other places, or at least creatures so much like them, that it is difficult to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Of the interior parts of Africa very little is known, few or no travellers having penetrated into those inhospitable regions. The association lately formed in London, for the laudable purpose of exploring the interior parts of Africa, have as yet made but little progress in their design. Of the two persons sent out by them, Mr Ledyard and Mr Lucas, the former died before any advantage could be derived from his enterprising spirit, and the latter is still pursuing his researches. The principal traffic of this miserable quarter of the globe is the persons of the unfortunate natives on the western coast of Guinea; the English trade to James Fort, and other settlements near and up the river Gambia, where they exchange their woollen and linen manufactures, hardware, and spirituous liquors, for slaves. Gold and ivory form the principal branches

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branches of African commerce, next to the slave-trade. The Dutch and French, as well as English, have settlements on the coast for the purpose of this trade. The Portuguese possess the E. and W. coast of Africa, from the tropic of Capricorn to the Equator, which immense track they became masters of by their successive attempts and fortunate discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. From the coast of Zanzibar, on the eastern side, they trade for senna, aloes, civet, ambergrise, and frankincense. The Dutch settlements are towards the southern part of the continent, in Caffraria, or the Land of the Hottentots; particularly Cape Town, which is well settled and fortified, where their ships bound for India usually put in, and trade with the natives for their cattle, in exchange for spirituous liquors. The Portuguese have a number of black princes their tributaries. There are some independent princes who have extensive dominions, particularly the kings of Widah and Dahome, both noted for the infamous slave trade. The European nations have traded with Africa in human flesh upwards of 200 years, and encouraged in the Negro countries, wars, rapine, delolation, and murder, in order to supply their West India islands. The annual exportation of slaves from Africa has occasionally exceeded 150,000, numbers of whom were driven down like sheep, perhaps 100 miles from the sea coast, being generally the inhabitants of villages that were surprised and carried off, for the purpose of being sold to these traders. An attempt was made some time ago in the British parliament to get this barbarous traffic abolished; but though the cause of humanity was aided by the most convincing arguments, and the most brilliant eloquence, in opposition to interest and expediency, it proved unsuccessful. Parliament soon after voted that the trade should be gradually abolished, and several acts of regulation have been passed in the mean time, tending to correct the most prominent abuses. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers: However, the best distinguish the territories by the names of Egypt, Barbary, and Guinea, Congo, Caffraria, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. See these articles.

AFRICA, a sea-port town of Tunis, seated on the coast of Barbary, 70 miles S. S. E. of Tunis. This was taken by the Emperor Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lat. 35. 36. N. long. 11. 10. E.

AFRIQUE (Str), a small town in France, in the department of Aveyron, late Rouergue, 6 miles E. of Vabres.

AFWESTAD, a large copper work in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden.

AFWOWARA, a village in the district

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of Kantokeino, in Lapland, situated among the mountains. Lat. 69. 20. N. long. 26. 12. E.

AGADES, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a town of the same name, tributary to the King of Tombut. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lat. 19. 10. N. long. 13. 10. E.

AGATHA (Str), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 14. 36. E.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, seated near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lat. 7. 20. N. long. 7. 6. E.

AGDE, a populous town of France, late in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see, now in the department of Herault. It is situated on the river Fraut, a mile and a half from its mouth, in the gulph of Lyons; on which there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne, 30 S. by W. of Montpellier, and 340 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 19. N. long. 3. 33. E.

AGDENAS, a small district of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into which the bay of that name runs.

AGDESIDE, a small district in the diocese of Christendom, in Norway. It contains the balliwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelayet, Lillen, and Mandal.

AGEN, a rich, handsome, and ancient town of France, the capital of the Agenois, late in Guienne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garonne, in a pleasant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 0. 40. E.

AGFNABAT, a town of Transilvania, 10 miles N. E. of Hermannstadt, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 46. 32. N. long. 24. 50. E.

AGENNOIS, a district of France, late in Guienne, whose capital is Agen. It is very fruitful.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a viscount. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 1. 50. E.

AGGA, or **AGGONA**, a country on the gold coast of Guinea in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

AGGERHUVS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 70 miles N. W. of Frederickshall, and subject to Denmark. Lat. 59. 30. N. long. 10. 20. E.

AGGERHUVS, the largest diocese in the S. part of Norway, and principall of the whole kingdom. In this diocese there is a castle of the same name, seated upon a mountain, and on the W. side of the bay.

AGGERO, one of the castles of Frederickstadt,

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AGGERS HERRED, in the diocese of Christianstadt, belonging to Norway.

AGGERS HERRED, a district of Christianfounnd, and a diocese of Norway. It consists of three juridical places; namely, Ascher, West Barum, and Ager.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S.W. of Wicklow. Lat. 52. 45. N. long. 6. 24. W. It is famous for a battle fought in 1691.

AGIMERE, or **AZMERE**, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindostan Proper, is built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is about 230 miles by the road W. from Agra; and yet the famous emperor Acbar, says Major Rennell, made a pilgrimage on foot, to the tomb of a saint there, to implore the divine blessing on his family, which at that time consisted only of daughters; but, after this pilgrimage, he had three sons added to it. Jehanguir, his son, occasionally kept his court here; and this occasioned the visits of Sir Thomas Roe to this place from Surat. Lat. 26. 35. N. long. 75. 20. E.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, late in the county of Artois: Near this place Henry V. king of England obtained a signal victory, with a handful of men, over the French in 1415. It is seven miles N. of Hesdin. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 2. 10. E.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks in the island of Corfu. It lies on the W. and has 20 villages, with above 8000 inhabitants. The most remarkable place is a convent, called Palæo Castrizza.

AGMAT, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the same name, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 16 miles S. of Morocco. Lat. 30. 56. N. long. 7. 15. W.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMER-SHAM**.

AGNADDELOA, a village of the Milanese, in the territory of Como, famous for two battles: of which the first was fought in May 1509, and the other in August in 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E. of Cassana, and 10. N. of Lodi. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 9. 26. E.

AGNANO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with mountains.

AGNEREINS, a small place in the chatelany of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne, in France. It was formerly the seat of the chatelany. Lat. 47. 1. N. long. 2. 5. E.

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AGON, an island in the N. part of Helplingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which shipping resort.

AGOSTA, a sea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and what remains is inconsiderable. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 15. 15. E.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name in Hindostan Proper. It is seated on the south bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. This city appears to have been, during the late century, and in the beginning of the present, the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and at this time exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well-built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Perhaps it has seldom happened that a city of such great extent and magnificence has declined so rapidly. Agra is 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Lat. 27. 0. N. long. 78. 30. E.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, and the chief place of a jurisdiction. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 1. 0. E.

AGREDA, a town of Spain in Old Castile, 8 miles S. W. of Tarazona. Lat. 41. 52. N. long. 2. 0. W.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men; but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women shewed a great deal of courage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; since which, it has continued under the dominion of the House of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Cassovia. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 20. 10. E.

AGRIGNAN, one of the islands of the Ladrões, which is about 40 miles in compass. Lat. 19. 40. N. long. 146. E.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 38. 0. N. long. 25. 40. W.

AGUA DE PEIXIS, a small town of Portugal in Alentejo. It has an audience-court of its own. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 7. 10. W.

AGUA REVES, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-montes. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 7. 10. W.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a district of two parishes. Lat. 39. 40. N. long. 8. 5. W.

AGUILA.

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AGUILA, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, seated on the river Aguilá, and subject to the king of Morocco.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W. of Estella. Lat. 42° 35' N. long. 2. 30. W. There is another town called Aguilá-del-campo, in Old Castile.

AGUIR, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a ville in the provedoria of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

AGURANDE, or **AIGURADNE**, a small town of France, late in Berry, now in the department of Indre. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 2. 10. E.

AGURENDE, a small town of France, in La Marche, seated on the confines of Berry. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 2. 5. E.

AHUN, a town of France, late in the Upper Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal jurisdiction. It is seated on the river Creuse, 8 miles S. E. of Gueret. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 2. 4. E.

AHUYS, a sea-port town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. E. of Christiansstad, and near the Baltic Sea. Lat. 56. 15. N. long. 14. 15. E.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see. Lat. 35. 50. N. long. 8. 50. E.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silistra, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 40. W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lat. 37. 0. N. long. 33. 10. E.

AICH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and some time after reduced to ashes. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 11. 20. E.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: It is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and seated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, and 30 S. of Nuremberg. Lat. 48. 57. N. long. 11. 10. E. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mayence, or Mentz.

AIELLO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lat. 41. 40. N. long. 15. 20. E.

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AIGLE, a river in the late government of Orleans, in France, that rises at Mee, in Beaufie, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in the department of Orne, and late in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn and hard-ware, particularly in pins. It is 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 1. 0. E.

AIGLE, a thriving little town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, about six miles from its entrance into the Lake of Geneva.

AIGNAN (St), a small town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, and late province of Blaisois.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Basigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Bré, depending on the duchy of Langres.

AIGUEPERSE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and in the duchy of Montpensier, now in the department of Puy de Dome. Near it is a spring that pours out its water in a great stream, very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 6. N. long. 3. 20. E.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 19. N. long. 0. 30. E.

AIGUIS CAUDES, late a district of France, in the valley of Ossau, the finest in the whole bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm spring that is oily, saponaceous, and spirituous; and is used outwardly to cure wounds and swellings, as well as inwardly for internal disorders.

AIGUIS MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is very strong on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choaked up; and it has still an admiralty, a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lat. 43. 34. N. long. 4. 3. E.

AILAH, a small but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, seated on the eastern side of one of the N. bays of the Red Sea. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in Scripture. Lat. 29. 10. N. long. 36. 40. E.

AILESBURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with the title of an earldom and a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It consists of several

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several streets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the assizes are sometimes held. It finds two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London.

AIXA, an insulated rock near the island of Bute in Scotland. Its base is about two miles circumference, and its height about 900 feet. It is the resort of the solan-geese and other sea-fowls.

AIMARGUES, a small town of France, in the diocese of Nismes, and government of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Veisier, among morasses. Lat. 44. 5. N. long. 3. 20. E.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in the county of Tarentaise, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, seated on the river Here.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbrabe, in the kingdom of Aragon, seated on a plain on the river Ara.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gascony, of which it was the capital, with a bishop's see, now in the department of Landes. It is seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 42. N. long. 0. 16. E.

AIRE, a strong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 2. 29. E.

AISAY, a small town and chattelany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonnois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river which runs by Soissons, and falls into the Oise near Compiègne.

AITONA, or **HI'ONA**, a small town in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain, and the capital of a marquissate. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 0. 39. E.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the continent. It is only memorable for an unsuccessful expedition of the English in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a design of taking or burning the ships and stores in the river on which that town is seated; but returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochfort. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 1. 5. W.

AIX-LES-BAINS, or **GRATIANE**, a very ancient town in Savoy, not far from the lake

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of Bourget, famous for its warm baths, the use of which is free to every one; the lowermost bath issues from very strong springs, and has a sulphureous taste, but the upper is insipid. The water is clear, and of a green colour. Here also is an old triumphal arch, which was erected by the Romans, but is now mostly in ruins. The town lies 8 miles N. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 54. N. long. 6. 10. E.

AIX, AQUÆ SEXTIÆ, so called from the celebrated Roman Sextus Calvinus, who here built a strong castle near the warm baths he met with in this place, and to which he gave his own name. It was the capital of the lower Provence in France, and one of the finest cities in the kingdom, situated 16 miles N. of Marseilles. It is now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhine. It lies in a very large plain, which is chiefly planted with olive trees, is of a middling largeness, but populous, has well paved streets, and houses handsomely built, also a public walk in the city called Orbitelle, of uncommon beauty and extent, in which are some fountains, and three fine rows of trees. This city was the see of an archbishop, the seat of a parliament, a generality, chambers of accounts and taxes, a board of treasury of France, a consulate, a royal jurisdiction and prevote. Here were also courts of a general lieutenant, city magistracy, chief governor of Provence, supreme prevot of the Marshalsea of the county, a royal judge, &c. Under the archbishop are the bishops of Apt, Riez, Frejus, Gap, and Sisteron; his diocese consists of 80 parishes, and, previous to the revolution of 1789, paid the court of Rome an assessor of 2400 florins. In the cathedral are buried four counts of Provence, and in the church treasury is a consecrated gold rose, which pope Innocent IV. sent as a present to Count Raimond Brenger. Here are two colleges, an university founded in the year 1409, an academy of the fine arts instituted in 1668, and a public library in the town house. In the suburbs were discovered in 1704 the warm mineral springs anciently so much celebrated, but the virtues of the water are not now in such high repute as they were then. The neighbouring parts produce excellent wine, but the principal trade here is carried on in oil, which is of an uncommon fineness. In this place some stuffs are also manufactured. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 5. 31. E.

AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the Emperor Charlemain was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the

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Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. The famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792; but they were driven from it by the Austrians, March 3. 1793. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains, 17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lat. 59. 48. N. long. 6. 3. E.

AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, in Asia, built in a handsome plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermus, 50 miles S. E. of Pergamo. Lat. 38. 48. N. long. 28. 30. E.

ALABA, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, but pretty fertile, in rye, barley, and fruits. There are very good mines of iron, and it had formerly the title of a kingdom.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey, in Asia, lying between Amasia and the Mediterranean sea, towards Mount Taurus. The country is rough, stoney, and inaccessible, on account of the great number of mountains. However, there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAFOLNS, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal, comprehending 37 parishes; in 1718 it was raised to a duchy.

ALAGNON, one of the principal rivers in the late government of Auvergne, in France; it rises at Cantal, is very rapid, and runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St Michel, one of the Azores; it has two parish churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINÉ, a river of France, in the late government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca, so called from a small town of that name.

ALAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoc, in the mountains of Cevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Gard, late in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of the Cevennes, 35 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 44. 8. N. long. 4. 10. E.

ALAND, an island of the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland, subject to the former. It lies between 20 and 21 degrees of E. long. and between 60 and 61 deg. of N. lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia.

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ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWON, an iron-
forge in the circle of Cathrinenburg, belonging to Siberia, in Asia.

ALARCON, a small town of New Castile in Spain, near the river Xucar, founded in 1178, and afterwards entirely demolished by the Moors, but repaired by Alphonsus IX.

ALATIMAHA, a large river in N. America; it has its source in the Apalachian mountains, and running S. E. through the province of Georgia, falls into the Atlantic ocean below Frederica.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a hill, with a bishop's see. It is five miles N. W. of Veroli, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 13. 8. E.

ALATYR, a provincial town on the river Suru, in the circle of Alatikiskai, belonging to the government of Casan in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, 40 miles E. of Casan.

ALAVA, a district of Spain, about 20 miles in length and 17 in breadth, containing very good iron mines. Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river which, running in the N. E. of Transylvania, turns S. and forms part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey, and continuing further in the same course through Walachia, empties itself into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a small fortified town on the river Tanaro, in the duchy of Montserrat in Upper Italy, is the see of a bishop, 22 miles E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 8. 5. E.

ALBA-JULIA, a strong and considerable town of Transylvania, capital of the territory of Gualafelwax, a bishop's see, and an university.

ALBANA, or ARNAUT, a province of Turkey, situated on the E. side of the gulf of Venice, is bounded by Dalmatia and Servia on the N. and by Epirus on the S. It contains the ancient Greek Illyrium and Epirus; the former of which was annexed to Macedonia by King Philip. From Epirus were brought the first apricots into Italy, and called mala Epirotica.

ALBANO, formerly Alba Longa, a well built town in the ecclesiastical state (Italy), remarkable for its antiquities, and greatly resorted to by the citizens of Rome for the fresh air in spring and autumn, it lying 12 miles S. E. of that city. This place is famous for its excellent wine and beautiful prospects, and its bishopric is possessed by one of the cardinal bishops. The town formerly belonged to the house of Savelli, under the title of a duchy, but the pope purchased it in 1697. The Lago d'Albano is entirely surrounded with mountains. Lat. 41. 43. N. long. 12. 50. E.

ALBANOPOLI

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ALBANOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is seated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleflio. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 20. 12. E.

ALBAN'S (Sr), a town in Hertfordshire, with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and three fairs, on March 25. June 17. and Sept. 29. for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Oln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from an abbey dedicated to St Alban, a Roman martyr. The abbey is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. There was here an elegant font of solid brass, in which the children of the kings of Scotland were used to be baptized, and was brought from Edinburgh by Sir Philip Lea, but in the time of the civil wars was taken away and lost. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 N. W. of London. It sends 2 members to Parliament.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the English, seated on the S. W. of Hudson's bay. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 81. 20. W.

ALBANY, a town of North America, about 150 miles from New York, upon the river Hudson. This town is not of so much note for the number of houses and inhabitants, as for the great trade which was carried on with the Indians. This trade took off a great quantity of English coarse woollen goods, and also guns, hatchets, knives, kettles, powder, and shot, besides several other articles. These people, or rather a combination of five nations, are the greatest and most formidable Indian power in all America. Lat. 42. 30. N. lon. 75. 20. W.

ALBAREGALIS. See **STUI. WEISSENBURG**.

ALBARRAZIN, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; anciently called Lobetum and Turia; it stands high on the river Guadalaviar. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Saragosa, with an annual revenue of 6000 ducats. It is situated 70 miles S. of Saragosa. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 1. 16. E.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Peking. Lat. 54. 0. N. long. 103. 30. E.

ALBE, or **AUBE**, formerly a lordship of France, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, now a department under the same name; it was also an old fief of the bishopric of Metz; which the dukes of Lorraine entirely purchased, together with its territorial superiority, in the year 1561.

ALBE, or **SAR-ALBE**, the chief place of the above lordship.

ALBE, a declining city of Italy, in the

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territory of the same name, belonging to the duchy of Montserrat. It stands near the Tanaro, and is a bishopric under the archbishop of Milan.

ALBEGNE, a small town of France, in Quercy, a district of the government of Guienne and Gascony.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMARLE**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux (now in the department of Lower Seine), from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The ferges of this town are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardy, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen, and 70 N. N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50. N. long. 1. 30. E.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern part of the province of North Carolina, in America.

ALBENGA, anciently called Albium Ingannum, and Albingunum, a little town in La Riviera di Ponente, a district belonging to the republic of Genoa, situated near the sea, 15 miles N. E. of Oneglia. It is the residence of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Genoa. In the neighbouring parts grow large quantities of hemp. Lat. 44. 4. N. long. 8. 3. E.

ALBENQUE, a small town in Quercy, a district on the government of Guienne and Gascony in France.

ALBERGARIA, a mean place in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, belonging to the duke of Cavadal; has an ouvidor or audience court of its own.

ALBERGARIA DE PENELA, a concello of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho, and consists of eleven parishes.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigeois, a small territory, about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is now in the department of Tarn. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are called Albigenfes, and were the first that disputed the pope's authority, but were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the most agreeable in Languedoc. It is seated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodex, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 2. 14. E.

ALBI, anciently Alba Fucentes, a little place in the further Abruzzo, a province of the kingdom of Naples.

ALBISOLA, a small place in La Riviera di Ponente, belonging to the republic of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufactory, with several country houses of the Genoese nobility. In 1745 the English fleet threw some bombs into it. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 8. 20. E.

ALBOLODUY.

ALBOLODUY, a small town in the kingdom of Granada, belonging to Spain. Lat. 37. 15. N. long. 3. 30. E.

ALBOURG. See AALBORG.

ALBRET, a duchy of France, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony.

ALBRET, or **LEBRET**, a small town in the governments of Guyenne and Gascony, erected into a duchy in the year 1536, situated 35 miles S. of Bourdeaux.

ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgenorth, with three fairs, on May 23. July 18. and Nov. 9. all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. It stands on an eminence, defended by a very strong castle on a high mountain, and drives a good trade in wool and woollen cloth. It was founded in the middle of the 13th century, and has the title of Duke, which was conferred in 1464 on the counts of Ledesma of the house of Cueva. In 1705 it was taken by the Portuguese, who kept it till the peace of Utrecht. It lies 22 miles N. of Badajoz. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 7. 4. W.

ALCACERE DO SAL, or **ALCAZAR**, a village of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the river Sandao, 30 miles S. E. of St Ubes. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 9. 10. W.

ALCALA DE GUADAIIRA, a small town in Spain, belonging to the province of Andalusia, six miles S. of Seville. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 6. 16. W.

ALCALA DE HENARES, anciently called Complutum, is a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the river Henares, 11 miles S. W. of Guadalajara. The university is a handsome structure, in the compass of which is a church where Ximenes lies buried. This town belongs to the archbishop of Toledo. Lat. 40. 26. N. long. 3. 6. W.

ALCALA REAL, a city of Andalusia in Spain. It lies on the confines of Granada, in a mountainous country, yet produces several fine fruits and good wine; is situated 15 miles N. of the city of Granada. Lat. 37. 38. N. long. 5. 22. W.

ALCAIZER, an ancient and handsome town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, a part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Harlem, and 17 N. by W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 40. N. long. 4. 44. E.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lat. 38. 2. N. long. 13. 52. E.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCANTARILLA**, a middling town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, stands pretty high, at the

place where the Romans built a bridge worthy of notice over a morass, with a tower at each end, and can on occasion be shut up.

ALCANTARA, or **VALENZA DE ALCANTARA**, a fortified town on the Tagus, in the province of Estremadura in Spain, near the frontiers of Portugal, 45 miles N. of Badajoz. It lies in a fruitful country.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle, and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situated near the source of the river Guadalquivir, and 135 mil. S. S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 28. N. long. 2. 5. W.

ALCAZAR, a city of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Guardamena, has a fortress on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 38. 15. N. long. 4. 20. W.

ALCAZAR LEQUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal in 1468, but soon after abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 0. N. long. 5. 30. W.

ALCMINA, a marquisate in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazza.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the late government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOI, a town in Spain, on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura; situated on a little river called Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. of Badajoz.

ALCOVENDAS, a little town belonging to Spain, in Old Castile, situated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a small town of Portugal, on the Guadiana, in the kingdom of Algarve, but on the confines of the province of Alentejo, to the jurisdiction of which last it belongs. It has about 1000 inhabitants, and contains a district of six parishes. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 7. 20. W.

ALCUDIA, a city of Spain, in the island of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses. It lies between the two large harbours of Port Major and Port Minor. Lat. 39. 50. N. long. 3. 0. E.

ALDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1. and May 3. for toys. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the westward, and the sea to the east; a river runs on the S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 E. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets.

ALDBOROUGH.

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ALDBOROUGH, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire; it stands on the river Ouse, had formerly a market, and still sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 210 N. by W. of London.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 8. 55. W.

ALDERHOLM, a pleasant island, with which another, called Islandholm, is formed by the three arms of a river running through Gentle, a town of Nordland in Sweden; on it is a wharf and repository for planks and deals, two packing-houses, a large custom-house for taking the toll of shipping, an arsenal of cannon, and a granary.

ALDERNEY, AURIGNI, or ORIGNY, an island in the British channel, belonging to England. It is separated from Cape la Hogue in Normandy, a province of France, by a strait or channel called Le Ras de Blanchart, or the race of Alderney, which in stormy weather is a dangerous passage, yet commodious for large ships. The island is about 8 English miles in circumference, lies high, and has an harbour for small vessels on the S. side. On it is a little town, containing about 200 houses. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 2. 7. W.

ALEFCHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Corfu, belonging to the Turkish empire. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants. Towards the S. W. are still some remains of the old city of Gradichie.

ALEGRETTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles S. E. of Portalegra. Lat. 39. 2. N. long. 7. 25. W.

AIKEL, a river in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Oby on the left side.

ALEKCHIN, a little place in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Moscow.

ALENTEJO, one of the largest provinces of Portugal. Towards the N. it borders on Estremadura and Beira, to the E. it is bounded by Spain, to the S. by Algarve, and towards the W. by the sea. According to some its extent from N. to S. is 40 miles, and from E. to W. 30; but others make each of these 34 miles. It takes the name of Alentejo from its situation, lying, with regard to Estremadura and the other more northern provinces which at first were conquered, on the further side of the river Tagus: it is watered both by that and the Guadiana.

ALENZON, a large and handsome town of Lower Normandy, in France, with the title of a duchy, in the department of Orne. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarthe,

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20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 9. 10. E.

ALEPPO, the present metropolis of Syria, stands on eight small hills or eminences, none of them considerable, except that in the middle of the place, on which the castle is erected. This mount is of a conic form, and seems in a great measure to be artificial, and raised with the earth thrown up out of a broad deep ditch that surrounds it. The suburbs called Sheli il Arab, to the N. N. E. are next in height to this; and those of the W. S. W. are much lower than the part adjacent, or any other parts of the city. An old wall, not a little decayed, and a broad ditch, now in most places turned into gardens, surround the city; the circumference of which is about three miles and a half; but including the suburbs, which are chiefly to the N. E. the whole may be about 7 miles. The mosques in Aleppo are numerous, and some few of them are magnificent; before each is a square area, in the middle of which is a fountain for the appointed ablutions before prayers, and behind some of the larger mosques there is a little garden. Besides these open spaces, there are many large khanes, or as most travellers call them caravan serais, consisting of a capacious square, on all sides of which are built, on a ground floor, a number of rooms, used occasionally for stables, warehouses, or chambers; above stairs a colonnade occupies the four sides, to which opens a number of small rooms, where in the merchants, as well strangers as natives, transact most of their business. The streets are generally narrow, but, however, are well paved, and kept remarkably clean. The city is supplied with very good water from some springs near the banks of a river at Heylan, about 5 miles to the N. N. E. which is conveyed from thence by an aqueduct, and distributed to different parts of the town by earthen pipes. There is a tradition that this aqueduct was the work of the Empress Helena, and that from her the springs took their present name: this water is sufficient for the necessary purposes of drinking, cookery, &c. Besides this, almost every house has a well, but the water of these being brackish, is only employed for washing their court-yards, and filling the reservoirs for their fountains. In clear weather the top of mount Cassius, bearing W. by S. and part of the mountains called Amanus, are to be seen from the city. Lat. 36. 22. N. long. 37. 25. E.

ALESHAM, a small neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on March 23. and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. It consists of about 400 pretty good houses;

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Al the streets are narrow, though ill paved.

ALESSANDRIA, or **ALEXANDRIA**, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the district of Alessandria, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the King of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 15 miles S. E. of Casil, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 8. 43. E. The territory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1707 it was ceded to the Emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 18. 25. E.

ALESSIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Alban; it is a bishop's see, and seated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E. of Anrivar, and 70 W. of Albanopolis. Lat. 44. 8. N. long. 40. 6. E.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkey, in Dalmatia, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatto.

ALET, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; now in the department of Aude. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcasstone, and 37 S. W. of Narbonne. Lat. 42. 59. N. long. 2. 25. E.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDERBON**, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the sea-port town of Aleppo. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes among which it stands; for which reason, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, seated among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lat. 36. 35. N. long. 46. 25. E.

ALEXANDRIA, or **SCANDERIA**, a handsome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendor, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks full of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now con-

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sists chiefly of one long Arcet, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of which would contain 200 soldiers; and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there; but since the Portuguese have discovered the way to those rich countries by sea, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaic and granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of granite 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. This place is subject to the Grand Signior, who however has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 21. N. long. 31. 11. E.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, in North America, on the south bank of the river Patomack. The situation is elevated and pleasant, but the water so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to fend nearly a mile for what is drinkable. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 300 houses, many of which are handsome. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of the Patomack, where it is nearly two miles wide, is Mount Vernon, the seat of the celebrated general Washington. Alexandria is 100 miles N. of Richmond. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 77. 0. W.

ALFACKS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a district of two parishes.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Corfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town of Estremadura, in Portugal, seated on the sea-side, and containing about 700 inhabitants. Lat. 39. 30. N. long. 9. 10. W.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Heildesheim, and circle of Lower Saxony, 15 miles S. S. W. of Heildesheim. Lat. 51. 58. N. long. 70. 4. E.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Clericor Abruzzo, with the title of a marquisate. It was famous in the war of the Gambites, Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 14. 20. E.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and corn; and 2 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and

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Nov. 8, for cattle and sheep. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston.

ALFORD, a village in the county of Aberdeenshire, where the Marquis of Montrose obtained one of his victories over the Covenanters, during the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament.

ALFRETTON, a town in Derbyshire, with a small market on Mondays; and one fair on July 20. for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 135 N. N. W. of London.

ALFRISTON, a village in Sussex, eight miles S. E. of Lewes, with 2 fairs, on May 12. and Nov. 30. for pedlar's wares.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in the island of Corfica, fortified with walls and bastions. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has since been repaired. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 8. 55. E.

ALGARRIA, a district of Spain, in the most northern part of New Castile. It is very fertile.

ALGARVA, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is very fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; besides, the fishery brings in large sums.—The capital town is Faro. It contains 4 cities, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and 60,600 inhabitants.

ALGEZIRAS, or ALGEZIRE, an old city of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, or province of Andalusia, almost 16 miles W. of Gibraltar; it has a harbour, but greatly decayed, in the straits mouth. At present it consists of scattered houses, which stand between ruined buildings, and is in a poor decayed condition. The word Algezira in the Arabic language signifies an island, and the harbour being formed by two islands, it has been called Algeziras in the plural number.

ALGER, or ALGERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. It is 6 miles S. of Sassari. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 8. 40. E.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdom of Morocco and Tafilet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coast. The air is very temperate, and the land towards the N. very fertile in corn; the valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The

stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemcen on the W. Titterie on the S. and Constantia on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. It is a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a bashaw or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish officers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under their command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town in Africa, in Barbary, and capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inso much, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; and these, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are extremely narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Moors, 1500 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with

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With fountains and rivulets, and thither the
inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. The
English burnt their vessels in the harbour in
1655, and in 1670 it was bombarded by
the French in 1688. It stands on the sta-
ble, over again off the island of Minouca, 180
miles W of Lima. Lat 36 49 N long
2. 28 W. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552.

2. 18 ~~AL~~ ~~GO~~ ~~QU~~ ~~IN~~ ~~S~~, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life, like the ~~Algonquians~~ their language is the most ancient of any in North America.

ALIJAMA, a h in l m e and pretty large
town of the kingdom of Granada in Spain
A little below it we have another, a counted h
best in Spain. It is situated in a very fine
ranch with a large mountain to the N
W of Granada. Lat 36 56' N long
3 21' W

21 W
ALHAMBRA a small river rising in
the kingdom of Aragón, which falls into
the Ebro

ALICANT, a small, but rich, and strong
 wine of the kingdom of Valenc. and ter-
 ritory of Alicante. It is very able
 to resist harbour, which is defended by strong
 bastions, for its excellent wine, and for the
 fertility of its soil, which produces excellent
 corn, in plenty of plenty of corn, in extra-
 ordinary quantities. It has great trade with the
 English, Dutch, French, Italian, and
 consuls of the Levant, which it has
 a fair share, was reckoned more than
 100 years ago, taken by the English in 1706
 It was, however, taken by the French and
 Spaniards, after a siege of almost 6 years,
 and the part of the rock on which the
 castle stands was blown up. It is situated on
 the Mediterranean on a bay of the
 Kingdom, 3 miles N. of Murcia, and
 7 miles S. of Valencia. It is, I think,

ALICATA, town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and wine. It was plundered by the Turks in 1542, and is famous for the production of the best wine in the island. It is 22 miles from the coast. Lat 37 11 N long 15 40 E.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hindustan Proper, seated on the N. E. point of the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, was founded by the emperor Akbar, who intended it as a place of arms. It belongs to the Nabob of Oude, whose fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field piece. It is 470 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lat 25 45 N long 82 40 E.

82. ~~o F~~
~~ALB.~~ a river of Prussia, which rises in
 Ermeland, and falls into the Pregel, near
 Wittenberg

ALLGANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, the general name of a long range of mountains in N. America,

A L L

between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Lakes. They extend north-easterly and south-westerly, nearly parallel with the coast, about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different States. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the N Mount, spreads a large fertile valley. Next lies the Allegheny, which is the principal one, and has been descriptively called the backbone of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge, called the Kittatinny Mountain, a part of which, in New Jersey, is a spring of water so deep, very cold, and is blue and good. From these several ridges proceed innumerable smaller ones. The Kittatinny or Kittawin Mountains, run through the northern part of N Jersey and Pennsylvania. The general name for these mountains seems not yet to have been determined. Mr Evans, an American geographer calls them the Adirondack Mountains; others have called them the Adirondacks, a tribe of Indians who live on a river at their foot from the ridge, called the Catskill hills. In the most common, and I think the most precise term, is the Allegheny Mountain. It descends in the principal ridge. These mountains are covered with forest trees, and in some places each other, but stretch in narrow ridges, leaving half a mile or more space between them. They are perpendicular cliffs, occasionally subside in a level country giving rise to the rivers which run chiefly in the gulches. On the back part of Pennsylvania is a great number of these ridges, all black culture. But this is not the case in all parts, for many of us are of fine arable land, and soil are fertile. Intervene between the ridges, being generally a rich black soil. Indeed some of the remnants were made out of clay and stone to the tops.

Admit of other rivers into the Lake.
ALLIANCE, a river of North America
which rises in the Allegheny Mountains, near
the source of the Allegheny, and at Fort
Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it
is 300 yards wide, and navigable for light
barges. At Fort Erie it joins the Mohon-
gahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio.
See OHIO.

ALFAGRANZA, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Gran Canaria, to the N. W. of Roca, and to the E. of St. Clara. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

ALLGREGRE, a town of France, in Auvergne

vergent, with the title of a marquissate. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong castle. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 3. 50. E.

ALLEN, a small river of Flintshire, in N. Wales, which sinks under ground, near Mold, and is lost for a short space.

ALIENDORF, a small town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 19. N. long. 9. 59. E.

ALLER, a river which rises in the duchy of Niegdeburg, and runs N. W. through the duchy of Lauenburg, in Lower Saxony, and passing by Zell, continues its course N. W. till it falls into the river Weser, a little below Verden.

ALLERIA, an open decayed town in Corsica, in the district on this side the mountain. It is a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1739. Lat. 42. 5. N. long. 8. 50. E.

ALLERTON (NORTH), a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, commonly called Alvertonthorpe, 223 miles from London, and lies on the river Witke. Its only street, which is about half a mile long, is well built. It has a good market on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. It has a fair Jan. 2. and another upon St Bitholomew's day. In 1138, the English routed the Scots near this place, in that called the battle of the Standard. The field of battle is to this day called Standard Hill, and some caverns in it (where perhaps the Scots were buried) the Scots Pits. In the 16th of Edward II. this town was plundered by the Scots under king Robert Bruce. Amongst many other modern improvements in this town, a new prison has been erected on the plain of the celebrated and humane Mr Howard, but it is only an assistant to York gaol, and not a county one; it consists of but thirty cells and a place of correction and labour, with four very strong cells for capital offenders. It sends two members to parliament.

ALLERTOWN, a village of Northumberland, 8 miles S. W. of Hexham. Fairs, May 10. and Nov. 11.

ALLIER, a river of France, in the late government of Languedoc; it rises at Chabellier, in Gevaudan, runs through the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, begins to be navigable near Vialé, and at length falls into the Loire.

ALLIER, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois, is so called from a river which flows by Moulins, and falls into the Loire above Orleans.

ALLOA, a sea-port town in the county of Buchannan, in Scotland, on the north coast of the Firth, about five miles E. from

Stirling, and about 30 N. W. from Edinburgh. It has a commodious harbour, with a considerable depth of water, and an excellent dry-dock, capable of receiving ships of great burden. Its great export is coals, which are supplied in immense quantities, and there is also a glass-house in a thriving state. The castle of Alloa is beautifully situated, and was in former times the residence of the earls of Mar. The gardens are very extensive, and the tower, which was built in the 13th century, is 89 feet in height, with walls of 11 feet in thickness. The fairs of Alloa are, 2d Wed. in Aug. and 2d Wed. in Nov.

ALMACARRON, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Cadix. Lat. 37. 28. N. long. 0. 56. W.

AMANZA, a little town of New Castile, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies commanded by the marquis de las Minas and the Earl of Galway in 1707. At the first onset the English troops penetrated through the Spanish army; but the Portuguese cavalry being broken, the allied army was obliged to retreat, and being pursued, was surrounded, and forced to surrender as prisoners of war. They lost 120 standards, and all their artillery and baggage. The marquis de las Minas was wounded, and his mistress, in the garb of an Amazon, killed by his side. The Earl of Galway was wounded in the face. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicante. Lat. 38. 54. N. long. 0. 56. W.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tago, opposite to Lisbon. Lat. 38. 33. N. long. 9. 47. W.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Beira-lisboa, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguese in 1663, 17 miles N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 6. 15. W.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa; it contains but one parish church, though near 2200 inhabitants; it has also an alms-house, an hospital, and a convent; its district comprehends two parishes. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 8. 15. W.

ALMENDVALAIO, a small town of Estremadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 5. 6. W.

ALMERIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, lying on a bay in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a small river. It is situated in a country abounding particularly in fruit and oil. The place takes its name from Amalricus, a Gothic king,

king, who built it. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Granada, and has a yearly income of 4000 ducats. Not far from hence the land stretches towards the S. E. into the sea, and forms a point, which the ancients called the Promontory of Charidemus, but the moderns Cape de Gat. It stands almost 64 miles from Granada.

ALMENA, a town in Venetian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, anciently belonging to the dukes of Chulm, and is the old Peguntium. It stands on an arm of the river Cetina, between two high mountains, on a steep rock, inaccessible to shipping.—It is situated 16 miles E. of Spalatro, directly opposite to the Gile of Brassa. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 39. 33. E.

ALMOND, a river in Perthshire, in Scotland, which rises in Glen Almond, and falls into the Tay a little above Perth.

ALMUNECAR, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, having a good harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by a strong citadel. It is situated almost 35 miles S. of Alhama. Lat. 36. 40. N. long. 3. 55. W.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlars ware; on May 12. for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; and the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woollen and linen cloth; on the first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and linen cloth. It is a populous well built town, with a town house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. The principal object here is the old stately Gothic castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and which was repaired and beautified by the late Duke. It is 30 miles N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 306 N. by W. of London.

ALOST, or **ALEST**, a town in the Netherlands and earldom of Flanders, on the river Dender. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Brussels, and the same S. E. of Ghent.

ALPHINGTON, or **APHINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Exeter, with two fairs, on the first Thursday in June for horned cattle, and October 16. for horses and horned cattle.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe (being about two miles in perpendicular height), and, with the Apennines, compose a long chain, beginning at the mouth of the river Varo, and after a vast number of irregular windings, terminate in the Adriatic

sea, near the river Arsia in Istria. They divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany, and have several names. The Alps on the sea extend from Varo as far as the source of the river of the same name, or even the Po; the Cottian Alps, from the source of the Varo to the city of Susa; the Grecian Alps, from the city of Susa to the mountain of St Bernard; the Pennine Alps, from Mount St Bernard to Mount St Gothard; by the latter are bounded the Rhetian Alps, which extend to the source of the river Piave; and lastly, the Norician or Carnian Alps extend themselves from the river Piave as far as Istria, and the source of the Sau or Saave. The Alps have but few passes, and those difficult of access, whence arises the chief security of Piedmont against any power, particularly France. Hannibal attempting those on the side of Piedmont, when he invaded Italy, lost most of his elephants; and here the king of Sardinia opposed the united forces of France and Spain, near Coni, in 1744, and obliged them to abandon the country and retire into France. The Swiss also possess a great part of those mountains, by which they are secured from all attacks either of the Germans or French.

The prospect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic. One of the most celebrated is the Grande Chartreuse, where a monastery was founded by St Bruno in 1084. From Echelles, a little village in the mountains of Savoy, to the top of the Chartreuse, the distance is six miles. Along this course the road runs winding up; for the most part not six feet broad. On one hand is the rock, with woods of pine trees hanging over head, and on the other a prodigious precipice almost perpendicular, at the bottom of which rolls a deep torrent. On the top of the mountain is the convent, the inhabitants of which consist of 100 fathers and 300 servants.

The Glaciers of Savoy are also reckoned among the most stupendous works of nature. There are immense masses of ice, lodged upon the gentler declivities amidst the Alps, and exhibiting the most picturesque and fantastic representations. From the valley of Chamouni there is a view of a vast chain of mountains, inaccessible and covered with ice. Above the rest Mount Blanc, whose top seems to reach and even pierce the highest region of the clouds.—The chain upon which this mountain looks down like a giant, is composed of masses of rocks which terminate in pikes or spires, called the Needles, and which are ranged like tents in a camp. Their sides are covered with fretted streaks of ice and snow.

ALPUXARRAS, one of the high mountains

of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada.— They are inhabited by Moors who have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, but still retain their ancient manner of living. No part of Spain is so well cultivated as the mountains of Alpuxarras, which are full of small towns and villages, and the lands improved to an uncommon degree by the industrious inhabitants, every part being planted with vineyards and fruit-trees, the profits of which are very considerable.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 24, for sheep, horkis, and cows, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys.

ALSACE, late a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and the Francie Comte, on the W. by Lorraine, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, but Strasbourg is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, though the Protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is still accounted for by some geographers.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in the E. Sea, not far from the main land. It is exuberantly fruitful and pleasant, has an extraordinary plenty of all sorts of grain, wheat only excepted, fruit and vegetables.— Twelve parishes in this island are under the bishop of Funen; but the parishes of Sonderburg and Keynes belong to the priority of Souderburg.

ALSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles N. W. of Marburg, and 35 S. of Hesse Cassel.— Lat. 50. 55. N. long. 9. 0. E. It is an ancient town, and well built, and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSHUDA, a parish of Sweden, belonging to the province of Smaland, where the gold mine of Adelfors was discovered in the year 1738, and ducats struck of the metal.

ALSTON-MORE, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horn-

ed cattle, horses, linen, and woollen cloth. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London.

ALSUNGEN, an island like of Sweden, in the province of Halland, from which the river Falkenburg arises.

ALTAMONT, a very handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles N. W. of Basiliano. Lat. 39. 50. N. long. 16. 22. E.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with the title of a principality, seated on the foot of the Apennine mountains. Lat. 41. 6. N. long. 16. 58. E.

ALTEA, a small sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, situated on the Mediterranean, and abounds in wine, clay, silk, and honey. Here the confederate fleet, during the first part of the war with Spain, in the reign of queen Anne, had frequent supplies of fresh water and provisions, till the fatal battle of Almanza in 1707. It is situated 45 miles S. of the city of Valencia.

ALTENBURG. See ALTENDURG.

ALTEN, a district of the Danish mission in Norway, lying partly in Finmark, and partly in W. Finmark.

ALTENA, a sea-port of the duchy of Holstein on the Elbe, two miles N. W. of Hamburg, belonging to the king of Denmark. It was burnt by the Swedes, but has since been beautifully rebuilt. Here is the market for the sale of goods brought from the Indies by the Danish East India company. Lat. 53. 56. N. long. 10. 3. E.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle; formerly an imperial town, but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipfick. Lat. 50. 59. N. long. 12. 28. E.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, belonging to the house of Austria, 18 miles S. of Weissemburg. Lat. 46. 0. N. long. 23. 15. E.

ALTENBURG, or OWAR, a small strong town of Lower Hungary, in the territory of Moson. It is seated on the river Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 0. N. long. 17. 13. E.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 10. 20. E.

ALTESON, a town of Piedmont, between the Dora and Stura. The French were possessed of it during the siege of Turin, in 1706. It stands almost two miles E. from La Venerie. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 27. 24. E.

ALTZEY,

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated upon a brook 15 miles S.W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 40. N. long. 8. 12. E.

ALTIN, one of the principal lakes in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It is about 18 miles long and 12 broad; the northern part is often frozen up in winter, and may be passed over on the ice, but never its southern.

ALTIRK, a town of Alsace in France, seated on the river Ille, 12 miles N.W. of Bussil, and 45 S.S.W. of Strasburg. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 7. 20. E.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, seven miles N.W. of Dungannon.

ALTMUL, a river having its source in Franconia, and running S. E. by the city of Ansbach, continues its course E. by Pappenheim, and Aichstet, and afterwards falls into the Danube at Kelheim, 12 miles above Ratibon.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29. for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 28 miles E.N.E. of Southampton, and 50 W.S.W. of London. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, a part of which only is paved. It has one church, a Presbyterian, and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-school, a large manufactory of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serge de Nîmes, and around the town is a large plantation of trees.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and lies 10 miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 11. 22. E.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sushia, 20 miles N.E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 9. 30. E.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the house of Uri, of which it is capital; seated near the mouth of the river Rus, on the lake of Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lat. 46. 55. N. long. 8. 25. E.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 5. and December 2. for cattle and drapery goods. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, and 152 N.W. of London.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon and territory of Salamanca, with a strong castle,

and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lat. 41. 0. N. long. 5. 4. W.

ALUTA, a principal river of Transylvania, rising at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and running thro' Walachia.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lat. 39. 6. N. long. 0. 10. E.

AMADAN, or **HAMADAN**, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 200 miles N. E. of Bagdad. Lat. 35. 15. N. long. 47. 4. E.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninsula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 10. N. long. 74. 15. E.

AMADRA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 41. 5. E.

AMAK, an island of Denmark, on which that part of Copenhagen, called Christian-Shafen, is built. This island is about four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from East Frisland, to whom the island was assigned by Christian II. at the request of his queen, for the purpose of supplying her with vegetable, cheese, and butter. The island contains six villages, and between three and four thousand souls. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. It is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, on the Wener lake. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, especially in timber, deals, and tar.

AMALFA, or **AMALFI**, a city on the bay of Salerno, in the higher principality of the kingdom of Naples, said to have been built in the year 600, was anciently very considerable, and the seat of a republic, which maintained its freedom till 1075.—It has the title of a principality belonging to the house of Piccolomini; is the seat of an archbishop, under whom are the bishops of Scala, Muzeri, Lattre, and the island of Capri. Here it is said Flavio Bembus, the inventor of the mariner's compass, was born. It is seated 10 miles W. of the city of Salerno.

AMALRIE, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, on the military road to Inverness, about 66 miles N. W. from Edinburgh. It has a fair on the 1st Wednesday of May.

AMANCE, a town of France, in Lorraine, on a rivulet of the same name, 62 miles E. of Nancy, and 28 S. of Mentz. Lat. 43. 42. N. long. 6. 25. E.

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AMAND (Sr), a town of France, late in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berri, now in the department of Cher, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 45. N. long. 2. 30. E.

AMAND (Sr), late a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey, now in the department of the North. It was taken and dismantled by the French in 1667. When the combined forces of Prussia and Austria invaded France in 1792, it was taken by them, but evacuated afterward on their retreat. It is seated on the river Scarpe, seven miles N. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 3. 35. E.

AMANTEA, a sea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza.—Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 16. 10. E.

AMAPALIA, a sea-port town of North America, in the province of Guatemala, seated on a gulph of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatemala.

AMASIA, a city of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, near the river Iris, 50 miles N. W. of Tocat. It gives name to the province. Here sometimes the Turkish beglerbeg or viceroys reside; and anciently it was the seat of the kings of Cappadocia. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 36. 10. E.

AMAZONIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the E. by the Atlantic ocean and Brasil, on the S. by Paraguay, and on the W. by Peru. It is 1200 miles long, and 960 broad.

AMAZONS, a supposed race of warlike women, who lived in Lesser Asia, now called Asia, on the banks of the Black Sea. It is now very much doubted whether they ever had any existence in the manner related by authors.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running E. falls into the ocean directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is at least 3000 miles, and is supposed to be the greatest river in the world. In its course it takes in a great number of other rivers and streams, and we have an accurate map of it by Mr Condamine, who went into those parts to measure a degree of the meridian. He made particular enquiry after the warlike women called Amazons, but could get no account of them; and therefore we may conclude that what has been said by travellers relating to this affair is a mere fiction. Orellana was the first that entered this river, about the year 1539.

AMBAK, a river that rises in the S. W. of Bengal, runs to the N. E. by Landport, and falls into the sea, a short distance.

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AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Nordgow, and a capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; it has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E. of Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 12. 7. E.

AMBERT, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, in the department of the Puy de Dome.

AMBLESIDE, a town in the county of Westmoreland, at the upper end of Winander Meer, and 270 miles from London, was anciently a large city, and a station of the Romans, whose medals have been found here. This place is noted for a manufactory of cloth, and for a considerable waterfall. The town is situated on the steep decline of a hill, over which many high mountains arise towards the north. Fairs, Wed. Whitunday, and Oct. 29. market on Wednesday.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port town of France, late in Picardy, now in the department of the Straits of Calais, defended with a battery of cannon. It is eight miles N. of Boulogne, and 12 S. W. of Calais.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in Touraine, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated at the confluence of the rivers Loire and Maffec, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 0. 54. E.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here, at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice islands, and excluded all the rest of the world from trading there. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forsaken by their gallants, they generally give them a dose of poison. Lat. 4. 0. S. long. 127. 0. E.

AMBRAS, or **AMRAS**, a very pleasant fort pleasantly situated in the county of Tyrrol, once a seat of the counts of the same name, now subject to the emperor; it stands a mile S. E. from Insprug.

AMBRESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, near the river Avon, 80 miles from London, and one mile from Stonehenge. Market on Friday. Fairs, May & 7. June 22. Oct. 6. and first Wed. after Dec. 12.

AMBRUN.

AMBRUN, or **EMBRUN**, the principal place of the territory of Ambrunois, belonging to the government of Dauphine in France. It is a small and pretty strong town, situated on a steep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Durance. It is the seat of a bishopric, and the see of an archbishop, who calls himself Prince and Count of Ambrun, and Baron of Guillestre and Berfort. His annual revenue amounted to 22,000 livres, and he paid a tax of 2400 florins to the court of Rome. The archbishop's palace is the finest structure in the city; besides the cathedral, here are 5 parish churches, and a convent of capuchins. It is situated 44 miles W. of Pignerol. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 6. 15. E.

AMBRUNOIS, or **EMBRUNOIS**, a territory of France, late in the Upper Dauphine, lying entirely in the Alps, and in Caesar's time was inhabited by the Caturigi.

AMBRYM, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 16. 10. S. lat. and 168. 12. E. long.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, seated on the E. side of the river Maese, opposite to the city of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 5. 43. E.

AMBDABAD, a considerable city, the capital of Guzerat, in Hindostan Proper, is one of the best fortified places in India, and made a good defence when taken by General Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Maharajah, to whom it was restored in 1783. Travellers have dwelt much on the beauty and convenient situation of this city, which is in a level country, on the banks of a small navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambray. It is 321 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 22. 38. N. long. 72. 37. E.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindostan, in the Decan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurengzebe during his conquest of the Decan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lat. 19. 10. N. long. 75. 0. E.

AMELIA, anciently **AMBRIA**, a small city of Italy in the ecclesiastical state and dukedom of Spoleto; it is the see of a bishop, and immediately subject to the pope. It stands on a mountain 23 miles S. W. of Spoleto.

AMERICA, one of the four quarters of the world, and, as far as is known, the largest. It extends from the 80th degree of N. to the 56th degree of S. latitude; and where its breadth is known from the 35th to the 136th degree west longitude from London, being nearly 9000 miles in length, and 3690 at its greatest breadth. It is washed by the two great oceans, and enjoys all

the varieties of climate which the earth affords. The climates of the northern part are many degrees colder than any of the countries of the same latitude in Europe. The winters in New Britain are intolerable to an European, and yet it lies nearly parallel with Great Britain. The frozen country of Newfoundland, the bay of St Lawrence, and Cape Breton, lie opposite to France; Nova Scotia and New England are on a parallel with the bay of Biscay; and New York and Pennsylvania are opposite to Spain and Portugal.

The discovery of America (though surreptitiously claimed by Americus Vespulius, a Florentine), was made by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. This vast continent, comprising North and South America, is joined by an isthmus not 70 miles in breadth; but as it is mountainous, it would be difficult to form a communication between the two seas. America produces most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, trees, and wood, to be found in the other parts of the world, and many of them in greater quantities and higher perfection. It also produces diamonds and other valuable stones, gold, silver; together with cochineal, indigo, and an immense variety of valuable drugs and other commodities, which were unknown before its discovery, or brought from Asia and Africa at an extravagant rate. The animals of the new world are the mousetoe, reindeer, stags, bears, tigers, buffaloes, beavers, foxes, &c. &c. The feathered race consist of eagles, falcons, and other birds of prey; swans, turkeys, geese, cranes, &c. and others that are peculiar to the climate, such as the flamingo, humming bird, mocking bird, &c.

The inhabitants have been variously represented; by some as the most savage and depraved barbarians; by others a temperate, just, and, unless provoked, by no means a cruel people. There is indeed a material distinction to be made between the natives of Mexico and Peru and the savages of North America. The former, under subjection to the Spaniards, have lost their original distinction of character; the latter are still independent, and though few in number, become objects of attention, not only from the wars which they carry on against each other, but from their formidable incursions upon the European colonists.

From some late discoveries, it appears that the arts and industry of the Europeans had made considerable progress among the Indians; that they had learned the art of cultivating their lands, and bringing fruit-trees to perfection; they had even begun to erect mills; and in short might have enjoyed all the happiness this world can bestow upon mankind, had not their love of

illness prompted them to leave their habitations, to rob and sometimes murder the British colonists. This propensity indeed is too much characteristic of the North American Indians. From their earliest years they accustom themselves to endure the most severe pain by way of trying their fortitude. The women, naturally subject to their husbands, are treated with such cruelty, that in spite of their barbarous education, they are sensible of some feelings of humanity. Their love for their children is extreme, but such is the misery in which they feel themselves confined for life, that they will sometimes destroy the females in their infancy, in order to prevent them from falling into the same dreadful situation with themselves. Formerly these savages lived entirely by hunting and cultivating, or rather causing the women cultivate a spot of ground near their huts; though of late their intercourse with the French and English has, as we have already observed, introduced some progress in the arts.

NORTH AMERICA comprehends all that part of the western continent which lies north of the isthmus of Darien. This vast extent of country is divided between Spain, Great-Britain, and the Thirteen United States. Spain claims all the land west of the Mississippi, and East and West Florida. According to the treaty of 1783, all the country north of the northern boundary of the United States, and east of the river St Croix, belongs to Great-Britain. The remaining part is the territory of the Thirteen United States.

It has been supposed that there are 160 millions of inhabitants in America. It is believed, however, that this account is exaggerated at least one half. This number is composed of Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes, and some of almost every nation in Europe.

The names of the English settlements are, New Britain, or Labrador, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The islands that belong to Great Britain are Newfoundland, St John, and Cape Breton, in the North; and in the West Indies, Bermudas, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, St Christopher, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica. Before the late unhappy differences between the colonies of North America and the mother country, the latter possessed the most extensive empire that ever belonged to any one sovereign; but, by the late treaty of peace, we gave up to the Americans all our most fruitful provinces, which they erected into Thirteen United and Independent States, comprehending New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence, Connecticut, New York, New

Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia.—To which have since been added three more, Vermont, the Western Territory, and Kentucky.

SOUTH AMERICA, is a peninsula, joined to North America by the isthmus of Darien, and divided as follows:

Countries.	Chief Towns.	Belonging to
Terra Firma,	Panama,	Spain.
Peru,	Lima,	Spain.
Amazonia,	St Pedro,	Spain.
Guiana,	Surinam,	Dutch.
Brasil,	St Sebastian,	Portugal.
Paragua, or } La Plata, }	Buenos Ayres,	Spain.
Chili,	St Jago,	Spain.
Patagonia,		The natives.

AMERSFORT, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent pastures, on the river Ems, 42 miles E. of Utrecht, and 23 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 14. N. long. 5. 22. E.

AMERSHAM, or AUMONDESHAM a town in the county of Bucks, 12 miles from Aylesbury, and 29 from London. Fairs on Whitfun-Monday, and Sept. 29. This little town consists of a long street, in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street in the intersection of which stands the church; its town-hall or market-house is the handsomest in the county. The living is said to be the best in England. Market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament.

AMID, a town of Turkey, in Asia, 4 miles from Amasia, and 60 from Ispat. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 36. 40. E.

AMIENOIS, late a country of France in the government of Picardy and Artois containing a great part of the country which was anciently inhabited by the Ambiar and properly called Picardy.

AMIENS, a handsome, large, and ancient town of France, the capital of Picard and a bishop's see, now in the departement of Somme. The nave of the cathedral church is a finished piece of building, as the whole structure stately; besides which there are ten parish-churches, and one the suburbs, several religious houses, an academy of belles lettres, five gates, and 35,000 inhabitants.—Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; it lies in the road from Calais to Paris, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following stratagem: soldiers, disguised like peasants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let bag of them fall just as the gate was opened and while the guard was busy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and came masters of the town. It was retaken

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Henry IV. who built a citadel here.— It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54. N. long. 2. 28. E.

AMLWICK, a town of North Wales, on the N. side of the isth. of Anglesea. Fair Nov. 27.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindostan Proper, in an extensive sandy desert between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moul-tan, and the Puchlar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaioon, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Tatta.

AMOL, a town of Asia, in the country of the Usbecks, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokhara. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 64. 30. E.

AMORGUS, or **MORGOS**, an island in the Archipelago, has a pretty fertile soil, producing excellent wine.

AMOUR, a river, the source of which is in Siberia, in 54 deg. N. lat. and about 120 deg. E. long. After running E. through Chinese Tartary, it discharges itself into the bay of Corea in the Indian Ocean, in about 130 deg. E. long.

AMOUR (ST), a small town of France, in the late Franche Comte, 15 miles from Tornis. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 5. 18. E.

AMOY, an island belonging to the province of Fokien on the S. W. coast of China, where the English had a factory, which they have lately abandoned, finding themselves more imposed upon by the Chinese of those parts than about Canton. Lat. 25. 14. long. 118. 20. E.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, antiently the capital of Macedonia, seated on the river Strymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lat. 41. 38. N. long. 24. 16. E.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E. of Rouanne.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, 44 miles from London, between the roads from thence to Buckingham and Royston. It is a pretty town, almost in the heart of the county, between two hills. Fairs, May 4. and Dec. 11. Market on Thursday.

AMPUGNANO, a district of Corsica, belonging to the country on this side the mountains.

AMPURIAS, a town of Spain, in the principality of Catalonia, with an harbour near the mouth of the river Fluvia, is at present a mean place, but formerly was considerable. The district belonging to it is called Ampurdan. It is situated 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona.

AMSTERDAM, the capital of the U-

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nited Provinces. It lies in N. Holland, and in the territory which bears its name, on the river Amstel, and on a bay called the Wye, a little E. of the Zuydersee. The form of the city is nearly that of a crescent; it is a very considerable sea port, and frequented by vast numbers of merchant ships: notwithstanding which it is very difficult of access, it being hardly possible for a man of war to enter the harbour: And indeed the whole Zuydersee is so full of sand banks and shallows, as to be scarce practicable by any but their own flat-bottomed vessels; and proves their great security, no enemies ships of war ever venturing to pursue them beyond the Texel and other inlets into this sea. The foundation of Amsterdam is laid upon very large piles driven at a vast expence into the morass on which it is built; and the stadhous alone has 30,000 piles to support its foundation. The houses are handsome, and built either of brick or stone, the streets are open and well paved, through most of which run canals, planted with rows of trees. It is reckoned to be half as big as London, including the fortifications. The first mention of this place we find in history is in the year 1300, when it was no more than a poor fishing town. In 1585 it appears to have been the chief trading place in the united Netherlands; when it was first begun to be fortified, and considerable additions were made to its fortifications in 1672, when Louis XIV. invaded the country. Here reside persons of every nation and sect of religion in Europe, who are tolerated in their respective persuasions; but none are admitted to a share in the government but those of the Calvinistic or Presbyterian religion. All of them however apply themselves with indefatigable industry to amass wealth, money being the idol most adored in this country. In 1787, in consequence of the dispute between the States General and the Prince of Orange, it was taken possession of for the latter, after a bombardment being threatened, by the Prussian troops under the Duke of Brunswick. The French in their incursion into Holland in 1795, took possession of this city without opposition. Amsterdam is situated 200 miles E. of London, and 30 N. E. of Rotterdam.

AMWELL, a town in Hertfordshire, a little to the S. of the Ware, 21 miles from London, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London, after a course of 39 miles. It is furnished, however, with a large share of its water by a cut out of the river Lee that runs to Hackney. One part is called Amwell-Magna, the other Parva, at which is the head of the New River. It is a member of the parish of All Saints in Hertford. This canal was a contrivance for

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gun, in 1606, and finished in 1612, by Sir Hugh Middleton, who, by the assistance of the city of London and the aid of Parliament, brought it to perfection, but to the great diminution of his private fortune. The yearly profits of the river are computed at 70,000*l.* and the expence in supporting and keeping it up is said to amount to half the profits. The extent of the canal is near 39 miles in length, having 43 sluices, and over it are 215 bridges. It supplies near 40,000 houses with water. The property is divided into 72 shares, many of which are again subdivided.

AMUR, a famous and considerable river of the Asiatic part of the empire of Russia, which falls into the Eastern Ocean. It was formerly called Charan-muran, but at present the Chinese and Mauschurs give it the name of Sagalin-Ula. It also bears the several appellations of Jamur, Onon, Helong-Kiang, and Sihilka. It is formed by the conjunction of the rivers Schilk and Argun, is navigable to the sea, and has an uncommon plenty of fish. Its whole length is above 400 miles.

ANADIR, a considerable river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campania, and in the territory of the church; it is a bishop's see, 32 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 13. 25. E.

ANAKOPIR, the capital of the nation of the Abkas, in Asia, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

ANATTOM, one of the islands called Hebrides, in the South Sea, whose lat. is 29. 10. S. and long. 170. 9. E.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, five miles N. of Ascoli, and 82 N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 48. N. long. 13. 29. E.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnshire, eight miles from Grantham. It was a small but ancient Roman village called Crococalana, on a Roman highway, under a hill, and abounds with remnants of antiquity. This must have been anciently a populous place, from the large quarries about it, the rocks lying but a very little way beneath the surface.

ANCENIS, a town of Brittany in France, seated on the river Loire, now in the department of Lower Loire, 15 miles E. of Nantz.

ANCLAM, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, remarkable for its excellent pastures. It is seated on the river Fene, 20 miles S. of Gripswald.

ANCQBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are pleasant; adorned with fine lofty trees,

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affording the most agreeable shade in the world. On the western bank is a very populous village.

ANCONA, the name of a marquise on district of Italy, belonging to the ecclesiastical state, situated on the Adriatic Sea, and is famous for a species of shell-fish, called Baliani, and found in the middle of the stones taken out of the harbour. The largest of those fish are not above a finger in length, but highly valued at Rome, whither great quantities are annually sent.

ANCONA, the capital of the marquise of the same name, situated on the sea, and between two mountains, on one of which stands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral. It is a considerable place, but not so populous and rich as the commodiousness of its situation and goodness of its harbour seem to promise. The latter was considerably enlarged by the emperor Trajan, to whom, for that reason, a triumphal arch of beautiful marble was erected on the mole, and a fort built for its defence: the end of the mole is still fortified, and mounts between eight and twelve pieces of Cannon. The trade of this place is inconsiderable, and mostly carried on by the Jews residing here, the number of whom is said to be about 5000, and these live together in a particular quarter of the city, where they have a synagogue. The bishop of Ancona is immediately subject to the pope. It lies 15 miles N. of Frosineto, and 130 E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 15. deg. E.

ANCRE, a town of France, late in Picardy, with the title of a marquise. It is 12 miles S. E. of Anteno, and 12 W. by N. of Peronne. Lat. 49. 59. N. long. 2. 45. W.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in the province of old Castile, running into the Duero.

ANDALUSIA, one of the provinces of Spain, bounded on the N. by Estremadura and New Castile, from which it is divided by a chain of mountains, called Sierra Morena; on the W. by the Portuguese provinces of Alentejo and Algarve; on the S. partly by the Atlantic Ocean, and partly by the Straits of Gibraltar, and on the E. by Granada and Murcia. Its length from W. to E. is about 180 English miles, but its breadth is various. The river Guadalquivir, anciently called Bætis and Tartessus, runs through the whole length, and towards the W. the Guadiana divides it from Portuguese Algarve. The other small rivers partly fall immediately into the sea, and partly into the Guadalquivir. It is reckoned the best part of the kingdom of Spain, abounding in all kinds of fruits, honey, excellent wine, grain, silk, sugar, fine oil, large herds of cattle, especially horses, metals, cinnamon, and quicksilver. This province properly consists

consists of the three ancient kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jean.

ANDALUSIA (NEW), a province of Terra Firma in S. America, situated on the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to the Leeward Islands, and bounded by the river Oronoque to the W.

ANDAMAN, islands lying on the E. side of the entrance of the bay of Bengal, between 10 and 15 deg. N. lat. and in 92 deg. E. long. The inhabitants are an inoffensive people, who seldom eat flesh (though some voyagers represent them as cannibals), and principally live on rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, with which they furnish such ships as touch at these islands.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it rises in the parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine.—Large rafts of timber, cut in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, are carried down it to Paris.

ANDELY, a town of France, in Normandy (now in the department of Eure), parted in two by a paved causeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their disorders, on the last day of the saint to which it is dedicated: It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 40 N. W. of Paris.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Brussels, designed for an out-work to that city.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Cologne, on which it depends. It is seated on the Rhine, near the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Trier, 10 miles N. W. of Coblenz. Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 7. 22. E.

ANDERO (Sr), a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, with a good trade, lying on a little peninsula, 60 miles W. of Bilbao. Here some of the Spanish men of war are built and laid up.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in South America, the highest and most extensive in the world. They run through Peru and Chili, almost the whole length of the continent, in a direction parallel to the coast of the South Sea. The tops of them are so high, that the air is intolerably sharp and piercing. The highest point, Chimborazo, however, has never been reached by any body. By geometrical mensuration it is computed to be almost four miles elevated above the level of the sea; so that it is very near a mile higher than any hitherto discovered on the eastern continent. From this extraordinary height, it has been supposed that the top was quite above the region of the clouds; but M. Bouguer af-

fares us, that he had seen clouds flying above it at the height of at least three quarters of a mile; so that their perpendicular height from the level of the sea was upwards of four miles and an half. The next in height to Chimborazo is the vast mountain of Cotopaxi, a volcano which sometimes burns in the most furious manner. It is about three miles and an half perpendicular, but has been known to send forth its smoke to the height of between five and six miles above the level of the sea. There are many others of between three and four miles high; but that called Pichincha, whose top is exactly three miles above the surface of the sea, is the most remarkable, on account of the residence of the French mathematicians for some time there, in order to measure a degree of longitude. Though this mountain is situated almost directly under the equator, they found the cold excessively severe; the wind at the same time being so violent, that they were often in danger of being blown down the precipices; they were also frequently involved in such a thick fog, that they could not distinguish objects at the distance of six or eight paces. When the clouds descended, the air on the top of the mountain became serene, but in the lower regions they heard the dreadful noise of thunder and tempests which discharged themselves there. As soon as these abated, the clouds rose to their former station, and, by reason of their extreme density, rendered respiration difficult, and the snow and hail fell continually. On the top of this mountain they erected a hut, but were often in danger of being hurried along with it down from the top of the mountain; the cold being also so intense, that their feet were swelled and became so tender, that they could touch nothing without extreme pain; their hands were chopped and covered with chilblains, as were also their lips to such a degree, that they could not speak without making them bleed. Notwithstanding this extreme cold, there are said to be no fewer than 16 volcanoes among these mountains whose eruptions are more terrible than those of the eastern continent in proportion to their size.

ANDLAU, a river of Lower Alsace, that rises in the Wasgan mountain, and falls into the Ill.

ANDOVER, a town in Hampshire, 66 miles from London and 10 from Winchester, situated on the river Ande, that comes out of the forest of Chute. It is a large, handsome, healthy, populous town, pleasantly situated on the edge of the Downs, and a great thoroughfare from London to Wiltshire, and from Newbury to Salisbury. It is a great town for malting and a manufactory of shalloons, and is fair on Thursd. and Frid. the third week in Lent, May.

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May 12. and Nov. 6. Market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, about three miles S. of Christianstad, where there is a great alum-work.

ANDREW (St), a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lavant.

ANDREW'S (St), a royal borough in Fifeshire, in Scotland, was formerly the metropolis of the Pictish kingdom. Its present appearance is that of a great city visited by some calamity, divested of its grandeur, and greatly diminished in the number of its inhabitants. The cathedral, founded in 1161, was a noble Gothic structure, being 370 feet in length, the cross 180, breadth 65, and height 100 feet. It was about 157 years in building, yet John Knox and his adherents so completely effected its demolition in a single day, that little of it now remains. The chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the Priory, are buildings of great antiquity and beauty. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw, and, from the ability of the different professors, maintains a high character as a seminary of learning. Of the castle, the scene of cardinal Beaton's cruelty to others and his own assassination, little now remains.—The fairs are, 2d Thurf. O. S. in April, 1st Tues. O. S. in July, 1st day O. S. August, 29th O. S. Sept. and 30th O. S. Nov. It is 32 miles from Edinburgh.

ANDREW'S (St), a small but flourishing and increasing town in Nova Scotia.

ANDRIA, a small town in the kingdom of Naples, and the see of a bishop, with the title of a dukedom, belonging to the house of Caraffa. It lies 26 miles W. of Barri. Lat. 41. 6. N. long. 17. min. E.

ANDROS, or **ANDRI**, one of the most fertile and delightful islands of the Archipelago, belonging to the empire of Turkey; has a superfluity of wine, oil, barley, and all sorts of fruits, and is watered with innumerable springs. It lies near the S. end of Negropent, and N. of Candia. The ancients called it also Cauroso, Lafia, Nena-gria, Epagria, Antandros, and Hydrosia. In the island are between 30 and 40 villages, with about 4000 or 5000 inhabitants, most of whom are Greeks.

ANDUJA, or **ANDUXAR**, a city of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, situated on the river Guadalquivir. It lies 32 miles E. of Corduba.

ANDUZE or **ANDUX**, a town of France, in the late government of Languedoc, lying on the river Gardon, and has the title of a baron. Here they drive a considerable trade in furs and rough woollen cloth. It is situated 2 miles N. of Montpellier.

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ANEGADA, one of the Carribbee islands, in America. Lat. 18. 40. N. long. 64. 7. W.

ANGELO (St), a sea-port of Apulia, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N. of Manfredonia. Also a town in the province of Urbino, belonging to the popedom.

ANGELO (St), a strong castle in Rome, to which the pope retires upon any apprehension of danger. An impregnable castle in Malta has also the same name.

ANGELOS, a fine city of Mexico, in North America, 100 miles N. E. of La Vera Cruz, with a bishop upon the archbishop of Mexico, subject to Old Spain. Lat. 19. 5. N. long. 103. 10. W.

ANGERAP, a river in the kingdom of Prussia, which, uniting with the Inster near Insterburg forms the navigable river Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a well built town in the kingdom of Prussia, surrounded with pallisades, and has a strong castle, built in the year 1335, on a lake of the same name from which rises the river Angerap. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 23. 10. E.

ANGERMANNIA, or **ANGERMANN-LAND**, a province in the N. of Sweden, 24 miles long and 16 broad, very woody and mountainous, but has excellent iron works, lakes, and rivers abounding with fish.

ANGERMANNSLAND, or **ASELE-LAPPMARK**, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, on the river Angermannia, bounded on the E. by Angermannland, on the N. by Umea Lappmark, on the W. by the mountains, and on the S. by Jamtland.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg and circle of Westphalia, on the E. side of the Rhine, 9 miles N. of Dusseldorp.

ANGERS, the capital of the late government of Anjou in France, now in the department of Maine and Loire. It is divided into two parts by the river Maine, is a large and populous place, surrounded with a wall and antique fortifications; containing 9000 houses and 30,000 inhabitants. It was the see of a bishop, the seat of a district, a provincial bailiwick, country court, royal prevote, a mint-court, salt-house, marshal's, &c. It has an university founded by St. Lewis, an academy for the belles lettres erected by Lewis XIV. in 1685, on the same footing with the royal academy at Paris, a strong castle on a steep rock, an elegant cathedral, seven other churches, 16 parish churches, four abbeys, several convents, and a seminary. It is situated at the conflux of the little Loire and the Sarte, 45 miles E. of Nantz.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, situated in a very fruitful and populous country of the same name, on the E. side of the Lago Maggiore, 40 miles W.

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W. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 9. 5. E. •

ANGLESEA, an island of North Wales. This island and county was called by the Romans Mona, and by the Britons the Land of Man; but to express the large forests with which it abounded, they sometimes distinguished it by the name of Ynis Dowylh. This county contains 74 parishes, and lies in the diocese of Bangor. According to common computation, it is 23 miles long, 16 broad, and in circumference 80. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are two market towns, about 1860 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament, one whereof is for the county. It is about 230 miles from London.

ANGMERING, E. and W. two small villages in the county of Sussex, on the English channel, near Arundel. Market on Saturday, and a fair July 30.

ANGOL, a city of South America, in the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 78. 20. W.

ANGOLA, a country of Africa, principally inhabited by negroes, and whither most European nations resort to purchase slaves for their American plantations. It is generally agreed that these negroes are the most lazy and untractable of any slaves purchased on the coast of Guinea; which is, among other reasons, attributed to their having plenty of all sorts of provisions in their own country, and not being used to labour and hardships like the negroes of the gold coast, where the soil is very barren. Angola is divided amongst several petty princes and states, and the Portuguese have several colonies and considerable settlements on the coast, and pretend to a dominion over the negro princes in their neighbourhood: the English, Dutch, and other European nations, however, traffic with the negroes here without any restraint. This country is situated between 5 and 16 deg. S. lat. and between 20 and 15 E. long.

ANGOULESME, late the capital of the government of Saintonge and Angoumois, in France, now in the department of Charente, situated on a mountain surrounded with rocks, at the foot of which runs the river Charante. It is the see of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Bourdeaux, and has a diocese of 200 parishes. It contains about 8000 souls, and is situated 64 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 10 min. E.

ANGOUMOIS, part of the government of Saintonge and Angoumois in France, bounded on the W. by Saintonge, on the S. by Perigord, on the E. by Limousin, and on the N. by Poitou, now in the department of Charente. It is between 15 and 18 French miles in length, and between 15 and 16 in breadth. Its principal rivers are the Cha-

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rante and the Touvre, which last has its source in this country.

ANGOURA, or **ANGYRA**, a city of Natolia in Asiatic Turkey, on the river Melus, 150 miles E. of Constantinople. It is a large place, contains near 45,000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood Pompey obtained a remarkable victory over Mithridates; and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet emperor of the Turks. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 33. 10. E.

ANGRA, a city belonging to Portugal, in the island of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is handsomely built, has broad, well paved, clean, and straight streets, six parish churches, among which the cathedral is one, a poor-house, an hospital, and eight convents. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 28. 5. W.

ANGROGNE, or **ANGROGNA**, a town in the Piedmontese valleys and principality of Piedmont, near the borders of Dauphine, in France. It lies seven miles W. of Pignerol, and belongs to the king of Sardinia.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles N. of St Christopher's, and belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 18. 15. N. long. 63. 10. W.

ANGUILLABA, a small town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS-SHIRE, or **FORFAR**, a county in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. E. by Kincardineshire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the frith of Tay, and on the W. by Perthshire, being nearly 35 miles each way. The principal rivers are the Tay and the Etk.

ANHALT, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sarnay, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Magdeburg and principality of Halberstadt, and on the S. by the counties of Mansfeldt and Stolberg.

ANHOLT, an island of Denmark, in N. Jutland, lying in the Cattegat, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, ten from Sceland, and seven from Halland. On account of the many sand banks, it is very dangerous to seamen, for which reason a fire is constantly kept up in a light-house.

ANIAN, a strait which is supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia and N. W. of America.

ANIAN, a country on the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and 12 deg. N. lat. and 40 and 50 E. long. It is bounded on the N. by the Red Sea and straits of Babbelmandel, on the E. by the Indian Ocean, on the S. by Zanzibar, and on the W. by Abyssinia. It is a desert country, subject to several African princes.

ANIANE, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a Benedictine abbey. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 3. 40. E.

ANJENGO,

ANJENGO, a small town, with a factory, on the coast of Malabar, in the hither peninsula of India, belonging to the English East India Company: their merchandise principally consists of pepper and calicoes. Lat. 7. 5. N. long. 76. 10. E.

ANJOU, late one of the governments of France. This province, the capital of which is Angers, borders on Touraine to the E. on Poitou to the S. on Bretagne to the W. and on Maine to the N. Its greatest length from W. to E. is about 26 miles, and its greatest breadth from S. to N. 24. In this province are 49 rivers small and great, of which only six are navigable, namely, the Loire, Vienne, Toue, Maienne, Loir, and Sarthe. This country formerly consisted of two counties, which were united about the close of the ninth century.

ANNA, a city of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, on the W. bank of the river Euphrates, 100 miles W. of Bagdad, subject to the Turkish empire. Lat. 33. 50. N. long. 41. 35. E.

ANNAMABOE, an English factory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa.

ANNAMOOKA, an island in the South Sea, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in the years 1774 and 1777. This island is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are very extensive, and often inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially towards the sea, are covered with trees and bushes of a luxuriant growth. The inhabitants are a friendly people, but much addicted to stealing the property of European visitors. This is one of the Friendly Islands, situated about 187 E. long. and 20. S. lat.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which, rising in the Moffat Hills, and flowing in a southerly direction through Annandale, empties itself into Solway frith.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the south of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNAN, the principal town of Annandale, a district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland. It is a royal borough, has some little trade, and exports annually a considerable quantity of corn.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, one of the United States of North America, of which the late lord Baltimore was the proprietor; its chief produce is tobacco.—Lat. 39. N. long. 77. 20. W.

APOLIS ROYAL, formerly the

capital of Nova Scotia, or Acadia. It is a fortified town, but its trade is now inconsiderable. Lat. 44. 52. N. long. 64. 5. W.

ANNECY, the capital of the duchy of Genevois in Savoy, a neat city with a castle on the fine lake of the same name, where the river Sier issues from it and runs through the middle of the town. It is the see of a bishop, to whose diocese also belong Faucigny, Chablais, the country of Gex, and of Bugey. It is subject to the king of Sardinia, and situated 20 miles S. of the city of Geneva. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 6. 12. E.

ANNOBONA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called because it was found out on New-year's day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, coconuts, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; also with hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of Dauphiny, seated at the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles S.W. of Vienne. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfiers, paper-makers, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarified air in floating balloons, by a fire-place suspended under them; and in one of these machines, absolutely left to itself, the marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre de Rozier (who, in the sequel, unfortunately lost his life in one of these adventurous attempts) made the first aerial voyage at Paris, ascending to the height of 3000 feet, on the 21st of November 1783. These machines were called Montgolfiers, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish them from balloons filled with inflammable air, in which likewise many perilous voyages were performed; particularly on the 7th of January 1785, when Dr Jefferies and M. Blanchard crossed the straits from Dover to Calais. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 4. 55. E.

ANNONE, a fort in Italy, in the kingdom of Sicily, and belonging to Montserrat, on the borders of the Milanese, subject to the duke of Savoy. It stands on the Tanaro, 9 miles E. from Asti. Lat. 44. 28. N. long. 28. 14. E.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, lying on its W. side, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSE, an ancient town of France, late in the Lyonnais, 10 miles W. of Trevoux, and 25 S. by W. of Macon. Lat. 45. 55. N. long. 4. 50. E.

ANSICO, a kingdom of Africa, under the line, abounding with two sorts of sandalwood. The inhabitants are vigorous and courageous, and have been accounted men-eaters.

ANSLO, or **OBSLO**, a sea-port town of Norway,

Norway, situated in a bay in the province of Aggerhuys, subject to the king of Denmark: its bishop is under the archbishop of Drontheim. It stands 100 miles N. of Gottenburgh. Lat. 59. deg. N. long. 10. 12. E.

ANSPACH, a handsome town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margraviate of Anspach. The present prince lately abdicated his dominions, in consideration of a stipulated revenue, in favour of the king of Prussia, who is of the same family; and having married Elisabeth dowager lady Craven, in 1791, his serene highness has since settled in England, having purchased the villa of the late lord Melcombe Regis at Hammer Smith, to which he has given the name of Brandenburg House. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is situated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S W. of Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 10. 47. E.

ANSTRUTHER (EAST & WEST), two small royal boroughs, situated on the S. E. coast of Fifeshire, Scotland. Fairs, 1st Tues. after 11th April, July 5. and November 12.

ANTEQUERA, or ANTEQUIERA, a genteel and pretty large town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and bishopric of Malaga, situated partly in a plain, and partly on a rising ground at the foot of a mountain. Its streets are long, broad, and handsome, and the houses well built: at one end of the town, on an eminence, stands a fortified castle. It is situated 25 miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 40. N. long. 4. 40. W.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guaxaqu, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaqu.

ANTIBES, a strong town of France, in the late government of Provence, now in the department of Var, one of the oldest in the country, situated in a very fruitful soil, with an harbour on the Mediterranean for mending vessels, and a strong citadel. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities.— It lies 15 miles E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 7. 5. E.

ANTICOSTE, an island in America, lying in the mouth of the river St Lawrence, subject to the English, but barren. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 64. 16. W.

ANTIGUA, one of the Caribbee Islands in America, about 20 miles in length and breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. The island contains about 70,000 acres, 6000 whites, and 3600 negroes. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St John's. It is 60 miles E.

of St Christopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N. long. 62. 5. W.

ANTILLES. See the article CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

ANTIO, a promontory of the middle division of Italy, in the pope's dominions; takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, and has a fortified tower. Near it is an harbour which was lately made. The ruins of Antium extend over a large tract of land. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 12. 20. E.

ANTIOCA, or ANTIOCH, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French, in 1793, but evacuated soon after.

ANTIOCH, a town of Syria, formerly its capital, built on the river Orontes, near the Levant sea. It is situated 30 miles S. of Scanderoon, and subject to Turkey, but is now in a ruined condition. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 37. 5. E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Carmania, with a bishop's see, over against the island of Cyprus. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 32. 15. E.

ANTIPAROS, anciently OLIAROS, one of the islands in the Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, has in some places a fruitful soil, though only one village. It contains nothing remarkable except a surprising grotto, which is a masterpiece of nature. It is about 40 fathoms high, and 50 broad, containing a great number of white transparent crystallia form concretions, representing all kinds of vegetables, various marble pillars, and a fine pyramid of the same materials. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 25. 50. E.

ANTIVARI, a fortified place of the empire of Turkey, in the province of Albunia, on a rock in the Adriatic. In 1573 it was taken by the Turks from the Venetians. It lies 10 miles W. of Dulcigno. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 19. 40. E.

ANTIVETRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagens.

ANTOINE, a town of France, late in Dauphiny, now in the department of Isere, in the diocese of Vienne, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated among the mountains, 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 43. N. long. 5. 15. E.

ANTONGIL, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, which is very safe for ships to ride in; and the land about it is remarkably fruitful.

ANTONIN (St), a town of France, in Rouergue, in the diocese of Rhodes, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Aveiron. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 0. 55. E.

ANTONIO, one of the Cape de Verd islands in Africa, subject to Portugal. Lat. 18. 4. N. long. 26. min. E.

ANTRAIN,

ANTRAIN, a town of France, late in the Upper Bretagne, on the river Censnon, on the borders of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Auranches. Lat. 43. 33. N. long. 16. 42. W.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful: it contains 18,000 houses, 56 parishes, eight baronies, and five boroughs; and sends 10 members to parliament, two for the county, two for Liffburn, two for Belfast, two for Antrim, and two for Randalstown.

ANTRIM, the capital town of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, seated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus. It sends two members to parliament.

ANTWERP, a large and beautiful city, capital of the marquisate of the same name in the Netherlands, with a citadel reckoned one of the strongest in the Low Countries. It is surrounded by the province of Brabant; stands on the E. shore of the Scheldt, 25 miles N. of Brussels, and the same distance N. E. of Ghent. The city is built in form of a crescent on the river, which is here 22 feet deep, and 400 yards in breadth, so that vessels of burden can come up to the quay, and canals are cut through the town from the river, which bring up small vessels to their very doors. About 200 years ago it was the greatest trading port in Europe, but now the traffic is removed to Amsterdam and other towns in Holland. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Mechlin, and subject to the house of Austria, having surrendered to the duke of Marlborough soon after the battle of Ramillies in June 1706, without waiting for a siege, though it was provided with a strong garrison. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the allies the ensuing year. It was again possessed by the French in 1794.

ANZERMA is a town and province of Popayan, in South America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lat. 4. 58. N. long. 75. 25. W.

AOSTA, **AOUST**, or **AVOSTA**, a duchy in the principality of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardinia. The river Doria Baltea has its source in this country, and runs through the middle of it.

APAMPA, now called **AFAMIA**, not Hama, as some travellers have thought, a town of Syria, in Asia, seated on the river Asi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hama, and 45 S. of Antioch.

APANORMA, a town of Santorin, an island in the Mediterranean, and sea of Can-

dia, near which is a spacious harbour, in the form of a half moon; but the bottom being unfathomable, ships cannot lie at anchor in it. Lat. 36. 18. N. long. 25. 38. E.

APEE, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Mallicolo. Lat. 16. 46. S. long. 168. 32. E.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains, beginning near the maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa; they divide Italy into two parts, and extend through the whole length of the country, as far as the strait which separates Italy from Sicily.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered several times, and is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N. of Sleswick. Lat. 55. 6. N. long. 11. 38. E.

APLIMZEL, the capital of the canton of the same name in Switzerland, situated on the river Chur, 25 miles S. of Cönsburg. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 9. 1. E.

APHIOM KAKAHISSART, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey; it is called Aphiom, because it produces a great deal of opium, called aphiom by the Turks. Lat. 38. 35. N. long. 31. 48. E.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, in America, giving name to a country which lies W. of the United States, are situated between 30 and 40 deg. N. lat. and run in a parallel line with the Atlantic Ocean, and about 100 miles distant from it.

APPALACHIKOLA, a river of North America, formed by the junction of the rivers Charabouchee and Flint, which have their source in the Appalachian Mountains, and running nearly in a southerly direction, flow united into the gulf of Mexico, opposite St George's Island.

APPERSHOVEN, a little village of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Kyffel, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night before the battle of Hochstedt. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 8. 50. E.

APPLEBY, or **APULBY**, a town in the county of Westmoreland, 266 miles from London, 30 from Penrith, and 20 from Carlisle; stands on the river Eden, which almost encompasses it, and on that Roman military way which crosses this county from Stainmore on the E. to Cumberland on the W. It was a Roman station named Abalaba. It is the only borough in Westmoreland, and sends two members to parliament. The fairs here are on Whitsun eve, Whitsun Monday, June 10. and Aug. 10. Market on Saturday.

ATPLECROSS, a district in Rosshire, Scotland, which, near the shore and in the valleys, affords good pasture, but in the

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back ground is uncommonly mountainous and barren.

APPLEDORE, a town in the county of Kent, near Tenterden, on the banks of the river Rother, 54 miles from London.

APPLESHAW, a village in Hampshire, four miles from Andover. Fairs, May 23. and Nov. 5.

APPLETREE WICK, a village in the Weald of Yorkshire, near Skipton in Craven and Barden Chase. Fair Oct. 2.

APREMONT, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 45. N. long. 1. 38. E.

APT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery, for which last there is a great demand. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 S.E. of Orange. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 5. 30. E.

APULIA, the E. part of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying along the Adriatic, containing the three counties of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto; though the first of these at present belongs to Apulia only in a more general sense.

APURIMA, or **APORAMAC**, a very rapid river of South America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUANIGRA, a small place of Italy, in the Mantuanese, on the river Chiese, a little above its junction with the Oglio. It stands 22 miles W. of the city of Mantua, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 7. N. long. 30. 5. E.

AQUILA, anciently **AVIA**, or **AVELLA**, a large city, the capital and seat of the tribunal of the further Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples, situated on a small mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Alturno; it has a castle, and bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope. The country in its neighbourhood abounds in saffron. It is situated 35 miles W. of the Adriatic, 92 E. of Rome; great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1703. Lat. 42. 42. N. long. 14. 20. E.

AQUILAR DEL CAMPO, a small town of Old Spain, in Old Castile, lying on the Pisuerga.

AQUILEIA, a city of Friuli, on the extremity of the Adriatic, situated near thirty miles W. of Trieste. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 13. 30. E.

AQUINO, a small ruinous city, and see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Capua, in the Terra di Lavoro, a province of the kingdom of Naples; it gives the title of count to the house of Avolas. It is the birth place of Thomas Aquinas the divine,

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and Juvenal the poet. It is situated 30 miles N.W. of Capua. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 14. 30. E.

ARABIA, a country of great extent in Asia, is situated between 12 and 30 of north latitude, and 25 and 60 of east longitude; is bounded on the north by Turkey; on the south by the Indian Ocean; on the east by the gulfs of Affora and Ormus; and on the west by the Red Sea. The air is excessively hot, and in many places poisonous and unhealthy. The country is also very sandy and barren, and the sands, when raised by a violent wind, will sometimes ascend in such clouds as to bury whole caravans. In these sandy deserts the travellers must make use of a compass, as if at sea. The country affords but few springs, and the streams are never of any consequence, except the Euphrates, which washes the north-eastern corner. Some places near the sea-coast are cultivated, and produce a great number of odoriferous and valuable plants, as well as dates, lemons, and oranges, corn and grapes; there is likewise a pearl fishery on the coast of Bassora. The Arabians have, from their earliest origin, been a roving and warlike race, excessively addicted to plunder; and indeed this seems to be inherent in their nature, and not at all the consequence of the barrenness of their country; for those who have migrated into Barbary manifest the very same disposition. They all live in tents; and their riches consist only of a few camels, goats, and sometimes sheep; their common food being goats milk and dates.

ARABO, commonly **RAB**, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary, has its source in the marquisate of Stiria, and discharges itself into the Danube.

ARACAN, the capital of a little kingdom, lying on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, in India, beyond the Ganges, being bounded on the S. E. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the N. E. by the province of Bengal. Lat. 20. 6. N. long. 93. 16. E.

ARAFAT, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, where the Mahometans have a tradition that Abraham offered to sacrifice Ishmael.

ARACON, called **REYNO DE ARAGON**, or the **KINGDOM OF ARAGON**, a province of Spain, bordering towards the W. on Navarre and Castile, to the S. on Valencia, towards the E. on Catalonia, and to the N. on the Pyrenean mountains. Its extent from S. to N. is almost 120 miles, and from W. to E. about 78. The river Ebro runs from N. W. to S. E. transversely through the province, and divides it into two parts nearly equal. Aragon anciently contained two parts, namely the county of Aragon properly so called, and the territory of

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of Sobrarbe. At the beginning of the eleventh century both were erected into a kingdom, upon Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, dividing his estates among his children, and giving Sobrarbe to Gonfalo, and the county of Aragon to Ramir. Gonfalo died soon after, consequently the kingdom of Sobrarbe fell to his brother Ramir by inheritance, and he united it with his crown, upon which its name was no longer used.

ARAGON, a river which issues from the kingdom of the same name, and falls into the Ebro.

ARAGONA, a principality of lower Italy, in the Val di Mazara, belonging to the kingdom of Sicily.

ARAL, a lake in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, not far from the Caspian sea, and is one of the largest inland lakes in all Asia. It is observed that in this lake are found the very same fish as in the Caspian, and that it has as little visible outlet as the other.

ARAMONT, a town of France, late in Languedoc, seated on the river Rhone, five miles W. of Avignon, and 20 S. E. of Uzes. Lat. 43. 54. N. long. 5. 0. E.

ARAN, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains, which is crossed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Cominge.

ARANDE-DE-DUERO, a handsome town of Old Castile, in Spain, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Oporto, and 42 E. of Valladolid. Lat. 41. 40. N. long. 3. 30. W.

ARANJUEZ, a royal palace in New Castile, in Spain, near the town of Alcala de Henares, seven miles from Madrid, and six from Toledo, in a fine plain upon an island formed by the conflux of the rivers Tagus and Xarama.

ARARAT, the name anciently given to part of mount Caucasus, lying between the Euxine and Caspian seas, and where Noah's ark rested.

ARASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles S. W. of Albinguay, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Cassovia.

ARAUCO, a city, and the capital of one of the finest valleys in the province of Chili, in South America. The natives are the most gallant people on this continent, having driven the Spaniards out of their country, though without any fire arms. Lat. 37. 5. S. long. 78. 6. W.

ARAW, a town of Switzerland, in Argow, seated on the river Aar. It is pretty handsome, large, and remarkable for its ~~mountain~~ its fountain, and the fertility of the

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soil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurich.

ARAXES, or **ARAS,** a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite across Armenia, and part of Persia.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles distant.

ARBELA, or **IRBIL,** a town on the river Tigris, situated on a fine plain, in the province of Assyria, now called Kurdistan, where Alexander the Great fought the third and decisive battle with Darius, king of Persia. It is situated about 65 miles S. E. of Mosul, the ancient Nineveh. Lat. 35. 15. N. long. 44. 12. E.

ARBUS, a small town of France, late in the Comte de Aval and government of Franche Comte, now in the department of Jura, famous for its rivers; it is situated 18 miles S. E. of Dole.

ARBON, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Constance, on the lake of that name, eight miles N. of St Gall. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 9. 30. E.

ARBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. It is small, but very strong, being seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress cut out of the rock; 12 miles E. of Soleure, 22 S. of Basle, and 30 W. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 7. 55. E.

ARC, a river of Upper Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, rising in the Maurienne, and falls into the Isere. It has a very rapid course, and is full of cascades.

ARCADIA, anciently **CYPARISSA,** a mean sea port on the W. coast of the Morea in European Turkey, situated in the Mediterranean, almost opposite to the isle of Zante, 64 miles S. W. of Corinth. It gives name to a bay near it. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 22. 5. E.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, late a town of Burgundy in France, seated on the river Saône, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 13 N. W. of Langres. Lat. 47. 55. N. long. 5. 7. E.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought by some to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built and finished in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis; its water is distributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a noted sea-port town of North Russia, and capital of the province of Dwina. It was the only sea-port town of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg, to which the ships sail through the

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the Baltic Sea. It is seated on the river Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, 300 miles N. of Moscow, and 400 N.E. of Petersburg. Lat. 64. 34. N. long. 39. 0. E.

• **ARCHANGELGOROD**, one of the governments of Russia, in Europe, containing a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

• **ARCHIPELAGO (NORTHERN)**, four principal groups of islands, between the east coast of Kamtschatka and the west coast of America. The first, called Salignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khao, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are stiled the Aleuthian Islands. The third group is called Andreanoffski Ostrova, and comprises sixteen islands. The fourth group is the Lyslie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, sixteen in number.

ARCHY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of salt.

ARCE-SUR-AUBE, a small handsome town of France, late in Champagne, now in the department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S.E. of Sens. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 4. 12. E.

ARCO, a town of Italy, belonging to the bishop of Trent, and under the protection of the house of Austria; it lies on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake de Garda, 16 miles S.W. of the city of Trent.

ARCOS, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadaleto, 28 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 52. N. long. 5. 46. W.

• **ARCOI**, a large city, the capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindostan. Its citadel is a place of some strength, for an Indian fortress. The defence which it made, under Clive, in 1751, established the military fame of that great officer. It is 73 miles from Madras, and 217 from Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 30. N. long. 79. 0. E.

ARDECHE, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river.

ARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the most considerable in that country; but it has been dismantled by the Dutch. It is 10 miles N.E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 3. 30. E.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne,

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is so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Aisne, extending, in Caesar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it at present lies between Thionville and Liege.

ARDER, or **ARDRA**, a small territory or kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly so called. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, supposed to be the capital. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple, nor any place for religious worship. However they are very courageous, and their king was formerly absolute, but the king of Dahome having made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under subjection, and burnt the towns, particularly Ardres. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small-pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, panta, and fruit, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt.— Lat. 6. 0. N. long. 3. 4. E.

ARDES, a town of France, late in Lower Auvergne.

ARDEVII, or **ARDEBII**, the burying place of some of the ancient kings of Persia, 30 miles E. of Tauris. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 46. 6. E.

ARDIN, a town of France, late in Poitou.

ARDINGLEIGH, a village in the county of Suffolk, near Lewes. Fair May 30.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a district in Argyleshire, Scotland.

ARDRA, or **ARDRES**, the capital of a country in Africa, on the slave coast of Guinea, near the river Lajon. Lat. 5. 5. N. long. 4. 10. E.

ARDRES, a fortified town of France, late in the government of Picardy and Artois, now in the department of the Straits of Calais, built in the middle of a morass. Here Francis I. king of France, and Henry VIII. king of England, had an interview in 1520, where the two kings, and their attendants, displayed their magnificence with such emulation, that the place of interview (an open plain, between the town and Guines) was named the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It lies 10 miles S. of Calais. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 2. E.

AREBALILLO, a river of Old Castile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or **AREBON**, a town on the slave coast of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory there, as the Dutch have still. It is a large oblong place, indifferently well furnished with houses and people. Lat. 6. 0. N. long. 5. 5. E.

AREKEA, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suvaquem. It is large and

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and well fortified, and at the entrance of the port is an island of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBURG, the capital of the county of the same name in Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, on the river Aar, 25 miles S. of Cologn. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 6. 25. E.

ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N. E. of Cologn, and 37 S.W. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 8. 20. E.

ARENSBURG, an episcopal and seaport town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the isle of Oesel, on the Baltic Sea. Lat. 58. 25. N. long. 25. 40. E.

ARENSHARDH, a tract of Denmark, in the duchy of Sktswick. It contains the greatest part of the famous rampart built by the Danish king Gottick, at the beginning of the 6th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi, across the country from Hollstedt, as far as the Sley, for the length of about eight or nine miles.

ARENSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Braydenburg, seated on the lake Slavin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lat. 53. 13. N. long. 15. 52. E.

AREQUIPA, a city of South America, in the province of Peru; it is a bishop's see, under the archbishop of Lima, and belongs to Spain. It is situated about 220 miles S.E. of Lima. Lat. 17. 5. S. long. 73. 5. W.

AREZZO, anciently **ARETIUM**, one of the twelve cities of old Etruria in Italy, belonging to the grand duchy of Tuscany, situated on the declivity of a mountain, in the middle of a fruitful plain, and is the see of a bishop, 17 miles W. of Citta di Castaldella. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 13. 15. E.

ARGA, a river of Spain, which waters the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

ARGENCES, a town of France, late in Lower Normandy, now in the department of Calvados, on the river Meance, ten miles E. of Caen, and twelve N. of Falaise.

ARGENS, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the marquise of Oliares, and falls into the Mediterranean near Prejus.

ARGENTA, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey.

ARGENTAC, a town of France, in the Limousin, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles S. E. of Tulle, and 25 N. W. of Aurillac. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 2. 3. E.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the isle of France, seated on the river Seine, five miles N. W. of Paris, and 12 S. E. of Pontoise. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vine-

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yard. In the Benedictine priory, they pretend to have the seamless coat of Christ; in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lat. 48. 52. N. long. 22. E.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, late in Champagne, near the river Armancon, eight miles S. of Tonnarre, eight N. E. of Noyers, and five N. W. of Raviere.

ARGENTIERE, an island of the Aegean pelago, in the empire of Turkey, anciently called Cimolis, is barren, and full of rocks and mountains. The whole island is covered with a sort of clay called Cimoli earth, used in washing and whitening linen. It has only one village upon it, and is situated 60 miles E. of the Morca. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 25. 4. E.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the late province of Provence, now a district of the department of Ardeche. It is five miles W. of Aubenas, and 12 W. of Viviers. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 4. 22. E.

ARGENTOM, a town of France, in the late government of Normandy, on the Orne, 45 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 1. 35. E.

ARGONNE, a territory of France, between the rivers Maube, Marne, and Aisne. St Menchould is the capital.

ARGOS, now a mean port town of European Turkey, on the bay of Napoli di Romania, in the Morea, and on the river Nafé or Inachus, but was anciently a flately capital. Lat. 36. 51. N. long. 1. 35. E.

ARGOSTOLI, a sea-port town of the isle of Cephalonia, over-against Albania. It is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

ARGOW, a county of Switzerland, lying on the river Aar, from whence it derives its name.

ARGUIN, an island with a river and fort of the same name, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 20. 5. N. long. 3. 20. E.

ARGUN, a river of Asiatic Russia. It falls into the Amur, and separates the empires of China and Russia.

ARGUN, a city of Asiatic Tartary, on the river of the same name. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 104. 5. E.

ARGYLE, a county in Scotland, which, along with that of Perth and the Western Islands, is said to have comprehended the whole of the ancient kingdom of Scotland. It comprehends Kintyre, Knapdale, Alkdnish, Cowal, Lorn, and some of the Hebrides. It is bounded on the south by the Irish Sea and the frith of Clyde, on the east by Perthshire, on the north-east by Lochaber, and on the north-west by several islands. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 miles in length, and its situation place.

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ARL ... breadth. The shire is rocky, and indeed great part of the country abounds with rocks and frightful precipices, or huge mountains piled upon one another in a stupendous manner. The coast, however, is indented with bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for shipping; and the country is well watered by rivers and lakes, which afford abundance of fish. The sea-coasts likewise abound with great quantities of fish, and the mountains afford lead, iron, and copper.

ARHUSEN. See AARIHUS.

ARIANO, a town in the farther principality, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of count and the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Benevento, 15 miles E. of Benevento. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 15. 35. E.—There is also a town of the same name in the duchy of Ferrara, belonging to the ecclesiastical state of Italy.

ARIMA, a port town of Peru, in the province of Los Charcas, on the Pacific Ocean, where the treasure from Potosi is shipped for Europe. It lies 270 miles W. of the last mentioned city. Lat. 18. 20. S. long. 70. 20. W.

ARIEGE, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyreneau mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. There is gold dust found among its sands.

ARIPO, a strong town of Asia, on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it is a bank where they fish for pearls. Lat. 8. 42. N. long. 83. 25. E.

ARKLOW, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the barony of the same name and province of Leinster; it sends two members to parliament; and lies 13 miles S. of Wicklow.

ARLES, anciently called **ARLEAS**, a large and well built city of France, in the late government of Provence, on the E. shore of the Rhone, surrounded with moorasses; now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Constantine the Great made it the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul, and here are still some remains of Roman antiquities. It was formerly the seat of the kingdom of Burgundy, which was erected by Boson. Several councils have been held here, the most ancient and principal of which was in the year 314. It is situated 35 miles N. W. of Marseilles, and 430 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 4. 45. E.—There is also a town of the same name in Roussillon.

ARLESHEM, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basil, or Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

ARLEUR, a town of France, in the late generalship of Moulins.

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ARLEUX, a town of the late French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, six miles S. of Douay, and the same distance from Cambray. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 3. 20. E.

ARLON, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 76 miles W. of that city. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 5. 30. E.

ARMAGH, anciently a celebrated city of Ireland, in the county of the same name and province of Ulster, now a mean town, yet is still the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Ireland, and sends two members to parliament. It lies about 30 miles S. of Londonderry.

ARMAGNAC, late a territory of France on the N. E. of Gascony, divided into the Upper and Lower. The former lies in the Pyrenees, but the latter, properly called Armagnac, is larger and more fruitful.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistau, and Aderbijan, on the E. by Shirvan; and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile and fruitful countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are a sort of Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town of France, in the department of the North, and late French Flanders, situated on the river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Lille. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 3. 3. E.

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault in the late French Netherlands, on the river Sambre, eight miles S. W. of Manbeuge. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 3. 40. E.

ARMIRO, a port town on the gulf of the same name in European Turkey, and province of Thessaly, reckoned the Eretria of the ancients, 35 miles N. W. of the island of Negropont. Lat. 39. 42. N. long. 23. 30. E.

ARMUYDEN, a port town of the United Provinces, in the island of Zealand, situated at the mouth of the canal of Middleburg, three miles E. of that city. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 3. 25. E.

ARNÄ, a town in Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago, with an harbour. See ANDROS.

ARNAT-LE-DUC, a town of France, situated in the middle of Burgundy, and district of Auxois, on the river Arroux, 35 miles N. W. of Chalons. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 4. 3. E.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the

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the 'Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now subject to the king of Prussia.

ARNEDO, a town of South America, in Peru; it has a harbour on the South Sea, and lies 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNEHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, of Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 2. N. long. 5. 50. E.

ARNO, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennine mountains, in the territory of Florence, towards the E. It runs W. quite through that duchy, and having passed by Florence, and in its course received the Sieva, Pesa, and Elia, falls into the sea of Tuscany below Pisa. The valley through which it runs is extremely pleasant, abounding in all kinds of fruits.

ARNOULD (St), a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the forest of Iveline.

ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Alzey, 8 miles from Crutzenach.

ARNSTADE, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. W. of Erford.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a strong castle on the S. W. part of the Lago Maggiore, near which is a bronze statue of St Borromaeus, the patron of this country, 35 ells high, standing upon an eminence near the lake, on a pedestal of 25 ells. It lies 35 miles W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 8. 50. E.

ARONCHES, a fortified town of Portugal, on a rising ground, in the province of Alentejo, at the conflux of the rivers Alegrette and Caya, 13 miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 7. 30. W.

AROL, a town of the Russian empire, in the Ukraïn, seated on the river Occa, 200 miles S. of Moscow. Lat. 51. 58. N. long. 36. 40. E.

ARSBAY, a town of the East Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near the island of Java. Lat. 6 30. S. long. 114. 30. E.

ARPINO, a town of the Terra di Lavina, in the kingdom of Naples, eight miles N. of Aquino, and 50 E. S. E. of Rome.

ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S. of Padua.

ARQUES, a town of Normandy, in France, now in the department of the Lower Seine, seated on a small river of the same name, four miles S. E. of Dieppe, and four N. E. of Longueville.

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ARRAGON. See **ARAGON**.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham. It is in length about 23 miles from north to south, and 10 or 12 in breadth. The inland parts are rugged and mountainous; the sides sloping towards the shore are more fertile. A number of cattle are fed here, and it abounds with game of various kinds; the rivers are also well stored with fish. The climate, though severe, is reckoned healthful, and many invalids resort thither in summer to drink goat whey.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden. Here the Protestant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, a regular fortified town with a strong citadel on the river Scarpe. It is the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Cambrai. The tapestry made here, which from this town was first called Arras, is indeed beautiful, but comes short of that of Paris, Brussels, or Antwerp. It has been in possession of the French since the year 1640, and lies 12 miles S. W. of Douay. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 2. 50. E.

ARRAS, anciently **ARAXES**, a river which has its source in Georgia, and running S. E. joins the Cur, or Cyrus, whose united stream discharges itself into the Caspian Sea, between the provinces of Shirvan and Aderbeizan in Persia.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, to the N. of the island Dulceu, and a little to the S. of Funen. Lat. 55. 10. N. long. 10. 20. E.

ARROJO DE ST SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 6. 20. W.

ARRON and **ARROU**, both rivers of France, in the late government of Nivernois.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Morduates, seated on the river Mockha-reca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan. It was here General Dolguruki punished the rebellious Cossacks.

ARSCHOT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the lordship of Mechlin, on the river Demer, four miles E. of that city. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 45. E.

ARTA, a considerable and ancient seaport town in Europe, in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a Greek there

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there are more Christians than Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Aldhas, 20 miles N. E. of Previsa, and 20 N. N. W. of Lepanto. Lat. 39. 28. N. long. 21. 20. E.

ARTEMUS, anciently ARTEMISIUM, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is also called Cabo St Martin, and Punta del Emperador.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a pointed hill on the S. E. side of Edinburgh, so called from a tradition that King Arthur obtained a victory over the Saxons in its neighbourhood. It is about 700 feet high from its base, and commands an extensive view of the adjacent country. Salisbury crag, adjoining to it, is considerably lower, and forms a natural amphitheatre of solid rock. Near the bottom of the hill there is a chapel in ruins dedicated to St Anthony.

ARTOIS, late a province of the French Netherlands, bordering to the S. and W. on Picardy, towards the N. on Flanders, and to the E. on the Hainnegau, 26 miles in length, and about 14 in breadth. It is one of the finest provinces in the kingdom.

ARTONNE, an ancient but small town of France, in Lower Auvergne, seated on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of several Popish fanatics.

ARUBA, an island of America, near the continent of Terra Firma, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 12. 30. N. long. 69. 39. W.

ARUE, a river of Upper Italy, in Savoy, rising in Faucigny, and yields some gold sand, and near Geneva falls into the Rhone.

ARVERT, an isle of France, in Saintonge, lying to the S. of the mouth of the river Soder, and to the E. of the river of Marenné. It has a town of the same name.

ARUN, a river which rises in the western border of Sussex, meanders through a beautiful country, and falls into the sea below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL, a town in the county of Sussex, 12 miles from Chichester, and 56 from London, has a bridge over the river Arun, noted for its excellent mullets. The castle, both from its structure and situation, has probably been one of the strongest in England. It stands on a hill, and commands an extensive prospect. The town is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, and immense quantities of timber for the dock-yards are shipped here. The town is much resorted to for sea-bathing, for which it is conveniently situated. It has sent members to parliament ever since the 30th of Edward I. Its fairs are on May 14. Aug. 21. Sept. 25. Dec. 15. and 17. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

ARZILLA, a port town of Morocco, in Africa, 15 miles S. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 40. N. long. 5. 40. W.

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ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland into a bay of which, in 1553, two English vessels, which had penetrated as high as the 72d degree of latitude to the coast of Spitzbergen, were forced by stress of weather; and both their crews were frozen to death.

ASAD-ABAD or ASERD-ABAD, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lat. 36. 20. N. long. 48. 25. E.

ASAPH (St), an episcopal city of Flintshire, N. Wales, 20 miles N. of Chester, and 209 from London. Fairs, Easter Tues. July 5. Oct. 16. and Dec. 26. Market on Saturday.

ASBORNE or ASHIBORN, a town of Derbyshire, on the borders of Staffordshire, and on the E. side of the river Dove, 10 miles from Derby, and 139 from London. Its chief trade is in the great quantities of cheese sent from it up and down the Trent. It has a stone bridge over the Dove, is large and populous, but has nothing remarkable in its buildings, but that the steeple was destroyed by a storm in July 1782. Its fairs are, Feb. 13. April 3. July 5. May 21. Aug. 15. Oct. 20. and Nov. 29. Market on Saturday.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, almost mid-way between Africa and Brazil in S. America. Though uninhabited, it is of great service to the East India ships that touch here and furnish themselves with turtle in their return home. Lat. 7. 5. S. long. 17. 20. W.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the Elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. At this place his late Britannic Majesty took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in the year 1743, when his army was attacked by the French next day; but the enemy was defeated, and the king continued his march to Hanau. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 9. 5. E.

ASCHERLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the river Eine. It was raised out of the ruins of Ascania, from whence the princes of the house of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCOLI, anciently ASCULUM PICENUM, a city of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, lying between the rivers Tronto and Castellano, on the confines of the Abruzzo. It is the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope. It is situated 40 miles S. of Ancona. Lat. 42. 50. N. long. 15. 5. E.

ASCOLI, anciently ASCULUM, a city of Naples, in the Capitanata, with the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Benevento, 30 miles W. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 16. 30. E.

ASCOT HEATH, a famous race-ground, four

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four miles from Windsor, in the road from the Great Park to Reading. Here the king's flag-hounds are kept.

ASEER, or **ASEERGUR**, a strong fortress of the Soubah of Candesh, in the Decan, 20 miles N. E. of Burhampour. Lat. 21. 35. N. long. 76. 0. E.

ASGARTH FORCE, a considerable waterfall on the river Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkshire. A few miles W. of Bernard's Castle the river collects itself together at the top of a precipice, and falls down, with a prodigious force, a perpendicular height of 23 yards.

ASH, a village in the county of Kent, in a large parish near Sandwich. Fairs, March 25. and Sept. 29.

ASHBRITTLE, a village in Somersetshire, five miles from Minehead. Fair, Feb. 24.

ASHBURTON, a town of Devonshire, 10 miles from Totness, and 193 from London. The market on Tuesday is only for wool and yarn, and that on Saturday for provisions. Its fairs are the first Thurs. in March and June, Aug. 10. and Nov. 11. It sends two members to parliament.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town of Leicestershire, 15 miles from Leicester, and 115 miles from London, so called from the Zouches, its ancient lords. It is a very pleasant town, between Preston Park and the Great Park on the skirts of Derbyshire. Its fairs are on Easter Tues. Whit. Tues. Aug. 24. Sept. 2. St Simon and St Jude, and Oct. 28. stocked with young horses the largest and best breed in England.

ASHFORD, a town in the county of Kent, 12 miles from Canterbury, and 57 from London, in the road to High. Fairs, May 17. and Sept. 9. Here is a monument near 400 years old for a countess of Athol.

ASHILL, a village of Somersetshire, two miles from Ilminster and five from Taunton. Fairs, Easter Wed. and the first Wed. after Sept. 8.

ASHINGTON, a village in the county of Sussex, 10 miles from Horsham, with a fair on July 2.

ASHLING, E. and W. two villages in the county of Sussex, near Chichester. Fair, July 17.

ASHOVER, a village in Derbyshire, near the river Amber and Milntown, with two fairs, on April 25. and Oct. 15.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village in Lancashire, on the river Taume, between Clifton-hall, and Shawley-hall, six miles from Manchester, with two fairs, on Aug. 3. and Dec. 3.

ASHWELL, a town of Hertfordshire, on the borders of Cambridge-shire, on the river Rhee, that issues from a lake at the S. end of the town, which be-

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ing overshadowed with tall ash trees, is said to give name to it.

ASIA, one of the four quarters of the globe, by far the most considerable on account of its extent, wealth, and population, lies between 26 and 187 deg. of E. long. extending from the equator to 77 deg. of N. lat. while many of its islands, particularly that vast one of New Holland, lie considerably to the southward of the line. From the Dardanelles on the W. to the eastern coast of Tartary, it is not much less than 5000 miles in length; and 4400 in breadth, from the northern coasts to the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca. On the N. it is bounded by the Frozen Ocean; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; on the W. and S. W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, Archipelago, Hellespont, Sea of Marmora, Bosphorus, Black Sea, the river Don, a line drawn from that river to the Tobol, and from thence to the Oby, which then forms the boundary all the way to the Frozen Ocean. On the N. E. it is separated from America by Bhering's Straits, and all the way from thence by the Pacific Ocean, or Great South Sea.

Asia, in its utmost extent, includes about 42 sovereignties and 4 empires, such as Persia, Great Mogul, China, and Japan, and part of two more, viz. Turkey and Muscovy.

Asia, with regard to the richness of its soil, the serenity of its air, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrancy and balsamic-quality of its plants, spices, gums, &c. the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems, fineness of its silks and cottons, and the richness of its metals, may be considered as the finest part of the world. The inhabitants have been famous for arms and arts, and other valuable accomplishments; but since the Turks, those enemies to politeness and liberty, have been masters of so considerable a part of it, it hath there quite lost its ancient splendor, and from the most polite fruitful spot in all Asia, is become a wild uncultivated desert, and only considerable for the rich commodities it affords.

The European nations having found out an easier access to the most remote nations of Asia, than could be had formerly, when it was necessary to march over land, viz. by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, sent thither vast fleets, both for the purposes of commerce and conquest. Thus great part of the empire of India has passed into the hands of the British, which the indolent and effeminate inhabitants have shewn themselves utterly unable to recover from them. At present, therefore, there are only two great empires purely Asiatic in the whole continent, viz. the Persian and Chinese, the former part of Tartary indeed is subject to Russia.

but this is an European power, as we must account the Turks themselves to be, though they originally came from Asia. In all these empires, and indeed through all the petty kingdoms of Asia, it is remarkable that despotism, luxury, and effeminacy, have attained to almost their greatest possible height; so that if any of the inhabitants can be said to enjoy liberty, or to be capable of defending themselves against enemies, they are the wandering Arabs and Tartars; the others seem to be protected only by the vast extent of their country. So much indeed are they attached to their despotic forms of government, that, when the Dutch came first among them, many were not able to comprehend how it was possible for a nation to subsist without a despotic form of government. With respect to religion, Christianity seems in a manner to have withdrawn itself from the Asiatic continent; the Mahometan superstition being the most generally prevalent, and next to it downright heathenism and idolatry.

ASIA MINOR, or NATOLIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey, terminated on the N. by the Hellespont, Propontis, the Bosphorus, and the Euxine Sea; on the E. by Georgia, Armenia, and Turcomania; on the S. by Syria and the Levant; and on the W. by the Archipelago.

ASITIO. See ASSISIO.

ASINARA, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. by W. of Sassari. Lat. 41. N. long. 8. 30. E.

ASKEATION, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, on the Shannon; it sends two members to parliament.

ASKRIG, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, six miles from York, near the river-Yourd and Swaldale forest, and 2½ miles from London. Its market is on Thursday. Fairs, May 11. 1st Thurs. in June, and Oct. 28. 29.

ASMER, a province of India, on this side the Ganges, lying between the river Indus and the province of Delhi.

ASMIND, or rather ASMILD, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland.

ASNA, or ESNÄ, a town of Upper Egypt, situated on the river Nile, so near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it is an ancient temple closed on three sides; and in the front 24 columns very well preserved; they support stones placed cross-ways, on which rest great tables adorned with hieroglyphics, in the same manner as the sides and columns. The people here drive a considerable trade in Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and governed by

a calif and two sheriffs of their own nation. Lat. 24. 45. N. long. 31. 40. E.

ASOLA, a town of the Bresian in Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Brescia, and 25 N. W. of Mantua.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, seated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Trevisan, and 10 N. E. of Bassano.

ASOPH, a sea, which was anciently called the Palus Mæotis, between Europe and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the Sea of Zabak, was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetae, a people of Scythia. Lat. from 45. to 47. N. long. from 35. to 42. E.

ASOPH, a district of the Russian empire, bordering on the sea of Asoph. Beside the fortresses of Asoph, Taganroc, and Petrosk, it includes a large tract of territory to the E. and W. of Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and since that period several new towns have been built by the victorious Catharines; one of which, Catharinenski (that is, "the glory of Catharine"), is now the capital.

ASOPH, or ASOW, a city of Cohan Tartary in Asia, a famous and considerable fortification and place of trade, now dismantled. It stands on the S. shore of the river Dou, near its mouth, a little E. of the Palus Mæotis. This town standing on the frontiers of Russia, towards Turkey, has been several times taken and retaken, but by the peace concluded in the year 1739, between these two powers, it was agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain subject to Russia. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 44. 10. E.

ASPEYRIA, a town of Biscay in Spain, on the river Viola, in a delightful valley, near which are the districts of Loyola and Onis, that formerly belonged to St Ignatius, founder of the order of Jesuits. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 22. W.

ASPERUSA, a town of Turkey, in Europe; it is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, and on the S. E. and S. by Meckley. The river Burram-pooter flows through the whole length of it. Its capital is Ghergon. The natives prefer the flesh of dogs to any other kind of animal food. They pay no taxes, the king being the sole proprietor of all the gold, silver and other metals, found in his kingdom. They live comfortably; almost each house-keeper having an elephant, for the convenience of his wives. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to them. certain

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certain that gun-powder was known in China and Hindostan far beyond all periods of investigation; and, in the code of Gentoo laws, is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms. *Assam* lies between 25. and 28. N. lat. and 91. and 96. E. long.

ASSANCALE, a strong town of Armenia, seated on the river Arax, 22 miles E. of Erzerum. There are hot baths greatly frequented. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 41. 10 E.

ASSANCHIE, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, seated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E. of Diarbekir.

ASSENS, or **ASNES**, i. e. the holy promontory, a town of Denmark, in the district of the same name, in the province of Funen on the Little Belt. Here is a good trade in corn and other country goods; about half a mile from hence king Christian III. defeated Christian of Oldenburgh, with all his dependents, in 1535.

ASSISIO, a city of Italy belonging to the ecclesiastical state in the duchy of Spoleto, built on a mountain; it is the birth-place of St Francis, and the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope. It is situated 80 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 35. E.

ASSOS, a port town of Natolia in Asia Minor, subject to Turkey, on a bay of the Aegean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Troas. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 27. 30. E.

ASSUMPTION, a city of South America, in the province of La Plata, near the mouth of the river La Plata, and on the shore opposite to Buenos Ayres, which lies 170 miles S. of it, subject to Spain. Lat. 34. 10. S. long. 60. 40. W.

ASSYNT, a district in Sutherland, Scotland, mountainous and sterile, but containing plenty of limestone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diarbek, Kurdistan, and Irac-Arabic; it borders on Armenia to the N. Media and Persia towards the E. Arabia and the river Euphrates to the S. which last divides it from Syria, and Asia Minor to the W. This is one of the empires we have the earliest knowledge of, and lasted 1200 years from Nimrod the first sovereign, to Sardanapalus the last, having had several other kingdoms and provinces under its dominion besides those before enumerated.

ASTABAT, a very handsome town of Asia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Arax, and 12 S. of Nakivan. This is the only country this produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lat. 38. 28. N. long. 45. 30. E.

ASTERABAT, the capital of the province of the same name; it lies on the S. shore of

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the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N. of Isfahan. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 54. 40. E.

ASTERAC, or **ESTERAC**, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnac, very populous and fruitful; Mirande is the capital town.

ASTI, or **ASTA**, the capital of a country of the same name, in Piedmont in Italy, not far from the river Tonaro, in a pleasant fruitful valley. It has a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Milan. The place was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1745. It is situated 15 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 8. 15. E.

ASTIER (Sr), a town of France, in Perigord, and in the diocese of Perigueux, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

ASTON, a place not far from Wallingford in Berkshire, where was fought the famous battle between the Danes and Saxons in the year 871.

ASTORGA, a well-fortified city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, built in a delightful plain on the little river Astura or Torto, 50 miles S. W. of Leon. It was anciently the capital of Asturias; its bishop is under the archbishop of Santiago. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 6. 20. W.

ASTRACAN, or **ASTRAKAN**, a government in the Asiatic part of Russia, containing the ancient kingdom of Tартary. It was conquered by the Czar Juan Basilowitz in 1554, and includes the N. and part of the W. side of the Caspian Sea. The spacious desert of this country, as it is called, has neither water nor grass, and towards the coast of the Caspian Sea, is sandy.

ASTRACAN, the capital of the last mentioned province in Asiatic Russia, the residence of the governor, and see of a bishop. It stands on an island formed by the Volga on its E. shore; is nearly three miles in circuit, and surrounded with a good stone wall, and has a stout citadel opposite to it with a garrison of 3000 men. Its trade has always been considerable, as above 30 nations resort thither for that purpose. It is a good seaport, where the merchants embark for Persia. It is situated 80 miles N. of the Caspian Sea, and 800 S. W. of Moscow. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 52. 5. E.

ASTROP WELLS, a place famous for mineral waters near Banbury in Oxfordshire.

ASTWICK, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. W. of Settle, has a fair on the Thurs. before Whit Sunday.

ASTURA, a place of Italy in the Campagna di Romana, having a good harbour and fortified tower. Here Cicero lost his life, and the unfortunate prince Conradine the last heir of the Hohenstaufen house, was taken prisoner in 1268.

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, bound

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ed on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the sea; on the E. by Biscay, and on the S. by old Castile and Leon. It is divided into two unequal parts, the largest of which is Asturia d'Oviedo to the W. and Asturia de Santillana to the E. The eldest son of the king of Spain is styled prince of the Asturias.

ATACAMA, a harbour of South America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is so violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lat. O. 22. S. long. 80. 20. W.

ATALAUA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lat. 39. 25. N. long. 7. 56. W.

ATAYADA, a river of Spain in old Castile, running into the Duero.

ATENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro, and 12 N. W. of Marisco. Lat. 40. 36. N. long. 15. 38. E.

ATH, or **ÆTH**, a strong little town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 3. 40. E.

ATHELNEY, a river-island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter, amid its inaccessible morasses, to the illustrious king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers; on which account, he called it Æthelingay, or the Isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent and unexpected sallies upon the Danes.

ATHELSTANFORD, a village in East-Lothian, Scotland.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Setines, and is an archbishop's see: though at present inconducible to what it was formerly, it contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Christians of the Greek church, and speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side; there are still several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and situated on the gulf Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Lacedæmon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 23. 57. E.

ATHEPPELEY, or **ADDERLEY**, a vil-

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lage in the county of Salop, near Newport. Fair June 29.

ATHERSTON or **THE STOUR**, a town in Warwickshire, so called from its situation on that river a little before it falls into the Avon, and to distinguish it from a village of the same name in the county. It lies on the borders of Leicestershire, 105 miles from London, three miles from Stratford upon Avon, and is a pretty large well built town. Fairs, April 7. July 18. Sept. 19. and Dec. 4. of which that in Sept. is the greatest cheese fair in England, and the factors buy up vast quantities for Stourbridge fair, which begins much about the same time, but holds much longer. Market on Tuesday.

ATHLONE, a fortified town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the capital of the province of Connaught, on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin.

ATHOL, the northern district of Perthshire, in Scotland, abounding in lofty mountains and extensive lakes.

ATHOS, one of the most celebrated mountains in the world, situated in the province of Macedonia, on a peninsula, which stretches into the Ægean Sea, near the gulf of Conusla, being an entire chain of mountains extended near 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is now called Monte Santo, from the 22 monasteries, besides cells and caves upon it, containing near 6000 monks and hermits; no woman is allowed to come within sight of their convents. It is situated 70 miles E. of Salonichi, or Thessalonica, and pays a considerable tribute to the Turks, it being under the protection of the bolnisi balcha; on this chain formerly stood five cities. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 26. 20. E.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare; it sends two members to parliament.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, that immense sea bounded on the E. by Europe and Africa, and on the W. by America.

ATLAS, a chain of mountains running from E. to W. through the N. of Africa, from which the sea between the latter and America has taken the name of the Atlantic Ocean. Dr Shaw assures us, that they are not of that uncommon height and magnitude ascribed to them by the ancients.

ATOOL, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. This island is about 10 leagues in length, and affords a supply of fish and fowl sufficient for its inhabitants, whom Captain Cook supposed to amount to about 30,000. The land does not in the least resemble, in its general appearance, any of the islands discovered within the tropic of Capricorn. Though it presents not to the view the delightful borders of Otaheite, or the luxuriant plains

plains of Tóngataboo, covered with trees, which at once afford a shelter from the scorching rays of the sun, a beautiful prospect to the eye, and food for the natives, yet its possessing a great portion of gently rising land, renders it, in some degree, superior to the before mentioned favourite islands, as being more capable of improvement.—The natives are cannibals; for Captain Cook had sufficient proof of their eating the flesh of their enemies. For the situation of this place see SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ATRI, anciently **ATRIA**, a small city and bishop's see of the kingdom of Naples, in the further Abruzzo, the birth place of the emperor Adrian, 26 miles W. of Aquila. Lat. 42. 40. N. long. 15. 20. E.

ATTIGNY, a small but ancient town of France, in the late government of Champagne and Brie, pleasantly situated on the river Aisne. Here Caesar built a fort. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 25. N. long. 4. 40. E.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in the county of Norfolk, 93 miles from London, stands in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 12 miles from each. It was anciently not only a city, but the metropolis of the county, and had a collegiate church. Fairs, April 11. Holy Thurs. and Aug. 15.

ATTOCK, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the east bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It was built by the emperor Acbar in 1581; and is 180 miles N.W. of Lahore. Lat. 32. 27. N. long. 70. 36. E.

ATTOCK, a river which rises in the Tartarian Mountains, N. of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, above Attock.

AVA, a large river of Asia, which rises in Thiber, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

AVA, a large city in Asia, the capital of the kingdom of Burmah. It is seated on the river Ava. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teak planks and bamboos. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men: their black hair is tied behind; and when they go abroad, they wear a piece of cotton cloth loose on the top of their heads. Ava is 1150 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. 0. N. long. 96. 30. E.

AVALLON, a small town of France, in the late government of Burgundy, now in the department of Yonne, strong by its situation, and defended by a good castle, situa-

ted on the river Cousin, 50 miles W. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 3. 50. E.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence, in France, near the Mediterranean, 7 miles S. E. of Marseilles. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 9. 30. E.

AUBE, a river of France, on the frontiers between Burgundy and Champagne, on the S. E. part of the latter province, and running N. W. falls into the Seine near Conflans. The attempts for rendering it navigable have hitherto proved abortive.

AUBE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a considerable river, which passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine near Nogent.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Ardèche, at the foot of the mountains called the Cevennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 4. 30. E.

AUBENON, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Aube, 10 miles S. of Virvins. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 5. E.

AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the Angoumois, seated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angoulême. Lat. 45. 17. N. long. 0. 12. E.

AUBIGNY, a town of Orleans in France, lying on the Nerre. From this place the duke of Richmond takes the title of duke and peer of France, as being descended from the duchess of Portsmouth, who was created duchess of Aubigny, at the solicitation of king Charles II. It is situated 4 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 3. N. long. 2. 20. E.

AUBIN (St), a town in the island of Jersey, situated on a bay of the same name, three miles from St Hillary, and is a place of good trade. It has a market on Monday.

AUBONNE, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, seated on a river of the same name, in the territory of Vaux, 10 miles W. of Lausanne. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 6. 30. E.

AUBUN (St), a town of France, late in Brittany, 12 miles N. E. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 1. 30. W.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltshire, near Ramsbury, 81 miles from London, with a market on Tues. but no fair. It had 72 dwelling-houses, to the value of 20,000l. destroyed by fire Sept. 12. 1760. It is on the borders of Berkshire, on a branch of the Kennet; has formerly been of some note, but is now decayed by the loss of its trade, and the fire.

AUBUSSON, a pretty populous town of La Manche, in France, lying on the Creuse, in the department of Creuse. It has tapestry manufactories, is a place of good trade, and lies 40 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 55. N. long. 2. 15. E.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lat. 9. 10. N. long. 44. 25. E.

AUCH, or **AUX**, late the capital of the territory of Armagnac and Gascony, in France, now in the department of Gers, stands high on the river Gers, was the see of an archbishop with a revenue of 90,000 livres, the richest in all France. It is situated 35 miles W. of Tholouse, and 320 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 20 mins E.

AUCHTERARDER, a village near the Ochil hills, in Perthshire, Scotland. Fair, March 10. O. S.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a village in Fife-shire, Scotland. Fairs, 1st Tues. in April, July 13. Aug. 21. and 1st Tues. in Nov. O.S.

AUCCONBURY, or **ALCONBURY**, a village in Huntingdonshire, about five miles from Huntingdon. Fair June 24. Near it is a wood of the same name.

AUDE, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc, receives its name from a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limoux, falls into the Mediterranean below Narbonne.

AUDENARD. See **UDENARDE**.

AUDLEY-END, a palace in the county of Essex, one mile S. from Saffron-Walden, and 42 from London, was once a royal palace, of which there still remains one large court. It was built out of the ruins of Walden abbey by Thomas lord Audley, son of the duke of Norfolk, who designed it to be a palace for king James I.

AVEIRO, a town of Beira in Portugal, on a small bay into which the river Vouga falls, with an harbour for middling vessels. The town consists of four quarters, the oldest and principal of which is walled round. It lies 28 miles S. of Oporto. Lat. 40. 32. N. long. 9. 8. E.

AVEIRON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river which rises near Severac-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodex and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne Montauben.

AVELLINO, a town of the further principality in the kingdom of Naples, the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Benevento, 25 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 11. N. long. 15. 20. E.

AVENCHE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. It is four miles S. W. of Mora; and 15 W. of Bern. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 6. 52. E.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley, the water of which is not of that poisonous quality as described by Virgil and other writers, for birds not only fly along, but swim upon

it. The lake is 180 feet deep in some places, and the old walls standing upon it are supposed to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo.

AVERSA, a small town of the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, on the site of the ancient city of Attella; it is a bishop's see, and is situated in a fine country, 7 miles S. of Capua. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 14. 45. E.

AVES, or the Island of Birds, one of the Caribbees, 450 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the same name lying to the N. of this, lat. 15. 0. N. and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVESNES, a little fortified town in a territory of the same name, in the late French Netherlands, on the borders of Picardy, 26 miles E. of Cambrai. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 3. 40. E.

AUGE, a small territory of France, late in Normandy. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the sea are salt-works, where they make very fine white salt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are sold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levique are the principal towns.

AUGSBURGH, a large and genteel city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the rivers Lech and Wardour, 33 miles N. W. of Munich. It is an imperial city or sovereign state, with a large territory belonging to it: one half of the burghers are protestants, and the other papists, who have an equal share in the government. Here the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the Emperor Charles V. at a diet of the empire in 1550, from hence called the Augsburg confession, which was the occasion of a 20 years civil war in Germany. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical states of the empire, but has no share in the civil government of the city. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 11. 5. E.

AUGUSTA, or **AUSTA**, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragoussa, subject to Venice. Lat. 42. 35. N. long. 17. 40. E.

AUGUSTA, the capital of the state of Georgia in North America, situated on the S.W. bank of the river Savannah, 134 miles from the sea, and 117 from the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 200 houses; but as it is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower counties, it is rising into importance. Lat. 33. 20. N. long. 82. 0. W.

AUGUSTINE (CAPE), a promontory of America, in Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles N. E. of the bay of All-souls. Lat. 8. 30. S. long. 35. 8. W.

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AUGUSTINE (ST), a town of North America, on the E. coast of Florida. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and was ceded by the English to the Spaniards at the peace of 1783. The town is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than ten or twelve feet water; so that this place is by no means well situated for trade, though it is the chief town of East Florida. Lat. 30. 10. N. long. 81. 10. W.

AUGUSTOW, a fine town of Poland in Podlachia, standing on a lake; it owes its origin and name to king Sigismund Augustus, and is seated 30 miles W. of Grodno. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 23. 5. E.

AVIGLIANO, a little town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 7. 10. E.

AVIGNON, a territory formerly belonging to the pope, wholly surrounded by Provence in France; it is a very fine fruitful country, in which is a large well built city of the same name, surrounded with a freestone wall, and the capital of this territory, lying on the E. side of the Rhone, 20 miles S. of Orange. It was the see of an archbishop, and the residence of 2 vice-legats.—Here is an university and formerly a court of inquisition established, but in no other part of France. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 4. 40. E.

AVILA, a pretty large city of Old Castile in Spain, in a fine plain surrounded with mountains; it was the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Santiago, and has an university. It lies 47 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 40. 50. N. long. 5. 20. W.

AVILLES, or **AVILA**, a sea-port of Spain, in the principality of Asturia, eight miles S. of cape de Pinas. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 6. 40. W.

AVIZ, a small but walled town of Portugal in Alentejo, lying high on a river of the same name, 16 miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lat. 38. 50. N. long. 8. 30. W.

AUKLAND (BISHOP'S), one of the palaces of the bishop of Durham, near the conflux of the Wear with the Gaulefs or Wandlefs, 10 miles from Barnard's Castle, 12 from Durham, and 246 from London. Fairs, Holy Thurs. June 21. and Thurs. before Michaelmas day. Market on Thurs.

AULCESTER, a town of Warwickshire, 103 miles from London, and 14 from Warwick, is a very ancient town and corporation. It was undoubtedly a Roman station, as appears from the coins, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman way, called Rineild-street, passing through it.—Fairs, Thurs. before April 5. May 18. and Oct. 7. Its market on Tues. is much frequented for corn.

AULEN, a little city of Germany, in the

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circle of Suabia; it is an imperial or sovereign state, and lies 30 miles N. of Ulm.—Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 10. 12. E.

AULIS, a sea-port of Attica, in ancient Greece, opposite to Eubœa or Negropont, where the Grecian fleet rendezvoused before they sailed to the siege of Troy.

AULPS, a town of France, late in Provence. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 6. 30. E.

AUNAY, a town of France, in the late generality of Orleans.

AUNEAU, a town of France, in the late territory of Chartrain; 10 miles from Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

AUNIS, or **AUNIX**, late a government of France, on the western shore of the bay of Biscay, bounded towards the S. by Saintonge, to the W. by Ocran, and to the N. and E. by Poitou; it has several good harbours.

AVON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, and passes through Salisbury, a little below which it begins to be navigable.

AVON (called the West Avon) distinguish it from another river of the same name which falls into the Severn near Tewksbury in Gloucestershire), a river which rises near Tedbury, a market town in Gloucestershire, and enters Somersetshire near a village called Claverton, about four miles from the city of Bath. There are several other rivers of this name in Britain.

AURACH, a town of Wirtemberg in Germany, and in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 9. 20. E.

AURANCHES, a port town of Normandy in France, now in the department of the Channel, situated on a mountain on the river See, 26 miles E. of St Malo. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 1. 20. W.

AURAY, a port town of France, late in Brittany, 8 miles W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 2. 25. W.

AURÉ, a river of Normandy in France, which rising in the parish of Parfourey, 6 miles from the sea, and uniting with the Drome in the parish of Maisons, gradually disappears, and is thought to appear again at Port en Bessin.

AURENGABAD, a large city of India, on this side of the Ganges, in the province of Visapour, 140 miles S. E. of Surat.—Lat. 19. 15. S. long. 73. 30. E.

AURICH, a city of Germany, in the county of Embden and circle of Westphalia, possessed by the king of Prussia on the death of the late earl, but claimed by his Britannic majesty, elector of Hanover. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Embden city. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 6. 50. E.

AURILLAC, a considerable and populous town of France, late in the Lower Auvergne, now in the department of Cantal, seated on the

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the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 4. 22. E.

AURORA ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, about 12 leagues long and five broad. The middle of it is in 15. 8. S. lat. and 168. 24. E. long. It is one of the Hebrides.

AUSTEL (Str), a town in the county of Cornwall, a little to the N. E. of Gram-pound, six miles from Fowey and 239 from London. Fairs, on Good Friday, Whit-Thursd and Nov. 10. Market on Friday.

AUSTERLEY, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, near Bautre. A navigable canal was made from hence in 1772, whereby a communication is opened with Birmingham, &c.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Salzburg. The river Enns divides it into the Upper and Lower, Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Linz the capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the sabbon better than that of the East Indies. We must not confound proper Austria with the circle of Austria, which is the chief of the circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the house of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHIE, a river of France, rising on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and running between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the sea.

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the late Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended, when the confederates obtained the victory of Ramillies in 1706. It lies two miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 4. 50. E.

AUTUN, a city of Burgundy in France, and capital of Autunois, now in the department of Saone and Loire, situated on a hill on the river Arrou. It was the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Lyons. Here are several remains of antiquity, as 3 temples, an amphitheatre, &c. It lies 32 miles W. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 4. 15. E.

AUVERGNE, late a province and government of France, which takes its name from its ancient inhabitants the Arverni; it is bounded on the E. by Forez; on the N. by Bourbonnois; on the W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La Manche; and on the S. by Ro-vergne and Sevrennes. Its extent from S. to N. is about 40 miles, and from W. to E. 30.

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It consists of two general divisions, the upper and lower Auvergne.

AUXERE, a city of Burgundy in France, the capital of Auxerrois, now in the department of Yonne, situated on a mountain on the river Yonne, the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Sens, 23 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 3. 35. E.

AUXOIS, a small territory of France, late in Burgundy; Semur is the capital.

AUXONNE, or **AUSSONNE**, a fortified town of Burgundy in France, now in the department of Cote d'Or, with an old strong castle, on the Saone, over which is a fine bridge between the two Burgundies. It is situated 7 miles W. of Dole. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 5. 22. E.

AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Kamptschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one in that part of the world that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance into it is in 52. 51. N. lat. 158. 48. E. long.

AWE (LOCH), a lake in Argyleshire, Scotland, about 30 miles in length, and about two in breadth.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Kochen, 85 miles W. of Oeting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 10. 15. E.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, 8 miles from Wells and 130 from London. It is a borough under Mendip-hills, near the Cheddar-cliff, so called from the river Axe, by which it is watered about seven miles from its mouth. Fairs, March 25. and June 11. Market on Thursd.

AXEL, a small fortified town in Dutch Flanders, 14 miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 3. 40. E.

AXHOLME, a river-island in the N. W. part of Lincolnshire, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompass it.

AXIM, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, containing two or three towns or villages on the sea-shore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in sifting and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. They all go naked in the same manner as on the rest of the coast, having nothing to hide their nakedness but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town in Devonshire, on the borders of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and 148 miles from London, from which it lies in the road to Exeter, which

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Is 46 miles off; it is remarkable for a manufactory of carpets after the Turkish manner. Fairs, Feb. 24. April 25. June 24. and the Wednesd. after Michaelmas. Market on Saturday.

AXMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, on the coast between Lyme and Sidmouth, is the seat from Exeter to Dorchester. It has a large bay, which in former times was a good shelter for ships.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handsome town of Abyssinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at present only a village. The ruins, however, shew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lat. 14. 13. N. long. 36. 4. E.

AY, a town of France, late in Champagne, near the river Maine, a mile and a half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Reims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lat. 49. 4. N. long. 4. 8. E.

AYAMONTE, a town of Andalusia in Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana, with a commodious harbour. It lies 85 miles N. W. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 8. 5. W.

AYDON, or **HEYDON-BRIDGE**, a town in the county of Northumberland, five miles W. of Hexham. Market on Tuesd. and a fair on July 21. and three days after. There is a bridge here over the Tyne.

AYLESBURY. See **AILESBUURY**.

AYLESFORD, a town in the county of Kent, on the river Medway, four miles to the N. of Maidstone, six miles S. of Rochester, and 32 from London.

AYLMOUTH, a town in the county of Northumberland, so called from its being at the mouth of the river Alne, four miles E. of Alnwick. It is said the bones of giants are often dug up on the shore of the river near this town. It affords a good harbour for fishing vessels. In queen Elizabeth's time the French held it and fortified it, as it was the first port near Scotland they could safely land their supplies at for the queen mother. It abounds with excellent fish.

AYMOUTH. See **EYEMOUTH**.

AYR, the principal town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, about 75 miles from Edinburgh, is situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of a river, over which there is a bridge with four arches. The principal trade is in coals and grain, for which it may be reckoned the market-town to all the adjacent coast. It had once a fishery, which is now on the decline. There is an antique structure in ruins of a house of Dominicans founded by Alexander II. in 1230, the first of that order in the kingdom. A mile N. from the town, near the shore, is a house called King's Chapel, founded by Robert Bruce, for lepers. — Its fairs are Jan. 1. O. S. 2d Tuesd. before Easter, last Tuesd. in June, O. S. Sept. 29. and 3d Tuesd. in Oct.

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AYRSHIRE, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Renfrew, on the S. by Galloway, on the E. by Lanarkshire, and on the W. by the frith of Clyde, is 64 miles long and 26 broad, being divided into the three great bailiages of Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham. Carrick, the southern division, bordering on Galloway, extending 32 miles in length, is a hilly country, fit for pasture; the chief rivers are the Stencher and Gervon, both abounding with salmon. Here are also divers lakes and forests, and the people on the coast are employed in the herring fishery, though they have no harbour of any consequence. Kyle, or Ayrshire Proper, is divided from Carrick by the river Dun, over which there is a bridge of a single arch, wider than the Rialto at Venice, and from Cunningham by the river Irwin. It is a rich populous county, extending 34 miles in length and 26 in breadth, divided into two shires by the river Ayr, which falls into the sea below the town of that name. Cunningham is an agreeable and level country, bounded on the S. by Kyle, and the W. by the frith of Clyde, and on the E. by Renfrew and part of Lanarkshire. It is near 30 miles long, but not more than 12 in breadth, and is divided from Kyle by the river Irwin.

AYTON, a village in Berwickshire, Scotland. Fair, Oct. 12.

AZAMOR, a small sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Oran; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lat. 32. 50. N. long. 7. 0. W.

AZAY, a town of France, in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and 10 N. E. of Chinon. Lat. 47. 18. N. long. 0. 35. E.

AZEM, **ASEM**, or **ACHAM**, a kingdom of Asia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lack, and coarse silk. The inhabitants are well made, and look upon dog's flesh as a delicacy. They are idolaters, and marry several wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

AZERGUE, a river of the Lyonnais in France.

AZMER, a town of the East Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with an extreme strong castle. It is moderately large, and the Great Mogul sometimes goes thither. The principal trade of this province consists in saltpetre.

AZO, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lat. 25. 0. N. long. 88. 30. E.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, are

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are situated in the Atlantic Ocean between 36 and 40 deg. of N. lat. and 25 and 33 of W. long. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo; and may be discovered a great way off by a high mountain, named the Pico or Peak of the Azores. They enjoy a pleasant and serene sky, with an happy temperature of the air, owing to their southerly situation, a vast way from any continent; but they are subject to dreadful earthquakes, which often threaten to swallow them up entirely; and the mountainous waves, which in that vast ocean break on their coast, sometimes do a great deal of mischief. They belong to Portugal.

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BAB or **BABELMANDEL**, a small island at the entrance into the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean, which gives name to the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 12. 10. N. long. 31. 30. E.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg; five miles N. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 35. N. long. 9. 4. E.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, seated near the river Drave, between Possiga and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is, by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for within the walls were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 480 cubits high, and the circumference at the bottom 4000 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vault columns at the top of a palace 3500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre.

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The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon, founded by Nabonassar. Lat. 33. 0. N. long. 42. 46. E.

BACA, or **BAZA**, an old and pretty large town of Granada, in Spain, 35 miles N.W. of Almeria. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 3. 6. W.

BACANO, a place of Italy, in St Peter's patrimony, which gives name to a lake, from whence issues the river Varca, anciently called Crenera, and famous for the defeat of the Fabii.

BACCASERAI, the capital of Crim Tartary, 60 miles S. of Precop; it was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1736.—Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 35. 10. E.

BACCÉM, or **BACAIM**, a port town in Cambaia, in the lither peninsula of India, belonging to the Portuguese. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 72. 10. E.

BACH, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, seated on the river Danube, formerly a bishop's see.

BACHA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which joins the Jenisei on the right.

BACHERAC, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, on the W. shore of the Rhine, ten miles E. of Sinneren, remarkable for its excellent wines; it is subject to the elector palatine. Lat. 50. 3. N. long. 7. 5. E.

BACHIAN ISLE, one of the Molucca or Clove islands in Asia, subject to the Dutch, situated under the equatorial, and in 125. 5. E. long.

BACH MUT, a fortified town of the Wornonich district in European Russia, on a river of the same name, partly on a plain on its E. shore; the former is defended by a citadel.

BACHU, a port town of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, lying on the N. shore of the Caspian Sea, 120 miles N. of Fersabat. Lat. 40. 5. N. long. 49. 10. E.

BACKWILL, a village in Somersetshire, with a fair on Sept. 21.

BACTRIA, a province of ancient Persia, on the N.E. part of the present Usbeck Tartary, and the Persian province of Chorrassan, the native country of the late Kouli Kan or Shah Nadir.

BADAJOX, a fortified city of Spain and the capital of Estremadura; a frontier place towards Portugal, on the Guadiana, with a castle called St Michael, fortified in the modern taste, and on the other side of the river

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river St Christoval, which covers the old Roman bridge. It is the see of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of St Jago. It lies 12 miles E. of Elvas, and 182 S.W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 45. N. long. 7. 20. W.

BADELONA, or **BADALON**, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a fortress on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E. of Barcelona, where King Charles III. and Lord Peterborough, landed when they laid siege in 1704 to the last mentioned city. Lat. 41. 32. N. long. 2. 20. E.

BADEN, the capital of the margravate of the same name, in Suabia, 20 miles N. of Strasburg, subject to the Prince of Baden, and famous for its hot baths. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 4. 8. E.

BADEN, the capital of the territory of the same name in Switzerland, lying 14 miles N.W. of Zurich, subject to the Swiss cantons, and where the states assemble. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 8. 15. E.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 15 miles S. of Vienna, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 16. 20. E.

BADENOCH, one of the large districts of the shire of Inverness, in Scotland, having Inverness to the N. Moray to the E. Athol to the S. and Lochaber to the W. but no place of any consequence in it.

BADEN-WEILER, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, 15 miles N. of Basil, and belonging to a prince of Baden. It has several hot baths. It lies in lat. 47. 40. N. long. 7. 30. E.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, 25 miles W. of Revel, and subject to Russia. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 23. 10. E.

BADLESMERE, a town in the county of Kent, eight miles from Canterbury, S. of Feverham, in the road to Wye. Fair Sept. 9.

BAEZA, anciently Vatia, a city of Andalusia, in Spain, on the Guadalquivir, a pretty considerable place on a hill, 40 miles N. E. of Granada, with a small university, and a bishop's see. Lat. 37. 42. N. long. 3. 15. E.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulf of North America, so called from one Baffin, an Englishman, who discovered it, in 1622, as he was attempting a N. W. passage into the Pacific Ocean. This bay runs from Cape Farewell in West Greenland, and where the largest whales are. It is situated between the parallels of 60 and 80 degrees of north latitude.

BAEWEN, a lake of Sundermanland, in Sweden, containing near 100 islands.

BAGBOROUGH-WEST, a village in Somersetshire, four or five miles to the S.E. of Bridgwater. Fair, May 12.

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BAGDAT, a strong town of Turkey, on the frontiers of Persia, lying on the river Tigris, in the province of Irac-Arabic, the ancient Chaldaea, of which it is the capital, and stands 260 miles N.W. of Bassora. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till the middle of the 13th century, when the Turks conquered it; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Persians and Turks, but the latter made themselves masters of it in 1689, and have ever since continued in possession of it. The late Kouli Khan more than once laid siege to it, but was obliged by the Turks to raise it. Lat. 33. 26. N. long. 43. 40. E.

BAGLANA, or **BOCKLANA**, a country of Hindustan, in the Decan. That celebrated ridge of mountains, the Ghats, when it approaches the Surat river from the south, does not terminate in a point or promontory, but departing from its meridional course, bends eastward, in a wavy line parallel to that river, and is afterwards lost among the hills in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. Baglana, which extends the whole way from the Surat river to Poonah, is the country inclosed by this bend of the Ghats. It is bounded on the N. by Candellin, on the S.W. by Vissapour, and on the S.E. by Dowlatabad.

BAGNAGAR, the capital of the province of Golconda, in the hither peninsula of India, 220 miles N.W. of Fort St George, and as many E. of Goa, formerly the seat of the kings of Golconda, but the place, as well as the whole province, is now subject to the Great Mogul. Here is a magnificent reservoir with fountains, round which is a colonnade supported by arches, affording a refreshing coolness in the hottest season. Lat. 16. 30. N. long. 77. 30. E.

BAGNARA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with the title of a duchy, eight miles S. of Palma. Lat. 38. 15. N. long. 16. 8. E.

BAGNAREA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, and district of Orvieto, five miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 12. 8. E.

BAGNERES, a town of France, late in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre; so called from its mineral waters, which are good in several diseases. It is now in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, seated on the river Adour, ten miles S.E. of Tarb. Lat. 43. 3. N. long. 0. 12. E.

BAGNALUCK, a large city of European Turkey, in the province of Bosnia, sixty miles N.E. of Spalatto, with a good citadel, the residence of a beglar, in the neighbourhood of which a battle was fought between

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between the Turks and Christians in 1737. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 18. 15. E.

BAGNOLAS, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc, now in the department of Hérault. It has a very handsome square and two fountains, which rise in the middle of the town, seated near the river Cèze, eight miles S.W. of Pont St Esprit. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 4. 43. E.

BAGSHOT, a town in the county of Surry, between Staines and Hartley-row, seven miles from Windsor and 29 measured miles from London. The church was destroyed by lightning in 1676, and rebuilt by the parishioners. It has one or two good inns, but is most famous for its mutton, the sheep killed by the butchers here being generally brought from the downs of Hampshire. Bagshot-heath is a barren desert, with nothing but furze, extending for a great many miles in Berkshire and Hampshire, on the borders of which are a considerable number of gentlemen's seats.

BAHAMA or **LUCAYA ISLANDS**, in the Atlantic Ocean, are very numerous, of which about 20 are of a considerable extent, lying between 21 and 27 deg. of N. lat. and between 73 and 81 W. long. The gulf of Florida or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their way to Europe, lies between the continent of Florida in America, and these islands.

BAHAMA ISLAND, that properly so called, which gives its name to the rest, lies between 26 and 27 deg. N. lat. and between 74 and 81 W. long. Columbus, in his search of America, discovered the Bahama islands in 1492, one of which, namely, St Salvador, was the first land he saw, when his men despaired of finding any, and were going to throw him overboard, which made him call it by the name of Providence; one of them is now fortified by the English, and commands the rest of the Bahama Isles.

BAMAR, a country of Hindostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Allahabad and Oude, on the N. by Nepal, on the E. by Bengal, and on the S. by Orissa. It is subject to the English East India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Panta is the capital.

BAHAREN, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulf, which was once the most considerable pearl fishery in the world, but now disused. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 50. 5. E.

BAHUS, the capital of the district of Bahus in Sweden, lies near the Schaggerach, 20 miles N.W. of Gottenburgh. Lat. 58. 10. N. long. 17. 10. E.

BAJA or **BAYA**, a populous town of Hungary Proper, lying on the Danube, in a fruitful country, 45 miles N.W. of Eszék. Lat. 46. 49. N. long. 19. 50. E.—

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There is also a town of the same name in Walachia.

BAJA, or **BALÉ**, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, lying on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. of the city of Naples. It was famous in the time of the Romans for its hot baths, particularly those of Pivoli in Nero's and other elegant palaces: Here are still shewn the ruins of buildings, called the palaces of Cesar, Pompey, Cicero, and other Romans of distinction; and the little spot called Elyian Field lies about a mile from Baja, but has little to recommend it at present. Lat. 41. 6. N. long. 14. 45. E.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, to the southward of the Canaries. Lat. 27. 10. N. long. 15. 10. W.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Mukovy to China. It is of very large extent, and the waters fresh and very clear.

BAILLIFUL, a town of France, in the department of the North. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 55. E.

BAIN GONGA, or **BAIN RIVER**, a large river of Hindostan, which rises near the north bank of the Nerbudda, runs southward through the heart of Berar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Northern Circars.

BAKA BANYA, a royal, free, and mine town of Hungary Proper.

BAKAN, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and seated on a river of that name. Lat. 16. 39. N. long. 95. 0. E.

BAKEWELL, the best town on the N.W. side of the Peak of Derbyshire, stands 152 miles from London, on the Wye, near its influx into the Derwent. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, because of altars dug up near it at Haddon-house. Market on Monday, and chiefly for lead. Its fairs are on Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, Aug. 13, Monday after Oct. 10, and Monday after Nov. 22.

BAKTSCHISARI, the residence of the Chan of Tartary, lying on the W. side of the Crim, near the sea. It is an open town between two mountains. It was taken by the Russians in 1736.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, is 5 miles from Holywell and 195 from London. It is a place of antiquity, as appears from the remains of three Roman camps, which seem to have been used as exploratory stations before the Ordovices were totally subdued. Market on Saturday. Fairs May 14. and July 20.

BALABOLA, one of the Society Islands in the South Sea, visited by Capt. Cook. It is but of small extent, being only eight leagues in circumference; but has a very capacious

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capacious harbour, situated on the west side of it.

BALAGAT, a province in the Decan of Hindostan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gaur's, which rise abruptly from the low country called the Concan or Coc'un. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It is subject to the Poona Mahrattas, and extends not only through their territories, but thro' the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALAGATE, mountains in Asia, which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel, running nearly the whole length of the hither peninsula of India from N. to S.

BALAGNA, a town of Russia, in the province of Little Novogorod, on the Wolga, 30 miles N. of Nise.

BALAGNA, a northern province of the island of Corsica.

BALAGUER, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the river Segre, at the foot of a high mountain, in a very fruitful country, 15 miles N. E. of Lerida. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 1 min. E.

BALAMBUAN, or **PADAMBUAN**, a strong trading town of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Java, and capital of the territory of the same name. Lat. 7. 10. S. long. 115. 0. E.

BALARUC, a small town of France, late in Languedoc, near the great road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for the baths near it.

BALBASTRO, a city of Spain, 50 miles N. E. of Saragosa.

BALBECK, a town of Turkey, in Asia, at the foot of mount Libanus, 30 miles N. of Damascus in Syria, the ancient Heliopolis, of which are very magnificent remains, particularly some stones in the wall above 20 yards long, four broad, and the same in depth each. It is subject to the Turks, but its inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 37. 30. E.

BALCA, a city of Asia, in Usbeck-Tartary, the capital of a territory bearing the same name, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 65. 20. E.

BALDIVIA, or rather **VALDIVIA**, a port town of South America, in the province of Chili, 100 miles N. E. of the island of Chiloe. The famous Spanish general Valdivia founded this town about the year 1551, besides St. Jago, and many other towns, after spending 11 years in the conquest of Chili; and to it he gave his own name, reserving the country about it to the natives, the neighbouring mountains ha-

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ving greater plenty of gold than any part of America. But after all he was defeated and taken prisoner by the natives of Chili, who it is said poured melted gold down his throat, of which he died. Afterwards they recovered Baldivia and many other places, driving the Spaniards out of the inland country, who however remained masters of several places on the coast. The Dutch, and afterwards the English, attempted to settle at Baldivia, but were forced to retire from thence, and the Spaniards are still in possession of it. Lat. 40. 5. S. long. 80. 10. W.

BALDOCK, a large post town on the great north road in Hertfordshire, between hills, on the old Roman way called the Lkening-street, nine miles from Barkway, and 38 measured miles from London, from which it lies in the road to Oakham and St Neot's. It is well inhabited; stands in a chalky soil fit for corn; and as there are many maltsters here, it has a considerable market on Thursday, both for corn and malt. Fairs, Feb. 24, March 7, last Thursday in Oct., Aug. 6, Oct. 2, and Dec. 11.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the islands of Majorca and Minorca, with some small ones in the Mediterranean.

BALI, an island of Asia, which, with the E. end of Java, forms a strait about a mile over, through which the East India merchant ships sometimes return to Europe from China. This is a difficult passage, if it be not observed that the sea wind bursts through the strait once in 24 hours, and sets a ship back as much as she gained in a whole day. Lat. 7. 30. S. long. 114. 10. E.

BALISORE, a port town of Asia, in the hither India, on the N. W. part of the bay of Bengal, 180 miles S. W. of Huegly; an English factory, where East India ships bound to the Ganges and Bengal take in pilots. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 21. 30. N. long. 85. 15. E.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo and province of Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo.

BALLANTRAE, a village in Ayrshire, Scotland.

BALLICONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan.

BALLICORA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork and province of Munster; it sends two members to parliament.

BALLINEKILL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county and the province of Leinster; it sends two members to parliament.

BALISLANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal and province of Ulster, with a good harbour, lying E. of Donegal bay, ten miles S. of the town of that name, and 110 N. W. of Dublin.

BALLOGISTAN

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BALLOGISTAN (LITTLE), a country of Hindostan Proper, bordering on the north of Mewat, and approaching within 24 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Within this century it was seized by the Balloges, or Balloches, whose country adjoins to the west bank of the Indus, opposite Moultan. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race. Their territory is full of ravines, and of course difficult of access. It has, however, been successively tributary to the Rohillas, the Jats, and the late Nudjuff Cawn. Westward it borders on the country of the Sikhs.

BALTIC, or EAST SEA, properly a large bay between Denmark, Germany, Russia, Courland, Russia, and Sweden. It has neither ebb nor flood in it; a natural current sets through the Sound into the ocean, but which is hindered by a N. W. wind of any long continuance, which also drives large volumes of water into it from the German Ocean, which is the reason of its rising in the harbours of the East Sea.—When the N. wind blows, the water of this bay is pretty sweet, and in general it is not so salt as that of other seas, from so many fresh water rivers falling into it. In winter it is commonly frozen up for three or four months. The king of Denmark levies a tax at Elsinore on every vessel that enters the Baltic Sea.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork and province of Munster, having a commodious harbour; it lies on a head land, which runs into the sea, 15 miles S. W. of Roske, and five N. E. of the head of Cape Clear. It sends two members to parliament.

BALTIMORE, a town of Maryland, the fourth in size, and the fifth in trade, in the United States of America, seated on the Patuxent, which runs into the Bay of Chesapeake. It is divided into the Town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which are two bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the town. The houses were numbered in 1787, and found to be 955. There are nine churches, which respectively belong to German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Unitarians or New Quakers. The number of inhabitants is upward of 10,000. Baltimore is 45 miles N. E. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 76. 25. W.

BALACLAVO, or JAMBOL, a sea-port town of Crimea, on the Black Sea.

BAMBA, a province of Africa; in the kingdom of Congo.

BAMBERG, the capital of the territory carrying the same name in Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It lies on the

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river Regnitz, 40 miles N. of Nuremberg. The bishop is sovereign of the city, and a territory lying round it, 60 miles in length and 40 in breadth. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 10. 15. E.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S. of Glaz.

BAMBOROUGH, a small village in the county of Northumberland, about five miles from Belford, and the same distance from the Farn Islands. Here are the remains of a castle, situated on a very steep rock that is washed by the sea. Here is an establishment for relieving shipwrecked seamen.

BAMBUCK, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

BAMPTON, or BAUNTON, as it is commonly called for BATHAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, situated on a branch of the river Exe, in a bottom encompassed with hills, 21 measured miles from Exeter, 17 from Mincheal, and 163 from London. Fairs, Whit, Tuesday and Oct. 24. Market on Saturday. In 614 a battle was fought here between the Saxons and Britons, where in the former were defeated.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, on the river Isis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkshire, five miles from Burford, 10 from Oxford, and 69 from London, said to have been a place of importance even before the conquest, and the remains of a castle yet exist. Its market on Wednesday is noted for sellmongers wares, no town in England having such a trade for leather jackets, gloves, breeches, stockings, &c. Its fair is on Aug. 26.

BANBURY, a town in Oxfordshire, on the river Charwel, near the borders of Northamptonshire, in the road from Buckingham to Bridgenorth, 17 miles from Oxford, and 74 from London. Its fairs are on the Thursday after Jan. 17. the first Thursday in Lent, on Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, June 13. Aug. 12. and Thursday after Oct. 10. Market on Thursday. It sends one member to parliament.

BANCA, an island in Asia, near the S. E. part of Sumatra, from which island it is separated by a narrow channel. Lat. 2. 5. S. long. 105. 10. E.

BANCALIS, a port town on the E. coast of Sumatra in the East Indies. It is a Dutch settlement, 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lat. 2. 5. N. long. 99. 7. E.

BANCOCK, a city of the kingdom of Siam in India beyond the Ganges, near the mouth of the river Menan, 40 miles S. of the city of Siam. Lat. 13. 30. N. long. 101. 5. E.

BANDA, the principal of the islands of that name in Asia, famous for nutmegs; scarcely any of these islands is 20 miles in length. It is bounded by Cerem to the N. Celebes

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Celebes or Macassar on the W. and the ocean on the E. and S. It lies S. E. of Amboyna about 170 miles. The mace covers the nutmeg as the husk covers a nut. These islands have always been noted for producing these spices; which the Arabs first brought to Egypt, and the coast of the Levant, from whence they were distributed all over Europe. In the year 1500 the Portuguese having discovered the way to Asia round the Cape of Good Hope, trafficked with the natives of India, and brought the spices to Europe. The Dutch invaded these islands about the year 1609, when the natives put themselves under the protection of the English, and acknowledged the king of England as their Sovereign. But the Dutch drove out both the natives and the English, usurped the dominion, and still keep possession of them, excluding all other nations from these valuable spices. Lat. 4. 30. S. long. 128. 5. E.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMBRON.

BANDER CONGO, a port town of Asia, on the E. side of the Persian Gulf, lying 100 miles W. of Bander Abassi. Lat. 27. 5. N. long. 54. 5. E.

BANDORA, the capital of the island of Sallee or Canorin in Asia, on the W. coast of the hither India, divided from the island of Bonihay by a narrow channel. It is subjected to the Portuguese. Lat. 19. 5. N. long. 72. 30. E.

BANFFSHIRE, in Scotland, is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, on the N. W. by Morayshire, and on the S. E. by Aberdeenshire. Its greatest length is about 50 miles, and its greatest breadth about 30. It is a pleasant and fertile country, abounding with the necessaries and comforts of life. Various kinds of minerals have also been found in it. The division called Buchan, extending 20 miles in length and nine in breadth, is more free of hills than any other part of Scotland of equal extent. The whole county is well supplied with rivers and streams, which afford great quantities of fish, as do likewise the neighbouring seas. Great numbers of Danish or Pictish monuments are to be met with in this county. It sends one member to parliament.

BANFF, the county town of the above shire, is situated on the river Deveron, on a pleasant declivity to the east, about 165 miles from Edinburgh. It is a handsome town, and carries on a considerable manufacture of thread, stockings, &c. Its harbour, which is but small, is defended by a battery. It gives a baron title to a branch of the family of Ogilvie. Fairs, 1st Tues. in Feb. O. S. and 3d Tues. in Dec. O. S.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindostan. It is a place of great political importance, being,

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from its situation, the bulwark of the Mysore country toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but restored by the treaty of peace in 1792. It is 74 miles from Seringapatam, the capital of the Mysore. Lat. 13. 0. N. long. 77. 37. E.

BANGOR, a town of Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, 36 miles from St Asaph and 246 from London. Though the see of a bishop, it is an old mean looking place; yet was so considerable in ancient times that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a strong castle now demolished. Its principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, April 5. June 25. and Oct. 28.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down and province of Ulster, sends two members to parliament. There is also a place of the same name in Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany in France.

BANIAS, a numerous sect in the East Indies, who never eat any thing that has had life. They principally follow trade, and are the greatest merchants in the world.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Bornoe, in the East Indies, in the mouth of which is a floating town, where the English East India Company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of the Mogul's dominions, in the N. part of the hither India in Asia, S. W. of the province of Cassimere.

BANNAGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's county, and the province of Leinster, on the river Shannon, 15 miles from Athlone.

BANNOCKBURN, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland. Near this place the English, under Edward II. were completely routed in a grand and decisive battle by the Scots under King Robert Bruce, in June 1314.

BANSTEAD, a village in the county of Surry, between Dorking and Croydon, not far from Carshalton and Epsom-Wells. It is noted for abundance of walnut trees, but more for the downs in its neighbourhood, which is one of the most delightful spots in England, by reason of its fine carpet ground, covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this tract, though small, very sweet.

BANTAM, once the capital of a large kingdom in Asia, and a port town of considerable trade on the N. W. coast of the island of Java, where the English East India Company had one of their principal factories. But the Dutch having attacked and deposed the king of Bantam, expelled the English from thence in the reign of James II. and still retain the possession both of the city and kingdom, permitting one of the

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ruce of their ancient kings to enjoy the title.
 Lat. 6. 30. N. long. 105. deg. E.

BANTRY, a place in the S. W. part of Ireland, on a bay to which it gives its name, in the county of Cork and province of Munster.

BANWELL, a village in Somersetshire, near Churchill, four miles N. W. of Cheddar rocks. Fairs, Jan. 18. and July 18.

BAPAUME, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lat. 50. 8 N. long. 2. 35. E.

BAR, a town of Podolia in Little Poland, with a Jesuits college; it stands on the river Knio upon a hill among marshes, 65 miles N. E. of Kantineck. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 28. 5. E.

BAR, a strong fort of Italy, in the valley of Aoste, subject to the Duke of Savoy, and commanding the passage out of that valley into Piedmont. Lat. 4. 15. N. long. 27. 5. E.

BAR, BARR, or BARRUIS, a duchy annexed to Lorraine in Germany, lying on each side the river Maefe; it is bounded by Luxemburg to the N. and another part of Lorraine to the S. now subject to France.

BAR ANDER AUB, a very old town, late of Champagne, and capital of a district in France, at the foot of a hill on the Aube, 26 miles E. of Troyes. It is noted for its excellent Champagne. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 4. 22. E.

BAR-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late county of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trout. The wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 44. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BAR LE MONT, a town of Hainault, in the late French Netherlands, on the Sambre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 3. 40. E.

BAR SUR SEINE, late a town of Burgundy in France, now in the department of Seine, on the river Seine, 20 miles S. E. of Troyes, near the confines of Champagne. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 4. 22. E.

BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of South Uist. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad. At low water, it almost communicates with Beabecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long Island. The west coast of Bara is low and flat; the soil, fine shell sand, in many parts very fertile; but the ground rises to the east coast, where it is barren, and breaks off abrupt, irregular, and steep. In some parts, where the soil is rocky and uneven, it ad-

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mits not of being ploughed: it is cultivated, therefore, by a kind of crooked spade, called here *safabrom*. Lat. 56. 55. N. long. 7. 30. W.

BARACOA, a town of North America, on the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, 50 miles N. E. of St Jago de Cuba. Lat. 21. 5. N. long. 76. 10. W.

BARAKAN, or PARKAN, formerly a fortified town of Hungary, in the further circle of the Danube, where the Turks were defeated in 1684, and the Imperialists took the town by storm. It is directly opposite to Gran, of which it is reckoned a part.

BARANCO, a port town of St Martha, in the Terra Firma of America, on the river Grande, 30 miles S. of the mouth of that river, and 75 N. E. of Carthagena.—It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 75. 30. W.

BARANWAIER, a town of Lower Hungary, lying near the Danube, 15 miles N. W. of Esbeck, subject to the House of Austria. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 20. 5. E.

BARBADOS, the most easterly of all the Caribbee islands, belonging to Great Britain, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 70 miles E. of St Vincent. It is 22 miles long and 15 broad; the country in general is level, only with some small hills covered with wood. It produces sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger, with oranges, citrons, pine-apples, plantains, guavas, and other fruits. Here a college has been built and endowed by Colonel Codrington and other benefactors. The number of white inhabitants amounts to 20,000, and negroes to 100,000, their annual export to about 350,000l. Most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salt fish, they receive from the northern colonies, and their cloaths and furniture from England. In July and August the island is subject to hurricanes. It suffered greatly by the hurricane of 1780, which scarce left a habitation in the whole island, vast numbers of people being buried in the ruins, or hurried into the sea, where they perished. The trade wind at all other times blows continually from the eastward. Lat. 13. 5. N. long. 59. 32. W.

BARBARY, a large country in Africa, extending along the N. shore of the Mediterranean, from 30 deg. E. long. to 2 deg. W. long. namely, from the river Mulvia which separates it from Morocco on the W. to Egypt on the E. including the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

BARBE (St), a town of Mexico in New Biscay in America, near which are rich silver mines, 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 110. 5. W.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, from which the Barberini family derive their origin, 12 miles

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miles S of Florence Lat 43 40. N long 12 15 E

BARBIZIUX, a town of France, late in Saintongy, 45 mi S E of Bourdeaux

BARBONNI, a town of France, late in Champagne

BARBORA, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adal

BARBUD or **BAKMI'DA**, one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 45 miles N of Antigua, and about 20 miles long and 12 broad. Here they apply themselves chiefly to breeding of cattle and raising provisions for the neighbouring islands. It belongs to the Corderoia family, who have great numbers of negroes in the island as well as British, for the instruction of whom in Christianity they have given large benefactions. Lat 12 5 N long 61 3 W

BARBY, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony

BARCA, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, lying between Tripoli and Egypt, mostly a barren waste. Here was the ancient Cyrene and also the temple of Jupiter Ammon

BARCELONA, the capital of Catalonia, in Spain, and the seat of a governor, university, and bishop, in the archbishop of Tarragona, it lies on the Mediterranean, is well fortified and large, and of an oblong form, and divided into the old and new town, separated from each other by a wall or ditch the old town enclosing the new. Most of the streets are pretty broad, clean, and paved with large stones. It has several beautiful buildings, and contains about 15,000 houses. The town has a good foreign trade, with a spacious, deep, and secure harbour, defended on one side by a large mole, at the extremity of which is a light house with a small fort and a garrison, which secures small vessels, those of larger burden lying in the road exposed to storms. On the other side the fort of Montjuic covers the harbour, between which and the town, on a rocky mountain, is a line of communication, and on a fort that flanks the entrance into the harbour. In 1697 it was besieged for 56 days and taken by the French, but restored the same year to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Ryswick. In 1700 the French possessed themselves of this city and the rest of the Spanish monarchy, King Charles III. the late emperor, and the Earl of Peterborough, took it October 4 1705, after a siege of only three weeks, with a handful of men, not much more numerous than the garrison that defended it. In April 1706, Philip Duke of Anjou invested it with a large train of artillery and a numerous army; but the city, animated by the presence of King Charles III. held out

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35 days, though in the midst of extreme difficulties, till it was relieved by Lord Peterborough and Sir John Leake, who coming up with the English fleet, the French and Spaniards raised the siege with precipitation, and left behind them all their cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage, and wounded men. The city remained in the possession of Charles III till 1712, when the citadel, erecting a sort of commonwealth, set up for an independent state; but after a very long siege it was reduced to the obedience of Philip V of Spain, by the Duke of Berwick, in 1714. The country round Barcelona is very pleasant and fruitful, well watered, and thick set with villages. They have silk and woolen manufactures, and excel in the cultivation of silk. They make good wine, which they export in great quantities. It lies 145 miles E of Madrid and 300 E of Malaga. Lat 41 20 N long. 2 5 E

BARCELONETA, the capital of the valley of Terra Nova, bearing the same name, in the province of Italy, on the banks of the Duynia and county of Nice. By a treaty of Utrecht in 1713, it was ceded by the Duke of Savoy to the crown of France, and in 1714 it moved to the government of Provence. It lies 20 miles E of Antibes. Lat 44 35 N long 6 40 E

BARCELONA, a port town on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, it is a Dutch factory, situated 130 miles S of Goa. Lat. 15, 30 N long 74 14 E

BARCELONA, a town of Entre Bago - Minho in Portugal 10 m S W of Braga. Lat 41 20 N long. 9 15 E

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lüneburg, on the river Ilmenau, 7 miles N of the city of Lüneburg, subject to the Elector of Hanover. Lat 53. 40 N. long. 10 6 E

BARDEFIELD-MACNA, a village in the county of Essex, near Thaxted, with a fair on June 22.

BARDE, a port town of Pomerania in Germany, a territory of the same name on the Baltic, 18 miles W of Stralsund, and subject to Sweden. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 13 20 E.

BARCELF, a village of France, in the late county of Bigorre, now in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, eight miles from Bagniers, famous for its mineral waters.

BARREITH, a margravate of Germany, in the division of Franconia, subject to the margrave, who is a branch of the Brandenburg family, and thence styled Brandenburg Barreith.

BARFLEUR, a cape of Normandy in France, 12 miles E. of Cherbourg, now in the

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the department of the Channel; here was once a royal yard, and in it part of the navy of France was destroyed the day after the victory obtained at La Hogue by the confederate fleet commanded by Admiral Ruffel in 1693. Barfleur was anciently a considerable place, and its harbour the best in Normandy, but the latter being choked up with sand, the town is at present in ruins. Lat. 49. 47. N. long. 15. 1. E.

BARI, or **BARRI**, the capital of the territory bearing the same name, and one of the three subdivisions of Apulia in the kingdom of Naples; it lies on the Adriatic, has a harbour, is a well built and populous city, with a good trade, and the see of an archbishop. Here was anciently the residence of the Greek governor of Apulia and Calabria. It is situated 85 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 17. 40. E.

BARKAN, a small town of Hungary, near the bridge of Gran.

BARKING, a town in the county of Essex, 10 miles from London, on the river Rother, and a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence goods are brought up in vessels to its quay. Fair, Oct. 22. Market on Saturday.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, three miles from Royston, 18 from Cambridge, and 35 from London, in the hundred of Edwinstree. Fair, July 20. Market Friday.

BARLETTA, a small port town on the Adriatic, in the territory of Bari and kingdom of Naples, in which is a metropolitan, styled archbishop of Nazareth, and bishop of Canne and Monteverde, and is also the only catholic prelate who may wear the cross and pallium. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 17. 2. E.

BARNARD'S CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, on the river Tees, 244 miles from London, 15 from Richmond in Yorkshire, and 26 from Durham. Fairs, Easter Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, St James's day, and July 25. Market on Wednesday.

BARNESLEY, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 15 miles from Doncaster and Wakefield, and 175 from London. Fairs, Wed. before Feb. 28, May 12, and Oct. 10. Market on Wednesday.

BARNESTAPLE, a town in Devonshire, on the river Taw, 36 miles N. of Exeter, and 191 from London. Fairs, Sept. 19. Friday before April 21. and the second Friday in Dec. and last four days, toll free. Market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament.

BARNET, a town in Hertfordshire, 11 miles from London, in the road to St Alban's. Fairs, April 8. 9. and 10. and Sept. 4. 5. and 6. Market on Wednesday. A

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little N. in the St Alban's road, is a spot famous for the decisive battle fought there on Easter day 1468, and another April 14. 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the last of which the earl of Warwick (distinguished by the name of Make-kings), with many of the nobility, and 10,000 men, were killed. The field of battle is said to be a little before the St Alban's and Hatfield roads meet, where a stone column was erected in 1740, with an inscription perpetuating that action, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart.

BAROCHE, a port town of Asia, in the hither India, and province of Cambaya, 60 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 22. 15. N. long. 72. 5. E.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia in Asiatic Russia, lying between the rivers Irtysh and Ob. It has little wood, but the finest arable land, some of which might be converted to meadow ground, though not at all inhabited.

BARREAU, a town and fortress late of Dauphiny in France, on the river Isere, near the entrance of the valley of Graisivaudan, having Montuelion on the N. and Grenoble on the S. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 5. 30. E.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, one of the Caribbees, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. of St Christopher's, subject to France. Lat. 18. 6. N. long. 62. 15. W.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 30 S. E. of York, and 165 from London. It is a large straggling town, of most note for the dangerous horse ferry to Hull over the Humber, which is six miles broad. Fair on Trinity Thursday. Market on Monday.

BARTON-UPON-NEEDWOOD, a village in Staffordshire. Fairs, May 3. and Nov. 8.

BARTON-PEVEREL, a village in Hampshire, two miles N. E. of Rumsley. Fair, July 31.

BARTON REGIS, a village in Gloucestershire. Fair Sept. 28.

BARTON UNDERWOOD, a village in Staffordshire. Fair, May 3.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Turkey, in Syria.

BARWICK-BASSET, a town of Wiltshire, N. of Marlborough, in the road to Highworth. Fair Nov. 6.

BASARTSCHIC, a famous town of Rumania in European Turkey, on the river Morits, into which another stream falls, that runs round the town. It is genteelly built, with pretty broad and clean streets, drives a great trade, and is situated in a pleasant country. Here also are several baths. Lat. 41. 49. N. long. 24. 40. E.

BASIL, the capital of a canton, bearing

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its name in Switzerland, lies near the borders of Alsatia on both sides the Rhine, it is a large populous city and university. The art of making paper is said to have been first invented here in 1470, by Anthony and Michael Gilschion. The town is fortified, being a frontier against Germany and France, and is the see of a bishop, who is independent both of the city and canton of the same name. Lat 47 36 N long 7. 36 E.

BASILICATA, a province of Lower Italy, in the kingdom of Naples partly surrounded by the Apennine mountains which here near Venus divide themselves into two principal branches both which terminate on the sea.

BASILIGOROD, a town of the Russian empire on the river Wolga.

BASILIPOLAMU, anciently **TURTOS** a river of the Moera in Turkey, falls into the gul of Calicut.

BASINGSTOCK a town in Hampshire, 16 miles N E of Winchester, and 46 from London, from whence it is a great thoroughfare to the West. It is a large populous town, with a great market for all sorts of corn, especially barley, here being a great trade in malt as there is also in druggs, shalloons, &c. It is a Wednesday in Whitsun week, and Old to Market on Wednesday.

BASINGSTOCK DOWN, in Hampshire. A bloody battle was fought here in 871 betwix the Danes and West Saxons. Lat 51 16 N long 1 16 W.

BASKIRIA, a country of Muscovite Tartary.

BASQUE, the S W division of the late government of Gascony in France, on the bay of Biscay, and the frontiers of Spain, as far as the river Bidassoa.

BASS an insulated rock on the coast of Liff Lothian, Scotland, near the mouth of the Firth of Forth. On the south side it is almost conic and on the other overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is a ruinous castle, which was once the state prison of Scotland, is situated at the edge of the precipice. It is about a mile in circumference, the surface being wholly covered, during the months of May and June, with the nests, eggs, and young, of the gannet or solan goose, so that it is difficult to walk without treading on them. The flocks of birds are so numerous in flights almost to darken the air. In 1694, the garrison stationed here, after a long resistance, surrendered to King William's forces, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock from N W to S E quite dark in the centre, where it is said there is a deep pool of fresh water.

BASSAÏN, or **BACCEIM**, a port town

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of the hither India, in Asia, lying in the province of Canbaya, 40 miles S of Bombay, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 19. 30. N long 72. 5 E.

BASSANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice.

BASSI, or **BASS**, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Flanders, well known by the many ships it has sustained, but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles S W of Lille. Lat 50 28 N long 2 52 E.

BASSIGEN, a city and fortress of note, in the Decan of Hindostan opposite the north end of Sissette. It was taken by the English in 1780, but retaken by the Mahrattas in 1783. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lat. 19 19 N long 72 10 E.

BASSINIHWAH **WATL**, a fire lake in Cambodia 3 miles N E of Siem Reap. It is 4 miles long, bounded on one side by hills wooded on the other, by the floods, and the skirts of Siem Reap.

BASSIFERRI, part of the island of St Christopher's in the West Indies, and was in possession of the French ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

BASSIFERRI the capital of St Christopher, a fine town built by the French when the part of the island was in their possession, but it was ceded to the English in 1714. The houses are of brick, stone, and timber, and among other buildings, are a church, a hospital, and a large church.

BASSIFERRI, the principal town of Guadalupé, in a district of the same name, in the west part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications.

BASSI DON, a village in the county of Essex between North Buxton and Langdon, with a fair on Sept 24.

BASSORA. See **BOSSORA**.

BASTIA, the capital of the island of Corsica, lying on the Mediterranean, in the N E part of the island, it is defended by a strong castle and has a good harbour. Here is a bishop's and academy of sciences. It is situated 120 miles S of Genoa, and lately subject to that republic, then to France; now to the king of Great Britain, who governs by a Viceroy. Lat 42 30 N long 9. 40 E. There is also a place of the same name in the duchy of Modena in Upper Italy.

BASTIC, or **BASTIA**, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, near the isle of Corsica, subject to the Turks. Lat. 38. 42 N long. 43. 5 E.

BASTIMENTOS, some small islands of South America, on the coast of Darien, lying a little to the eastward of Porto Bello.

BASTIIONG, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxembourg,

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BATHURST, 28 miles N. W. of the city of Luxembourg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 5. 26. E.

BASTION DE FRANCE, a fortress of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the Barbary coast, 80 miles W. of the city of Tunis, and is subject to France. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 8. 5. E.

BASVILLE, a sea-port town in the island of Martinico.

BATACALO, a town and fort of Asia, on the coast of Ceylon in India, 160 miles N. E. of Colombo. Lat. 8. 2. N. long. 81. 1. E.

BATAVIA, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in India, with an excellent harbour, on the N. E. part of the island of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. It is a very beautiful city, built of white stone, with canal, planted with ever-greens, running all along the principal streets. The inhabitants are a medley of nations removed from Dutch from other oriental islands, together with a large colony of Chinese, many thousands of whom were not long ago massacred, and their wealth seized by the Dutch, who are so powerful in their ships of war and land forces at this place, that they command all the Indian seas, and impose what terms they please on the states of Asia, whose countries lie near them; as also upon the other European merchants who trade thither, as is apparent from their monopolizing all the fine spices of the East. Lat. 6. 5. S. long. 105. 5. E.

BATH, a town of Hungary Proper, in the circle beyond the Danube, and county of Montan, 18 miles E. of Essek. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 20. 40. E.

BATH, a city in Somersetshire, 110 miles from London, celebrated as a great mart of health and pleasure. This place, from the time of the Romans, has been known and frequented for its hot springs, which are the most remarkable in England, and inferior to none in Europe. They are used both externally as baths and internally as a medicine, and great benefits are daily received from them of gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other cases. Bath has long been a place of great concourse; and the reputation of its waters, or the fashion of using them, is so much increased of late years, that it is become the principal resort in the kingdom, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendour and elegance of buildings it exceeds every town in England, an advantage greatly owing to the white stone of which they are constructed, and of which the surrounding soil is chiefly composed. Bath is situated in a valley, which, with the reflection of the sun's rays from the white soil, renders

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it extremely hot in summer. The principal seasons for the waters are spring and autumn. The cloth manufactures in Bath are very considerable. The magistracy take great care in preserving good order; and the prices of lodging, of coach and chair hire, &c. are under certain regulations. In and about Bath are also pleasure walks, a theatre, and every thing that can render the place agreeable. In 1774 it suffered much from an inundation. Market on Saturday. They send two members to parliament. The Weymouth family are Marquisses of Bath; and the Pulteneys, Barons Bath. Its annual fairs are on Feb. 3. and June 29.

BATHGATE, a village in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. Fairs, 2d Wed. in April, 1st Wed. after Whitsunday, O. S. 4th Wed. in June, 3d Wed. in July, 3d Wed. in Aug. 4th Wed. in Oct. and 1st Wed. after Martinmas.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suffolk, six miles from Hasting, and 57 from London. Its old name was Epiton; but it took the present from the decisive battle fought October 14. 1066, between king Harold and William duke of Normandy, in which the former, with 60,000 men on both sides, were killed. This is commonly called the battle of Hasting. Here is made the finest gunpowder in England. Besides its weekly market on Thursday, here is a monthly one on Tuesday. Fairs, Nov. 22. Whitsun Monday, and on Battlefield Aug. 2.

BATFENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the N. shore of the Maese, nearly opposite to Ravenstein, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 30. E.

BATTERSEA, a village of Surrey, noted for its fine asparagus.

BATTLEFIELD, a town in the county of Salop, five miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, between the roads to Chester and Holywell. Here is a fair Aug. 2. A victory was obtained here by Henry IV. over the forces under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of Germany, the duke of which was an elector, now extinct. It borders on Franconia, Saxony, and Bohemia to the N. on Austria to the E. Tyrol to the S. and Suabia to the W.

BAVAY, a little town of the late French Flanders, in the province of Hainault, now in the department of the North, of very great antiquity, with a college, 12 miles S. W. of Mons, and three of Malplaquet, whither the French retired after the battle of the latter fought in 1709, wherein was a greater slaughter than in any battle during queen Anne's wars, almost the whole force of both sides being engaged that day, the confederates under the command of the duke of Marlborough

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Barborough and prince Eugene, and the French under that of marshals Villars and Boufflers. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 3. 36. E.

BAUGE, or **BEAUGE**, the name of two little towns of Anjou in France, namely, Beauge le Vi ux, and Beauge en Coesnon, lying near each other, 20 miles E. of Angers, in the department of the Maine and Loire. Lat. 47. 30 and under the same meridian with London.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orléanois, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is six miles west of Orleans.

BAUME (91), a mountain in France, between Marseilles and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is said to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

BAUMF-LES-NONFES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Comté.

BAUSKE, a town of Courland, lying between the rivers Matus and Memel, with a strong castle called Baukenburg, standing on a rock near it. It lies 17 miles E. from Mittau. Lat. 56. 22. N. long. 46. 10. E.

BAUTZEN, the capital of Lusatia in Germany, subject to the elector of Saxony, king of Poland, 35 miles N. E. of Dresden. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 14. 30. E.

BAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle; 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. Lat. 43. 43. N. long. 4. 57. E.

BAWTRF, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 152 miles from London, near the river Idle, eight or ten miles from its fall into the Trent, and partly in Nottinghamshire, noted for a trade in mill-stones, and being a great thoroughfare in the post-road to Scotland. Markets Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, four days in Whitsun week, Old Martinmas, and Nov. 22.

BAYFUX, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 0. 41. W.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Morthe, and late province of Lorrain, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 6. 22. E.

BAYON, or **BAYONA**, a sea-port of Georgia, in Spain, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles from Tuy. Lat. 43. 0. N. long. 8. 34. W.

BAYONNE, a city of Gascony in France, and the capital of Labourd, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, situated near the conflux of the rivers Adour and

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Nive, not far from the mouth of the Garonne, and which a little below empty themselves into the bay of Biscay, has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade; besides its walls, it has two small strong castles, and a regular square citadel, on an eminence which commands the city, the harbour, and the neighbouring country. It is the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Auch. It stands 85 miles S. of Bourdeaux, and 360 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 30' N. long. 1. 20. W.

BAZAS, the capital of Bazadois in Gascogne, late a province of France, now in the department of Gironde, 30 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 25. min. W.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham. It is memorable for the defeat of the English and Dutch fleets near it, by a superior force of the French, June 30, 1760.

BLACONFIELD, a town in the county of Bucks, eight miles from Marlow, and 24 from London. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 13. and Holy Thursday.

BIALT, **BEALFH**, or **BUILTTH**, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, 16 miles from Brecknock, 92 from Chester, and 171 from London. Markets on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fairs, June 27. Oct. 2 and Dec. 6.

BFARALSTON, a town in Devonshire, on the river Tave, three miles from Tavistock, and 212 from London. It is a small but ancient borough. It has sent two members to parliament since the 27th of Q. Elizabeth.

BEARN, late a province of France, was bounded by Gascony on the N. and the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain, on the S. It was 16 French miles in length, and 12 in breadth, mountainous and dry, though the plains are pretty fruitful. It is now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of Languedoc in France, on the W. shore of the Rhone, directly opposite to Tarascon, in the department of Gard. It has a very considerable annual fair on the 22d of July, which lasts 10 days. It lies 7 miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 4. 40. E.

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the Isle of France, Blaisois, and Orléanois. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAUDESERT, or, as it is called in the maps, **BELDESERT**, a town in Warwickshire, N. E. of Henley, and had its name from its pleasant situation. It had, in king Stephen's reign, a charter for a market on Sunday, which was changed by another for Monday. Fair Sept. 1.

BEAUFORT,

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BEAUFORT, in the valley, late a town of Abjou, in France, 15 miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 15. min. E. in the department of Maine and Loire. It is also the name of an archiepiscopal barony, formerly an imperial town of Dauphiny. It gives title of duke in England to the Sovereign family.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, in Upper Italy, 30 miles E. of Chambéry. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 6. 40. E.

BEAUREU, a town of Lyons in France, 15 miles W. of Lyons, in the department of Rhone and Loire. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 4. 30. E.

BEAULIS, late the S. E. division of Lyons, which was 10 French miles in length, and 8 broad.

BEAULIEU, a village in Hampshire, four miles S. W. of Southampton, an earldom in the Montagu family. Fairs, April 15. and Sept. 4.

BEAUMARIS, or **BEAUMARSH**, the chief town of the island of Anglesea, in North Wales, about 222 miles from London. For all the public affairs of the island are transacted. Its weekly markets are kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and its annual fairs are on Feb. 17. Ascension-day, Sept. 19. and Dec. 19. It sends one member to parliament.

BEAUMINSTER, a village in Dorsetshire. Fair Sept. 17.

BEAUMONT, late a town of Hainault, 12 miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 15. E.

BEAUMONT, late a town of Normandy in France, 16 miles S. of Alençon. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 5. min. E. There are also several little towns in France of this name.

BEAUVAIS, a city of the Isle de France, capital of the Beauvais on the river Terein, now in the department of Oise. Here is a considerable manufactory of tapestry, serges, and woollen stuffs. This town is very strong, being surrounded with mountains. It held out against a siege in 1472, in which it was defended by the women, who for this reason have the precedence of the men in a solemn procession held every year on the 10th of July. It lies 32 miles S. of Amiens, and 43 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 40. N. long. 1. 20. E.

BEAUVIN, late a city of Burgundy in France, 15 miles N. of Chalons. Lat. 47. N. long. 4. 50. E.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, and late province of Poitou, 25 miles W. of Nantes. Lat. 46. 55. N. long. 1. 4. W.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, at the confluence of two ri-

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vers, with a late noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 14. N. long. 0. 52. E.

BEKANER, the capital of Becan, a territory in India on the Ganges in Asia, 250 miles E. of Delhi.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name.

BECKLES, a town in the county of Suffolk, six miles from Leiston and 108 from London, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges, and from hence to Bungay. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Ascension-day, St Peter, June 29. Oct. 2. July 15. and Wednesday after St Swithin.

BECKLEY, a village in Oxfordshire, on the borders of Bucks, between Woodstock and Thame. Fairs, Easter Thursday and Dec. 26.

BECKLEY, a village in the county of Sussex, five miles N. W. of Rye, in the London road. Fairs, Easter Thursday and Dec. 26.

BECCUM, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster.

BECSANGH, a province of Asia, in Natolia.

BEDAI, a little town in that part of the North riding of Yorkshire called Richmondshire. It is six miles from Northallerton, eight from Richmond, and 220 from London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, Whitsun Tuesday, July 5. and 6. October 10. and 11. and Thursday before Christmas.

BEDARIEUX, or **BEC-D'ARIEUX**, a town of France, late in Languedoc, now in the department of Hérault.

BEDDGLERT, a town in Caernarvonshire, near the Snowdon mountains, 10 miles from Caernarvon. Fairs, August 12. and Sept. 23.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon in Surrey. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. In the park is an avenue of trees, called Queen Elizabeth's Walk. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, after the manner of cathedrals.

BEDER, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, and on the S. by Hertfordshire. It is of an oval form, about 35 miles long, 20 broad, and nearly 145 in circumference, and the centre of it distant about 43 miles N. W. of London. The principal river of this county is the Ouse, or Ux, which enters it on the W. and leaves it on the E. It is navigable

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gible all the way, and divides the county into two parts, of which the S. is most considerable. In its course it is joined by the Ivel, a small stream, which runs through part of the county from N. to S. The navigation of the Ouse, which is continued from King's Lynn, in Norfolk, to Bedford, is of the utmost importance to the county. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil in general a deep clay. On the N. of the Ouse it is woody and fruitful; on the S. it is less fertile, though not barren. It produces wheat and barley in great abundance, and of an excellent kind; wood, a plant used by dyers, is also cultivated here; and the soil affords plenty of fuller's earth.—This county contains 377,200 acres 67,350 inhabitants, nine hundreds, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln. It sends two members to parliament, has ten market towns, and 124 parishes.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, 50 miles from London, is a clean, well built, populous place, where the affairs are always held. Here is a market on the north side of the town on Saturday for corn, and on the south side on Tuesday for cattle. Fairs, 1st Tues. in Lent, April 27, July 5, Aug. 27, Oct. 10, and Dec. 15. It sends two members to parliament, and is a dukedom in the noble family of Russell.

BEDFORD-LEVEL, is a tract of lands, consisting of 30,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houses, large trees, &c. that have been found in several parts.

BEDIFORD, or **BIDDIFORD**, a town in Devonshire, 30 miles from Exeter and 202 from London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 15.

BEDDINGHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, three miles S.E. of Lowestoft. Fair July 21.

BEDNORE, or **BIDDANORE**, a town in the peninsula of Hindustan, and in the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore. It was taken by general Matthews in Jan. 1783; but it was surrendered to Tippoo in May following. The capitulation was perfunctorily violated; and the general it is supposed, was poisoned. Bednore is 452 miles S.E. of Bombay, and 187 N.W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14.0 N. long. 75.30 E.

BEDOUINS, tribes of Arabs, lying in tents, and dispersed over Arabia, Egypt, and the N. part of Africa, but are governed by their own chiefs and laws. Thus lived the patriarchs in tents, and they were governed in the same manner of old. Their chief employment is feeding of cattle.

BEDWIN (GREAT), a town in the E.

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part of Wiltshire, towards Berks, 69 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription; and, in the time of the Saxons, was a city with a castle, the ruins whereof are still visible. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, April 23, and July 15. It sends two members to parliament.

BEDWIN (LITTLE), a village in Wiltshire, three miles N. of Great Bedwin, and 72 from London.

BELDING, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on July 21.

BEEMAH, a river of Hindostan, in the Decan. It is a principal branch of the Kistna, coming from the N.W. and joining near Edghur. It rises in the mountains to the north of Poonah, and passes within 30 miles of the east side of that city, where it is named Bewrah, as well as Beemah. It is esteemed one of the sacred rivers.

BEFFORT, a fortified town of Alsace, in the district bearing its name, and the frontiers of Switzerland, on the river Hall. In its neighbourhood are excellent iron mines. Near it is an old castle on a rock, and on another side of it a fort, between both which is the road leading to the town, and these guard the pass to all Alsacia. It is situated 15 miles N. of Bâle, and subject to France. Lat. 47.35 N. long. 7.2 E.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH, a village in Middlesex, ten miles from London, with a fair or Sept. 12.

BEGIA, or **BEGGIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

BEJA, a city of Alentejo, in Portugal, standing something high, and surrounded with beautiful fields. It is 40 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37.55 N. long. 8.40 W.

BEICHLINGEN, a city of Thuringen, in Germany, and the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of the country bearing its name, lies 15 miles N. of Weimar. Lat. 51.26 N. long. 11.25 E.

BEILA, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45.2 N. long. 7.45 E.

BEILSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, 10 miles S. of Dillenburgh. Lat. 50.30 N. long. 8.5 E.

BEIRA, the largest province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Entre Douro e Minho and Trallos-Montes, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Mediterranean.

BEITH, a village in Ayrshire, Scotland.

BELAC, or **BELLAC**, a town of the late government of La Marche in France, and the capital of the Lower Marche on the Gartemp, 23 miles N.E. of Limoges, and 160 S. of Paris, now in the department of Upper Vienne. Lat. 46.18 N. long. 1.15 E.

BELBROUGHTON, a village in the county

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County of Worcester, three miles from Brothgrave. Fairs, 1st Monday in April, and Monday before October 18.

BELCASTRO, anciently **PETILIA**, a city of the further Calabria in Naples, the most S. part of Italy, near the gulf of Quil-lac. It is a bishop's see, and lies five miles S. of St Severino. Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 17. 15. E.

BELCHAM-WATER and **PAULS**, two villages in the county of Essex, on the borders of Suffolk near Clare. Fair November 20.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh and province of Ulster, on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Bally-shannon.

BELEM, a tower on the N. side of the Tagus, two miles from the fortress of St Ju-man, and one mile from Lisbon, defending the entrance into that city, at which all ships that sail up the river must bring to. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 9. 40. W.

BELEZERO, the capital of the province bearing the same name in Russia, on the S. E. shore of the White Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 61. 50. N. long. 36. 10. E.

BELFAST, a port town in Ireland, with a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, at the mouth of Lagenwater, or Carrickfergus bay, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulster; it sends two members to parliament, and lies nine miles S.W. of Carrickfergus.

BELFORD, a town in the county of Northumberland, 15 miles S. of Berwick, Market on Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday before Whit Sunday and August 23. It is a port town, 15 miles from Alnwick, and 319 from London, in the road to Berwick. An English earldom in the family of Montrose.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in East Pomerania, 55 miles N.E. of Stetin, subject to Prussia. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 16. 5. E.

BELGOROD, the capital of the province bearing its name, almost in the middle of Russia, on the Donets, 130 miles S.W. of Woronets. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 37. 5. E.

BELGOROD, a fortified town of Bel-sarabia in Turkey, at the mouth of the Nigher, on the Black Sea, 80 miles S.E. of Bender. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 31. 10. E.

BELGRADE, a famous and considerable city and fortress, the strongest in Europe; it is the capital of Servia, in Turkey, lying on the S. side of the Danube, at its conflux with the Save. It was formerly reckoned the bulwark and key of Hungary: This city, which is inhabited by Christians, has been several times taken. It was taken by the Hungarians under the command of Prince Eugene, August 22. 1717, who kept pos-

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session of it till 1739, when they were obliged to deliver it up to the Turks; but they previously demolished all its outward fortifications, and left none standing but its old walls, and the defences inseparably connected with these. It was again taken by the combined army of Russians and Austrians, under Marshal Laudohn, October 8. 1789. It is situated 60 miles S. of Temes-waer. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 22. 20. E.

BELGRADE, a small but handsome town of Rominia, in European Turkey.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, subject to Venice.

BELLCULARE, a town in the county of Sligo and province of Connaught, in Ireland; 23 miles S. E. of Sligo.

BELLE, a town in late French Flanders, nine miles S.W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 40. E.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of Roussillon in France, standing on a mountain, with five regular bastions, besides a fort lying a little lower. Here are no other inhabitants than soldiers; and this place serves to defend the difficult pass out of Roussillon into Catalonia, called Col de Pertuis. It is now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, late in Burgundy, now in the department of Saone and Loire.

BELLENIS, a city of Switzerland, near the north extremity of the lake Lugano, bordering on the territory of the Grisons, and subject to the Swiss cantons. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 9. 15. E.

BELLER, or **BELLEY**, late the capital of Bugry, a district of Burgundy, in France, stands between hills and small mountains; it is situated on the frontiers of Savoy, 16 miles N.W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BELLERICAY, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Great Burstead, in the county of Essex, situated on a hill, but has a considerable market for corn, &c. on Tuesday; and a fair July 21. It lies four miles from Brentwood and 23 from London.

BELLESME, a town of France, in La Perche and Orleans, 27 miles S. E. of Alencon. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 40. min. E.

BELLEVILLE, a town of France, is the late territory of Beaujolais and government of Lyonnois, 19 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 4. 49. E.

BELLINGHAM, a village in the county of Northumberland, which suffered greatly by a fire August 25. 1780; it has a fair th Saturday after Sept. 15.

BELLISLE, a small island on the south coast of Brittany in France, about six French miles from the continent; it is almost entirely surrounded with steep rocks, and is

habitable only in three places, one of which is Palais, a small fortified town with a citadel. The road here is good. It was taken by the English in 1761, but restored at the peace. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 3. 5. W.

BELLISLE, an island near the east coast of New Britain or Eltkimauz, which gives name to the straits of Bellisle, that separate the north of Newfoundland from New Britain. Lat. 32. 10. N. long. 58. 5. W.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

BELLUNO, a pleasant little town, the capital of the Bellonese, a territory belonging to Venice, in Upper Italy; it is the see of a bishop, lies 40 miles N. of Padua, and the same N. W. of Aquileia. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 12. 40. E.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians.

BELMONTE, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria.

BELT (GREAT and LITTLE), famous straits between the continent of Denmark and the large islands of Funen and Seeland.

BELTON, a village in Leicestershire, between Loughborough and Stanton-Harold, has a fair on the Monday after Trinity Sunday.

BELTURBET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulster, on the river Earn, eight miles N. of Cavan.

BELTZ, or BELZ, a spacious town, the capital of a palatinate bearing its name, in the province of Red Russia, in Poland, 35 miles N. of Lemberg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 45. 5. E.

BELTZ, or BELZ, a town of Poland, in Red Russia.

BELVEDERE, by the Greeks called CALLOSCOPIUM, in the district bearing its name, stands on the site of the old capital Elis. It takes its present name from the delightful country in which it lies, on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Tornos, from whence we import the raisins called Belvederes. It is now subject to the Turks. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 22. 5. E.

BELVOIR, or as it is commonly called BEVER CASTLE, in Lincolnshire, four miles from Grantham and 85 from London. The ancient seat of the Dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up there.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains in Asia, dividing India from Tartary.

BEMINSTER, a village in Dorsetshire, nine miles S.W. of Everhot. Market on Thursday. Fair Sept. 19. It is 15 miles from Dorchester, and 144 from London.

BENARES, a district of Hindostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude. It contains the cities of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar,

and Gazypour; was ceded to the English in 1775; and produces a clear revenue of 380,000l. a year.

BENARES, a fine, rich, and populous city, capital of the district of the same name. Although it is the most compactly built of any city in Hindostan, it is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning than on any other account. It is built along the north side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Its appearance from the water is extremely beautiful. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses, with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurengzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. The heat here, in the hot months, is very great, not only from the natural situation of the city, but from the houses being all built of freestone, as well as from the narrowness of the streets, which produce double and treble reflections of the sun's rays. An insurrection here, in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the zemindar of the province, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 425 miles S.E. of Delhi, and 400 N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 20. N. long. 83. 10. E.

BENAVARRE, or BENHUARE, town of Aragon, in Spain, 26 miles N. of Balaguar. Lat. 42. 5. N. long. 10. min. E.

BENAVENTE, a town of Leon in Spain, on the river Elsa, with a fine palace and strong castle, 40 miles S. of the city of Leon. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 6. 5. W.

BENCOOLEN, a town and fort belonging to the English East India company, on the S.W. coast of Sumatra, in Asia, from whence large quantities of pepper, the growth of the neighbouring country, are imported. It being an unhealthy place, the company built a fort two or three miles farther, on an eminence, and more wholesome spot, which they call Fort Marlborough. The governors sent thither generally, through inexperience, have so provoked the natives, that several attempts

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have been made to drive them from thence, and in 1719 both the town and fort were set on fire. Great part of the garrison massacred, and the factory expelled; but soon after matters were accommodated, and they were permitted to return and carry on their trade as before. Lat. 4. 5. S. long. 101. 5. E.

BENDER, a town of Becharabia or Budislak, in European Turkey, with a Turkish fortress on the Neister. Hither Charles XII. of Sweden retreated after his defeat by the Russians at Pultowa, 1709, and here he was subdued several years by the Turks, who refused to quit their territories, he was attacked by them; and being taken prisoner, was carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year, and afterwards returned to his own dominions. Bender lies 100 miles N.W. of Belgorod. Lat. 46. N. long. 29. 5. E.

BENDITTO, or **BENFEDDETTO** (St), a town of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the shore of the Po. It stands 12 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11. 20. E.

BENENDEN, a village in the county of Kent, near Rolvenden and Cranbrook, and adjoining to the parish of Feverham. Fair May 15.

BENESOEUF, a town of Africa, in EGYPT.

BENEVENTO, a duchy in the further principality of Naples, yielded to Pope Leo IX. by the emperor Henry III. in 1053; its capital (bearing the same name, from a Roman colony, but anciently Maleventum), stands near the junction of the rivers Sabato and Calore, which here, from the Volturno, is fortified, the see of an archbishop, immediately under the pope, who also is sovereign of the city. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1688, when the archbishop, the late Pope Benedict XIII. was dug alive out of the ruins, having been preserved by an incurved beam that fell over him, and on his presentation to the papal chair, rebuilt the city; which lies 24 miles N.E. of Naples, and 130 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 15. 30. E.

BENFIELD, a town of Alsace, in a district bearing its name in Germany, lies on the Rh. 15 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 7. 30. E.

BENFLEET MAGNA, a village in the county of Essex, near Canvey Island. Fair August 24.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in the south part of Hindostan. Its extent from E. to W. is upward of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar, on the N. by Bootan, on the E. by Assam and Metchley, and on the S. by the gulf of Bengal. The country con-

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sists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil in the world, which, in common with other parts of Hindostan, annually renders two, and in some parts even three crops. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English East India Company. Its nett annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,200,000l. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Angola, on the S. by Matapan, or Mataman, on the E. by parts unknown, and by the Ocean on the W. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N. and extends to Cape Negro on the S. that is, from 9. 20. 40 16. 30. S. lat. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist, and copper rings on their legs.

BENGUELA, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N. of the bay of Benguela. Lat. 10. 30. S. long. 12. 30. E.

BENIARAX, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers.

BENIN, the capital of a territory bearing its name on the Guinea coast, in Africa, lies on the river Formosa, 120 miles N. E. of Whida. To it Europeans resort for negroes. Lat. 7. 30. N. long. 5. 4. E.

BENNINGTON, a town in Hertfordshire, near the mid-way between Hertford and Baldock, four miles from Stevenage. Fair June 29.

BEN LOMOND, a lofty mountain in Stirlingshire, Scotland, about 3200 feet above the level of Loch Lomond, along the side of which it stretches for many miles.

BENNEVIS, a mountain in Invernesshire, Scotland, about 4300 feet above the level of the sea.

BENNINGTON, or **BENSON**, a village in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, a little below its junction with the Isis.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of the state of Vermont in New England, in the S.W. corner of the state, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its public buildings are a church, a court-house, and a jail; but the assembly commonly hold the sessions at Windfor. It has many elegant houses, and is a flourishing town. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which rises very high in the form of a sugar-loaf. Ben-

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BINGTON is 30 miles E. by N. of Albany. Lat. 43. 0. N. long. 73. 10. W.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate on the E. side of the Rhine. 10 miles E. of Worms, subject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 42. 42. N. long. 8. 36. E.

BENTHAM, a considerable village in the West riding of Yorkshire, east of Hornby castle. Fair July 24.

BENTHEIM, the capital of a country bearing its name, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, 25 miles N. of Munster, subject to Count Bentheim. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 7. 5. E.

BENVIGLIO, a fortified palace of Italy, in the territory of Bologna, 10 miles N. of the city of Bologna. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 12. 6. E.

BENTLEY, a village in Warwickshire, between Kingbury and Shitlock, in the parish of which it lies, though two miles to the north of it. Fair July 20.

BENTLEY (**MAONA** and **PARVA**), two villages in the county of Essex, the first of which is south-west of Teneering, and has a fair the Monday after St Swithin, and July 15. The latter is three miles north of the former.

BENWILL, a village in the county of Northumberland, near Newcastle.

BER, or **BERRE**, a considerable river of Allatia, in Germany, which runs into the Rhine.

BERAR, a foubah of the Decan of Hindostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N. Orissa on the E. Golconda on the S. and Candiaith and Dowlatabad on the W. The principal part of it is subject to the Rajah Moodajee Boonslah; the other to the Mizam of the Decan. Moodajee's country extends 550 miles from E. to W. and in some places 200 from N. to S. Its capital is Nagpou. It is known of the interior parts of Berar than of most of the other countries of Hindostan. That about Nagpou is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpou and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

BERE-REGIS, a village in Dorsetshire, situated on a riv. l.t. of the same name, near its influx into the river Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton, six miles from the former. Market on Wednesday. Fair Sept. 18. on the site of the Roman fort. It is 115 miles from London. Near Woodbury-hill is Anchorer's well, and the foundations of an old chapel.

BEREGONIUM, in Argyleshire, Scotland, the name of an ancient city, said to have been once the capital of Scotland, the site of which scarce a vestige now remains.

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BEREILLY, a small city of Hindostan, Proper, capital of Rohilkund, or country of the Rohillas, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. Lat. 28. 30. N. long. 79. 40. E.

BERENICE, a port town of Egypt, anciently lying at the bottom of the gulf called the Red Sea, and where the present Suez now stands. See **SUEZ**.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the eastern shore of the Rhine, by which it is separated from the electorate of Cologne, subject to the palatinate.

BERG (**St VINOX**); a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice.

BERGAMO, anciently **BERGOMUM**, a well fortified town on several hills, and the capital of the Bergamasco, in the territory of Venice. Between the town and the strong castle on the highest of these hills is a covered way. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Milan. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Brescia. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 10. 5. E.

BERGASF, or **BERGAS**, a famous town of Romania, in European Turkey, with a public inn or caravansary, where travellers have lodging and board gratis.

BERGEN, a diocese of Norway, of between 40 and 50 miles in length; it is populous, and has seven marble quarries, at work in it. To it belong seven districts.

BERGEN, a city and considerable port on the German Ocean, in the diocese of the same name; it is the largest and principal trading place of all Norway. It stands on the main land, in the middle of a valley, and in the form of a semicircle or horse-shoe, on the shore of the bay called Waag. The high mountains defend it from any attack on the land side; and on the sea side, the harbour is defended by several considerable fortifications, citadels, castles, &c. as the English fleet sufficiently experienced in 1665, when they attempted to carry off the Dutch East India ships that took shelter here. It is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Drontheim. It is situated 200 m. N. W. of Gottenburg, and 340 of Copenhagen, and is subject to Denmark. Lat. 60. 5. N. long. 6. 21. E.

BERGEN, the capital of the island of Rugen, on the coast of Pomerania in Germany, subject to Sweden. Lat. 54. 15. N. long. 14. 2. E.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a fortified town of Dutch Brabant, near the E. shore of the Scheldt, 20 miles W. of Breda, and the same N. of Antwerp. It underwent a siege in 1747; the French lay before it nine weeks.

was at last taken by treachery. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 5. E.

BERGERAC, a town of the Upper Peninsula in Guienne in France, situated in a fine plain on the Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenots, but dismantled by Louis XIII. It lies 40 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 20. min. E.

BERGHOLT, a village in the county of Suffolk, has a fair on Wednesd. after St Swithin, and July 15.

BERGZÄBLERN, a town of Lower Austria in Germany, five miles S. of Landau. Lat. 49. 5. N. 101° 8. 5. E.

BERKHAMSTED, a town in Hertfordshire, 9 miles from St Alban's and 26 from London. It was anciently a Roman town, and Roman coins have often been dug up here. Fairs, Shrove Tuel. Whit. Monday, St James's day, and July 25.

BERKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Gloucester, five from Dursley, and 114 from London. It is the largest parish in the county, being 24 miles in compass. It has a market on Tuesd. and a fair May 14.

BERKSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the N. by the Thames, which divides it from Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, on the E. by Middlesex and Surrey, on the S. by Hampshire, and on the W. by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. It is 39 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and 180 in circumference, containing about 17,000 houses, 85,000 inhabitants, 62 vicarages, 146 parishes, 671 villages, and 12 market-towns. The whole county is divided into 20 hundreds, and sends nine members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for New Windsor, two for Reading, two for Wallingford, and one for Abingdon. The air is generally exceeding healthy, the soil very fertile where cultivated, and the whole county, which is one of the most pleasant in England, is well stocked with cattle and timber, particularly with oak and beech in the western parts, and in Windsor forest, which also abounds with wild-fowl and other game. The western part is the most fruitful, especially what is called the Vale of White-horse, so named from the bare side of a chalky hill made to represent that animal, which, lest it should lose its shape, the neighbouring inhabitants once a-year take some pains in trimming, and then conclude the day with merriment. The chief produce of the county is corn of all kinds, particularly barley, they having great crops in the above vale, of which they make considerable quantities of malt. The rivers Thames and Kennet, the one on the N. and the other on the S. side of the county, supply it with fish, especially fine large trout and cray-fish. It is

said that land in this county bears a better price than in any other at the same distance from London. Its principal manufactures consist of woollen cloth, sail-cloth, and malt. The rivers of Berkshire are, the Thames, which is of great service in conveying its produce to London; the Kennet, which at Reading receives barges of 110 tons burden, and is navigable as high as Newbury; and the Lamburn, which indeed is very small, but, contrary to the other rivers of this island, is always highest in summer, and gradually decreases as the winter approaches, till at last it is entirely dry. Besides these rivers there are the Ocke and the Loddon.

BERLIN, the capital of Brandenburg, and of the king of Prussia's dominions in Germany, situated on the river Spree. It has been lately much improved in its trade and buildings; canals have also been cut from the Spree to the Oder on the E. and from thence to the Elbe on the W. so that it has a communication by water with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. It lies 50 miles W. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 90 N. of Dresden. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 14. 10. E.

BERMUDA, a cluster of very small islands, lying within a little compass in the Atlantic Ocean, almost in the form of a shepherd's crook, containing about 20,000 acres of ground, surrounded almost with inaccessible rocks. They enjoy a temperate and pure air, and abound with fesh, fish, fowl, and garden vegetables. The usual employment of the inhabitants is in joinery, building of sloops, and making hats of palm leaves, cultivating corn and other provisions, which they export to the West Indies. Their first discovery was in 1552, by one Bermuda a Spaniard; but Sir George Summers having been cast away on them in 1609, found them deserted, since which time the English have been in possession of them. Here the famous deaf Berkeley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, intended to have founded an university for the education of the Indians, but the captain of the ship having through mistake carried him to New England, this project was frustrated. These islands are situated 500 miles E. of Charlestown in Carolina. Lat. 32. 30. N. long. 65. 10. W.

BERN, or **BEARN**, the capital of a canton of Switzerland bearing its name; it is the largest and most powerful of all the Swiss cantons, lies on the river Aar, 40 miles S. of Basle. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 7. 20. E.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 35 miles W. of Prague, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50. 2. N. long. 14. 5. E.

BERNARD, the capital of the county of Comingses in Gascony in France, situated on the Garonne.

BERNAY, a town of Upper Normandy

Bernburg, lying on the little river Charentonne, now in the department of Eure.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany in Anhalt, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 20 miles N. E. of Mansfeld. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 12. 20. E.

BERRY, late a government in the middle of France, bordering towards the S. on Bourbonnois and Marche, to the W. on Touraine, to the N. on Orlannois, and to the E. on Nivernois! Its extent from W. to E. is between 27 and 28 miles, and from S. to N. between 35 and 36. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Berry. Bourges is the capital town. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

BERSELLO, or **BRESELLO**, a town of the Modenese, in the duchy of Reggio, in Italy, situated near the Po, 12 miles N. E. of Parma, subject to the duke of Modena. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 11. 6. E.

BERTRAND, a city of Gascony in France, on the Garonne, 33 miles S. of Auch. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 30. min. E.

BERVIE, a sea-port and parliament town in the county of Meams, Scotland.

BERWICKSHIRE, or **MERSE**, a county in Scotland, bounded on the S. and E. by the river Tweed and the German Ocean, on the W. by Tweeddale, and on the N. by East Lothian. It is 34 miles long and 19 broad.—The country is rough and irregular, exhibiting hills, muirs, and mosses, intermixed with pleasant and fertile valleys. It is watered by many considerable streams, particularly the celebrated Tweed, which, rising from the Eutrick hills (which give rise also to the Clyde and Annan), runs rapidly through Tweeddale, Forest, and Teviotdale, falling into the German Ocean at Berwick, after a course of more than 50 miles. This shire is generally divided into three districts, viz. Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. The first is low, pleasant, and fertile in corn; the second is hilly, and therefore more proper for pastures; the third, taking its name from the river Leader, which runs through it, is agreeably diversified with hills, dales, and forests, fertile both in corn and pastures.—But the most fertile and populous parts of Berwickshire are those that lie along the banks of the Tweed, and the smaller rivers White-water, Black-water, and Eye. It sends one member to parliament.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a garrison town, having a governor and lieutenant-governor independent of the civil magistrate, situated on the N. side of the river Tweed, 334 miles from London, is both a county and town of itself. It was fortified with a castle, &c. now in ruins, and encompassed with a wall, except on the E. and S. E. where it is washed by the sea, and on the S.

W. by the river. This place formerly belonged to Scotland, was the capital of that still called Berwickshire, and one of the five towns where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention. Since king Edward I. first took it from the Scots, it has been several times taken and retaken. It has been possessed by the English ever since the reign of Edward IV. when it was taken by Sir Thomas Stanley. It was incorporated by king James I. though it had several charters long before, some as ancient as the reign of Henry V. but is independent both of England and Scotland, as is conspicuous by all exclamations, brigs, &c. Its language and laws are a mixture of Scots and English. Corn, salmon, and most other provisions, are sold very cheap at its market. Here is a great fishery of salmon, which are pickled and then sent to London, where they are sold as Newcastle salmon. There is also a considerable manufacture of fine stockings, and a charity-school. The harbour is but mean, and not navigable very far within it; for the bridge is within one mile and a half of the bar at the mouth of the river, though the tide flows about four miles above the town. The bar is also too high for any ships that draw above 12 feet water, nor is there any good riding in the offings near it. Its fair is in Trinity week. Markets on Wednesd. and Sat. It sends two members to parliament.

BERWICK (NORTH), a small royal borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

BERWYN HILLS, lofty hills at the N. E. angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale in which flows the infant Dee.

BESANCON, a city of France, the capital of late Franche Comte, and now in the department of Doubs, in a district bearing its name on the river Doux. Louis XIV. fortified it. It lies 52 miles N. E. of Chalons, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 6. 10. E.

BESIERS, or **BEZIERS**, a spacious city of Lower Languedoc in France, now in the department of Hérault; it stands upon a hill on the river Orbe, and the large royal canal, and is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Narbonne. It is two miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 15 N. E. of Narbonne. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 3. 7. E.

BESTERTZE, or **BESTRICA**, a royal free town of Transylvania, the capital of the Saxon district, surrounded with water-towers, and moats; it lies on the little river Bistritz, in a very wide and level plain, but with neither good air nor water, 85 miles N. W. of Hermannstadt; it is very remarkable for the gold mines near it. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 22. 10. E.

BETANCOS, a city of Galicia in Spain, on the river Mondoio, with a good harbour

B E T

BETHAY, 20 miles S. of Ferrol. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 8. 50. W.

BETHERSDEN, a village in the county of Kent, 7 W. of Ashford; with a fair on July 31.

BETHLEHEM, once a flourishing city of Palestine in Asia, 6 miles S. of Jerusalem, now a poor village, but still much resorted to by pilgrims, as the place where our Saviour was born. Here is the chapel of the nativity, in which is shewn the manger where Christ was laid, also the chapel of St Joseph, our Lord's supposed father, with another of the holy innocents. Lat. 31. 30. N. long. 36. 7. E.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the provinces of Brabant, where the duke of Bavaria and marshal Villeroi encamped after the duke of Marlborough had forced the French lines; and here the latter encamped in 1706, after the surrender of Louvain, being two miles N. of the last mentioned city. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 35. E.

BETHLEHEM, a town of North America, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the river Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Mamas (a fine creek, affording trout and other fish), has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in America. They were fixed here by Count Zinzendorf, in 1741. They have a church; a public meeting-hall; the single brethren, or young men's house, where the single tradesmen, journeymen and apprentices, are boarded at a moderate rate, and have morning and evening prayers; the single sisters or young women's house, where they live, and are employed, under the care of female inspectors, at liberty however to go about their business in the town, or to walk for recreation, and every year some of them are married; and a house for widows. The houses are 60 in number, mostly built of freestone, and the inhabitants are between 500 and 600. The German language is more in use here than the English; the latter, however, is taught in the schools; and divine service is performed in both languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 37. N. long. 75. 8. W.

BETHUNE, a fortified town of late French Flanders, in Artois, and in a district bearing its name, with a strong castle, now in the department of the straits of Calais; the town is meanly built, but has a large and fine square for a market place. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and lies 13 miles S. of Arras. Lat. 50. 34. N. long. 2. 35. E.

B E X

BETLEY, a village in Staffordshire, about five miles W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 144 from London. Market on Tuesday. Fair July 20.

BETLIS, a city of Asia in the N. parts of Kurdistan or old Assyria, situated on a steep rock, near the S. extremity of the late Van, and on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, subject to its own bey, and an asylum for the subjects of the neighbouring states. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 45. 6. E.

BETTUS, a village in Merionethshire, Wales, six miles from Bala. Fairs, March 16. June 22. August 12. Sept. 16. and Dec. 12.

BETTYWAYS, a village in Caernarvonshire, Wales, 10 miles S. E. of Aberconway. Fairs, May 15. and Dec. 3.

BETUVE, or **BETAW**, a territory of Dutch Guelderland, supposed to be the ancient Batavia, situated between the rivers Maese and Lech.

BEVEECUM, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 7 miles S. of Louvain, where the duke of Marlborough encamped after forcing the French lines in 1706, and here he rested his army after the victory of Ramillies, May 24. 1706. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 4. 45. E.

BEVELAND (**NORTH & SOUTH**), are two islands of Zealand in the United Provinces, lying in the mouth of the Scheldt.

BEVERLEY, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles from Hull, 22 from York, and 183 from London. It stands near the river Hull, to which the townsmen made a canal of six furlongs for the conveyance of boats and barges, in 1727. Fairs, Thurf. before Valentine's day, Feb. 14. Holy Thurf. July 5. and Nov. 5. but its chief is in Regatta week, held in a street called Londoner's street, because then the Londoners bring down their wares to sell to the country traders. It sends two members to parliament.

BEVIERO DI TERRA NOVA, supposed by some to be Pliny's Lacus Coranica, a salt lake of the Val di Noto in Sicily, three Italian miles in circuit, and six from the town of Terra Nova.

BEWALD, properly **BIENWALD**, a forest 15 miles long and four broad, on the borders of Lower Alsace, belonging to the bishop of Spire.

BEWDLIFF, or **BEAULIEU**, a town in Worcestershire, near the forest of Wyre, and on the W. side of the Severn, over which it has a large stone bridge, 127 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday for hops. Fairs, April 23. Dec. 10. and 11. It sends one member to parliament.

BEWLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a small village in Ross-shire, Scotland.

BEX, a village in the district of Aigle and canton of Bern, in Switzerland, near the

B I E

the little town of St Maurice, which guards the entrance from that canton into the Lower Vallais. It is remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it. The largest saline is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

BIBERBERG, a town with a castle in Lower Hungary, stands on a high hill of the Carpathian mountains, 15 miles N. of Presburg. Near this place was a bloody battle between the Imperialists and Hungarian malcontents. Lat. 48. 35. N. long. 17. 30. E.

BIBRACH, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany, where are hot baths; it is subject to its own magistrates, 20 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 9. 30. E.

BICESTER, **BISSETER**, or **FURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, near a rivulet that runs into the Charnel at Islip, 56 miles from London. Market on Friday. Fairs, Aug. 1. and Dec. 13.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BIDASOA, or **VIDASSO**, a river near Fuentarabia, a town of Biscay in Spain, which is of a considerable breadth, and is here the boundary between Spain and France.

BIDDENDEN, a town in the county of Kent, situated about five miles from three several market-towns, and 15 from Maidstone. Fair Nov. 8.

BIEZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia.

BIEL, the capital of a little territory in Switzerland, subject to an ally of the Swiss, 15 miles N. W. of the city of Bern. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 7. min. E.

BIELA, a town of the empire of Russia.

BIELLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia.

BIELOGOROD, a government of Russia, which is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacks.

BIELOGOROD, a city of Russia, and the capital of the government of the same name, situated on the river Denez, and is the see of an archbishop; intrenchments are thrown up between this city and the little towns of Staroi, Oskoi and between Nowoi Oskoi and Werschofnizy.

BIELSCZ, a large town, but built of wood, in Podlachia in Little Poland, where the Jews carry on a considerable trade. It stands on the little river Biala, which falls into the Narew, 62 miles S. of Gronod.—Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E.

BIELSKI, a town of Smolensko in Russia,

B I L

80 miles N. E. of the city of Smolensko.—Lat. 56. 40. N. long. 35. 14. E.

BIENNA, a town of Switzerland, seated on a lake of the same name.

BIERLIET, a town of the Netherlands, late in Dutch Flanders.

BIETIGKHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

BIGGAR, a small town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

HIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, five miles from Bedford and 45 from London. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ivel, which is navigable by boats, and which it has a stone bridge. It suffered considerably by a fire June 12. 1785. It being a thoroughfare between London and York, it is well supplied with inns, and has two charity schools. Market one Tues. Fairs, Feb. 13. Saturday in Easter week, St Simon and St Jude, Whit Monday, July 22. Oct. 23. and Nov. 1.

BIGORRE, a late county of Gascony in France, anciently inhabited by the Bigerri.

BIHAEZ, a town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia.

BIJORE, a small province of Hindostan Proper, lying between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W. the Bukarian mountains on the N. Cashmere on the E. and Pishour or Peshawar on the S. Its dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race. In this province is the famous mountain Aornus, the taking of which was one of the most splendid exploits of Alexander in these parts. Arrian describes it to be 18 or 20 miles in circuit at the base, to be of vast elevation, and accessible by one narrow pass only, cut out of a rock. On the summit was a great extent of arable and pasture land, with springs of water, so that a garrison of 1000 men might subsist without any extraneous aid. This celebrated mountain lies about 55 miles N. N. E. from Pishour.

BILBOA, the capital of Biscay in Spain, situated in a plain inclosed with high mountains. The tide, which here comes into the river Ibaicabel, forms a secure harbour, which is very much frequented. It is situated 60 miles W. of St Sebastian.—Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 3. 15. W.

BILDESTON, or **BILSTON**, a town in the county of Suffolk, six miles from Stowmarket and 67 from London. It is noted for the woollen manufactory, and has a good church, but it is a dirty place, and the buildings are mean. Market on Wednes. Fairs, Ash Wednes. and Holy Thurs.

BILDULGERID, one of the subdivisions of Africa, bounded by Barbary on the N. and Zaara or the desert on the S.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle

B I N

Isle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg, seven miles S. E. of the latter city, subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 52. 10 N long. 8 15 E.

BILLADON, a village in Leicestershire, 1 mile from Leicester and 97 from London. Market on Friday Fairs, Aug 23; and July 25.

BILLINGHAM, a village in the county of Northumberland, on the river Tyne, 14 miles from Hexham, 18 from Newcastle, and 300 from London, and has a fair the Saturday after Sept 15. Market on Tuesday.

BILLINGHURST, a village in the county of Sussex, four miles from Horsham and the source of the river Arun. The noted highway called Stines-Street-causway passes by it to Arundel. This village, though small, is remarkable for Whit Monday.

BILION, a town of Lower Auvergne in France, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lat. 45 47 N long 3 15 E.

BILWA, a vast burning desert of Africa, to the S. E. of Tazan, between 21 and 25 deg of N lat. Surrounded by this fiery solitude, the traveller sees, with a dejected eye, the dead bodies of the birds that the violence of the wind has brought from happy regions, and it flows with horror to the driving blast, the only sound that interrupts the awful repose of the desert.

BILZEN, a town of Liege in Germany on the Demer, where the confederates had their rendezvous, when they marched under the duke of Marlborough to attack the French in the battle of Ramillies, May 23 1706. Subject to the house of Austria, and lies six miles W of Maastricht. Lat 51 7 N long 5 30 E.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, in America, near the channel of Bahama, about eight miles in length, and as much in breadth, covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lat. 25 0 N. long. 79 40 W.

BIMLIPATAN, a sea-port of Golconda in India, on the W. of Bengal bay in Asia. Here the Dutch East India company have a factory. Lat 18. 10 N. long. 83 15. E.

BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia.

BINCH, a little fortified town of Haut-Val in the Low Countries, 10 miles E. of Fribourg. Lat 50 30 N long. 4 20 E.

BINGAZI, a sea port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli.

BINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, on the Rhine, subject to the electorate, and lies 16 miles W. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 10 N long 7 20 E.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottinghamshire, eight miles from Nottingham and 128 from

B I R

London. It is a small straggling town, with a market on Thursday Fairs, Feb. 20. 18. Thurs in May, and Nov 8.

BINGLEY, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, in the par. of Ardsley, near Skipton in Craven Fairs, Jan 5. and Aug. 25.

BIORKO, an island of Sweden in the Malar, three miles from Stockholm, where anciently stood the considerable market town and the royal seat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, a dact town of Sweden in inland Prussia, stands on a lake, and on a long stripe of land on the E shore of the Bothnick gulf, 80 miles N. of Abo. Lat. 62 7 N long 21 10 E.

BIRK, a city of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, 70 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lat 35 20 N long 40 5 E.

BIRKENHEAD, the capital of the county of the same name, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, 20 miles E of Bonna. Lat 49 45 N long 6 45 E.

BIRMINGHAM, a town in Warwickshire, 109 miles from London and 17 from Coventry. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half moon. It is about two miles in length (including the hamlet of Deritend and Boddley), nearly the same in breadth, and about six miles in circumference. It contains 53 735 inhabitants, and continually increasing, in most of whom are employed in the manufacturing of gold, silver, steel, &c. in various forms, for use as well as ornament which have by their exquisite workmanship excited the attention of the curious, and the cheapness of it can not be surpassed or perhaps equalled in any part of the universe. Such a spirit of industry reigns there in all ranks of people, that even the women and children earn their living by fabricating of toys, trinkets, &c. By a survey taken in 1726 it appeared that it then consisted of 173 streets, containing 977 dwelling-houses (and many more since built), besides other buildings (exclusive either of Deritend or that part of the town called foreign), workshops, warehouses, &c. Here are several churches. St Martin's is an ancient building with a lofty spire and 12 good bells, and St Philip's, a grand modern structure, with a fine tower, 10 bells, and a cupola above it, and stands in one of the finest churchyards in Europe. In each of the steeples is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. Two handsome theatres have lately been erected here. About a mile from the town is a place of entertainment in the manner of Vauxhall, where the gardens are laid out with taste and judgment. Market on Thursday — Fairs, Thursday in Whitsun week, and Sept. 29. It has no corporation; it being governed only by two constables, two bailiffs, and

Headborough. It is therefore free for any person to come and settle here, which perhaps not a little contributes to the increase of its trade, buildings, and inhabitants. A navigable canal was begun in April 1768, and completed in November 1769, to the coaleries at Wdnesbury, from whence the inhabitants here are supplied with coals at a moderate price, which before sold at an exorbitant rate. In 1772 this canal was extended to Austerley, from whence a communication is opened through the Severn to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, &c. and through the Trent to Gainborough and Hull, and it is also extended to Liverpool, &c. through the Mersey. Besides the manufactures carried on here, there are several established in the adjacent villages, of which that at Soho merits attention: This place is situated in the parish of Handsworth, two miles from hence. The building consists of four quadrangles, with shops, warehouses, &c. for 1000 workmen, in the several branches of fabrication of buttons, buckles, &c. in which no care or expence is spared. Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly esteemed all over Europe. The site of this building, which about 20 years since was a barren uncultivated heath, now contains many houses, and wears the appearance of a populous town.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lat. 42. 35. N. long. 3. 30. W.

BIRZA, a town of Samojitia in Poland, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lat. 56. 35 N. long. 25. 10. E.

BISACCIA, a town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bordering towards the W. on Asturia, to the N. on the sea, here called the Bay of Biscay, towards the E. on the French Lower Navarre and Spanish Navarre, and to the S. on Old Castile. Its extent from S. to N. is between 95 and 100 miles, and from W. to E. about 50. Its commodious situation on the sea, and its vicinity to France, renders its trade flourishing. Its inhabitants are reckoned the best soldiers and sailors in Spain. They have a particular kind of language, which has no affinity with any other of the European. It contains the three following subdivisions, namely, Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba.

BISCAY (New), a province of Mexico in America, where are the rich silver mines of St Barbe. It is bounded by New Mexico on the N. and Florida on the W. and subject to Spain.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

BISCHOPS WERDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

BISCHOP'S ZELL, a handsome town of Switzerland, in Turga.

BISCHWEILER, a genteel town of Alsatia, on the river Mother, once the residence of the dukes of Birkenfeld, five miles W. of the Rhine and Port Lewis. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 7. 52. E.

BISEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

BISERTA, a port town of the kingdom of Tunis in Africa, on the Mediterranean, near the site of the ancient Utica, 40 miles N. of Tunis, and about 30 N. W. of the ruins of Carthage. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 9. 7. E.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a town in the county of Salop, 40 miles from Worcester, 8 from Montgomery, and 153 from London. It is a small town on the river Clun, but an old corporation, and sends two members to parliament. Its market on Friday is not a fair, and all sorts of commodities, and much frequented by the Welsh, as are its fairs, which are on Friday before Feb. 13. Friday before Good Friday, Friday after May 1. July 5. Sept. 9. and Nov. 13.

BISHOP'S LIDARD, a village in Somersetshire, five miles from Taunton. Fairs, March 25. and Sept. 8.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, a cluster of rocks, dangerous to mariners, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St David's, where a light-house was erected in 1777 for the benefit of navigation.

BISIGNANO, a city of the Hither Calabria in Sicily, with the see of a bishop, who is immediately under the pope, situated 20 miles N. of Colenza. Lat. 39. 50. N. long. 16. 45. E.

BISLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, 9 miles from Cirencester. Fairs, April 23. and Nov. 11.

BISNAGAR, the capital of the province of the same name in the hither peninsula of India, 250 miles N. W. of Madras; subject to the Mogul. Lat. 14. 10. N. long. 78. 15. E.

BITBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, late in Lorrain, now in the department of Moselle.

BITETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

BITHYNIA, that part of Natolia, or Asia Minor, that lay upon or near the straits of Constantinople, on the Asian side, where were the towns of Nice, Chalcodon, Bursa or Prusa, and Nicomedia. It is subject to the Turks.

BITO, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

BITONTO, anciently Bitunti, a city of the territory of Barri in Naples, and the see.

of a bishop. In the neighbourhood of it the Spaniards obtained a victory over the Imperialists in 1784, in consequence of which the Kingdom of Naples submitted to Don Carlos, the then king of the Two Sicilies, and the Spanish general was created duke of Bisontio. It lies 8 miles S. W. of the city of Barri. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 17. 40. E.

BITTERFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

BIVONA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro.

BLZU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, seven miles S. of Armagh.

BLACKBURN, an ancient town in Lancashire, pleasantly situated on the river Darwent, from the blackness of whose water here it has the name. Fairs, May 21. and Sept. 30. Market on Monday. The manufactory of cotton is carried on here to a great extent. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Hunter, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

BLACKBURTON, a village in Yorkshire, with a fair on Whit Monday.

BLACK FOREST, a woody district in the S. W. part of Suabia in Germany, separated from Switzerland by the Rhine on the S. and is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACKHEATH, a large plain in the county of Kent, on the S. of Greenwich, whereon Watt Tyler, the Kentish rebel, smothered 100,000 men, and on which is an hospital built by Sir John Mordaunt, a Turkey merchant, for decayed merchants. It is adorned with fine seats, &c. and in the park is a royal observatory for the king's astronomer, to which there is a steep ascent on all sides but one; and it has a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day-time. From the elevated parts in this park are the richest views that imagination can paint, having the ranger's house, the hospital, and the shipping on the Thames, with London, &c. to enrich the object. Fairs, May 13. and Oct. 11.

BLACKMORE, a village in the county of Essex, N. W. of Ingatestone, and seven miles from Chelmsford. Fair Aug. 21.

BLACK SEA, PONTUS EUXINUS, or the **EUXINE SEA**. It lies between Europe and Asia, communicates with the Mediterranean, and is said to be 3800 English miles in circuit; it borders on Tartary to the

N. on Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia to the E. on Natolia and Asia Minor to the S. and on Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia to the W. It extends from the 43d to the 46th deg. of N. lat. and from the 29th to the 44th of E. long. and is entirely surrounded by the Grand Signior's dominions, who enjoyed the sole navigation of it, except when disturbed by the Cossacks, until 1774, when the Russians, by treaty, obtained a free navigation over the Black Sea, and a free trade with all the Ottoman empire. The Turks reckon it a tempestuous sea, whence it is said to have obtained the name of the Black Sea; and indeed later navigators have found it so from experience, this sea being inclosed on all hands, and the furious waves bearing almost circularly on vessels in it; besides, here are few good harbours, especially on its S. coast, which is mostly navigated by the Turks.

BLACKWATER, a village in Hampshire, between Bagshot and Hartley-row.—Fair Nov. 8.

BLACKWATER, the name of two rivers in Ireland; one running through the counties of Kirk and Waterford, and falling into Youghall bay; and the other through the county of Armagh, and falling into Loughneagh.

BLAIR-ATHOL, a castle in Perthshire, Scotland, belonging to the duke of Athol, which was besieged by the Highland army in 1746, and bravely defended by Sir Andrew Agnew, who was reduced to eat horse-flesh, until he was relieved by the Russians under the earl of Crawford. Fair February 1.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a village in Perthshire, Scotland; the inhabitants are wholly employed in the linen manufactory. Fairs July 23. and 1st Wednesd. in Nov.

BLAISOLS, a territory of Orleannois in France, subdivided into the Upper and Lower, lying N. of Berry.

BLAMONT, or **BLANKENBERG**, a town of Lorraine in Germany, 28 miles S. E. of Nancy; subject to France. Lat. 48. 38. N. long. 6. 45. E.

BLANC, a town of France, in the late province of Berry, now in the department of Indre, with a castle.

BLANC (MOUNT), one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy; particularly distinguished from the other mountains, by having its summit and sides clothed to a considerable depth by a mantle of snow, almost without the intervention of the least rock to break the glare of the white appearance. This mountain rises 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, which is 414 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr Paccard ascended it, as did M. de Saussure in

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in 1787. The barometer on the summit was down to 16 inches 1 line.

BLANCO, one of the small Antilles Isles, on the coast of Terra Firma in America, N. of the island Margarita. Lat. 12. 5. N. long. 64. 6. W.

BLANCO (CAPE), a promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of Senegal river. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 17. 23. W.

BLANCO (CAPE), a promontory of Peru, in South America, on the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lat. 3. 45. S. long. 81. 10. W.

BLANDFORD, a town in Dorsetshire, 104 miles from London, an ancient and now large and flourishing borough, with three bridges over the Stour, in the coach road to Exeter. Its market is on Saturday.—Fairs, March 7. July 10. and Nov. 8. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here once a-year. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Marlborough's eldest son. It sends two members to parliament.

BLANES, anciently **BLANDA**, a seaport of Catalonia in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 2. 40. E.

BLANKENBURG, the capital of a county of the same name in Lower Saxony in Germany, 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbutter, and subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbutter. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 11. 25. E.

BLANKENBURG, a town on the coast of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles N. E. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 3. 12. E.

BLANKENHEIM, a small territory of Germany, part of the county of Hfyll.

BLAREGNIES, a town of late French Flanders in the Low Countries, where the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene obtained a victory over the French, commanded by marshals Villars and Boufflers, on the 14th of September 1710. The French being encamped in the woods of Sart and Sansart, cut down trees and threw up a triple entrenchment, so that it cost the confederates several thousand men before they could drive them from thence. The armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, of which at least 20,000 were killed, and at last the French made a regular retreat, tho' Villars was wounded and disabled at the beginning of the engagement, which is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet, Terniers, or Blanges, from villages near the field of action. Blaregnies lies seven miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 3. 55. E.

BLASEY (ST), a village in the county of Cornwall, five miles from Fowey. Fair Feb. 2.

BLAVET, a town of Lower Brittany in France, at the mouth of a river of the same name; it has a very good harbour and capacious road. Lewis XIII. who called this

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place Port Lewis from his own name, fortified it with a citadel and other works.—This is one of the stations for the French navy, and lies 65 miles S. E. of Brest. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 3. 15. W.

BLAWBUREN, a town of Swabia in Germany, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 9. 45. E.

BLAYE, a town of Guienne in France, situated on the Garonne, now in the department of Gironde, having a citadel built on a high rock. The ships bound for Bourdeaux must leave their guns and small arms there till they return. On an island in the Garonne, which is here very broad, is a battery, and on the other side of the river, directly opposite to Blaye, in the territory of Medoc, is also a fort. Lat. 45. 9. N. long. 45. min. W.

BLECHINGLEY, a town in the county of Surrey, five miles from Ryegate and 20 from London. It is a small ancient borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since parliaments had a being; yet has no market. Fairs, June 22. and Nov. 2.

BLEDES (LOS), a considerable island near Majorca in the Mediterranean.

BLEGON, a village in Somersetshire, 7 miles from Huntspill. Fair, last Friday in August.

BLKING, a province of Sweden, on the E. side of Schonen, 15 miles in length and four in breadth; it is pretty mountainous, but pleasant; and contains about 50,000 inhabitants.

BLENHEIM, a village of Germany, on the W. side of the Danube, famous for a victory obtained by the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria and marshals Tallard and Maffin, August 2. 1704. It lies 3 miles N. E. of Hochstet, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 10. 25. E.

BLFNHEIM HOUSE, a noble and princely house, erected in honour of the duke of Marlborough, at Woodstock, near Oxford, at the expence of 500,000l. for his eminent services performed for the public, and settled on him and his heirs for ever.

BLESSINGTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow and province of Leinster, lying on the Liffy.

BLETISOE, a village in Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, between Bedford and Odehill. Fair May 19.

BLITH, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Bawtre, in the road from Redford, 23 miles from Newark and 149 from London. It is a great parish, with a large church, a market on Thursday, and fairs on Ascension-day (which is noted for sheep) and Oct. 6.

BLITHBOROUGH, a town in the county

ty of Suffolk, on the river Blith, 97 miles from London, between Dunwich and Halesworth, in the road to Yarmouth. Fair April 5.

BLOCKLEY, a parish in Worcestershire, surrounded by Gloucestershire, where formerly the bishops of Worcester had a neat palace and a park before the reformation.—Fairs, 2d Tuesday after Easter day, and old Michaelmas day.

BLOCKZIL, a town of the United Provinces, in Over Yssel.

BLOIS, late the capital of Blaisois, a territory in Orleannois in France, situated partly in a plain on the N. shore of the Loire, over which is a well-built stone bridge, now in the department of Loire and Cher: it was the see of a bishop, who was under the archbishop of Paris. Its large and famous castle is built on a rock, and decorated with an equestrian statue of Lewis XII. who was born here. This elegant city lies in one of the finest Countries in France. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 1. 20. E.

BLONIEZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warlowia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. N. long. 20. 30. E.

BOBBIO, the capital of the territory of the same name in the Milanese in Italy, situated on the river Trebbia; it is the see of a bishop, subject to the king of Sardunia, and lies 28 miles S. of Pavia. Lat. 44. 35. N. long. 10. 15. E.

BOBO, the largest river of Chili, in South America.

BOCA CHICA, the narrow entrance into the harbour of Carthagena in South America, defended by several forts and platforms of cannon, all taken by the British forces in 1741, but were obliged to quit them before they took the city.

BOCA DEL TORACO, a strait between the island of Trinidad and New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma in South America.

BOCAT, a fine valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are situated the magnificent ruins of Balbec. "It might be rendered (says Mr Volney) one of the richest and most beautiful spots in Syria, it being more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, and better watered than the rich plains of Rama and Eldracom."

BOCHARA, the capital of a territory of the same name in Ussack Tartary, on the river Oxus, 60 miles W. of Samarcand.—Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 65. 5. E.

BOCCHETTA, a place in the territory of Genoa, on the continent of Italy, which became famous in the war of the years 1646 and 1647, being a chain of mountains, over which is the great road out of Lombardy towards Genoa; on the very steep peak of the highest mountain is a narrow pass, in

which three men can hardly go abreast; and this pass is properly called the Bocchetta, for the defence of which there are three forts; and it may be looked upon as the key to the city of Genoa, the Imperialists having, by taking it in 1746, opened a way to that city.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Munster, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, 20 miles E. of Cleff, subject to the bishop of Munster. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 6. 20. E.

BODIAM, a village in the county of Sussex, 9 miles from Winchelsea. Fair June 6.

BODMIN, a town in the county of Cornwall, 234 miles from London, stands between two hills, almost in the centre of the county, about 12 miles from each of the two channels. It began to send members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I.

BODON, anciently VINIACIUM, a good fortified town of Bulgaria in Turkey, on the Danube, the see of a metropolitan. It is subject to the Turks, and lies 26 miles W. of Widen. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 45. 24. E.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the N. E. shore of the Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 20. 15. E.

BOEDODIOF, a village on the coast of Guinea, in Africa.

BODSCHOL, a town of Drabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 40. E.

BOG, or BUG, anciently HYPANIS, a river of Poland, rising in Podolia, from whence it runs S. E. through that province and Bodziak Tartary, and after joining the Dnieper, falls into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the mouth of the Boristhenes.

BOGLIO, or BUEIL, the capital of a territory of the same name, in the county of Nice in Piedmont, on the frontiers of Provence in France, 25 miles N. E. of Nice.—Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 6. 45. E.

BOGOJO (St Fe), the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma of South America, near which are several mines, belonging to Spain. Lat. 4. 15. N. long. 74. 5. W.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom which, including Silesia and Moravia, borders on the electorate of Saxony and Lusatia to the N. on Poland and Hungary to the E. on Austria and Bavaria to the S. and on the palatinate of Bavaria, and another part of Saxony, to the W. It is situated between 48 and 52 deg. N. lat. being 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, subject to the house of Austria, who are absolute sovereigns in this kingdom; but the greatest part was taken in the year 1741 by the Prussians, who still retain possession of the province of Silesia, it having been ceded to them by the queen of Hungary.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine islands in Asia.

Asa, lying N. of that of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte.

BOJANO, anciently **BOVIANUM**, a small city of the county of Molise, in the kingdom of Naples; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 15 miles N. of Benevento. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 15. 20. E.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a considerable fortified town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bom-mel, 17 miles W. of Grave. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BOIS DE SOIGNIES, a forest in Brabant, and the late Austrian Netherlands, three miles S. E. of Brussels.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 14. 40. E.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogow.

BOLNEY, a village in the county of Suffex, near Cuckfield. Fairs, May 17. and Dec. 10.

BOLOGNA, or **BOLOGNESE**, a territory of the ecclesiastical state in Mid-Italy, bounded by the duchy of Ferrara to the N. by Tuscany to the S. by Modena to the W. and by Romagna to the E. and is said to contain 308,000 souls.

BOLOGNA, the capital of the Bolognese, anciently **FELSINA**, and is, next to Rome, the best and richest city in all the ecclesiastical state. It lies at the foot of the Apennine mountains, in a fruitful plain, and salubrious air. The river Savonia runs near its walls, and the Reno through the city. On the pavement of St Petronius's church is Cassini's meridian line, 180 feet long. It is the see of an archbishop, and one of the greatest universities in Europe; subject to the pope, who has a vicelegate here. It lies 27 miles S. of Ferrara, and 200 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 11. 40. E.

BOLSENA, a town in St Peter's patrimony in Italy, very pleasantly situated at the N. end of a pretty large lake of the same name, anciently called Lacus Vulsinus, 45 miles distant from Rome. Lat. 42. 40. N. long. 13. 10. E.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Netherlands, in West Friesland, 13 miles S. W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BOLTON, a town in Lancashire, 8 miles from Manchester, and 239 from London, noted for its medicinal waters, but more for being the staple of divers sorts of fustians, especially those cotton manufactures called Augsburgh and Milan fustians, which are brought to its market and fairs from all parts of the country, and sold to the peasants for cloaths, and to the gentry for linings, &c. Market on Monday. Fairs, June 20. July 20. and Aug. 16.

BOLTON, a village in the East riding of

Yorkshire, N. W. of Pocklington, near a river that runs into the Ouse. Fair June 28.

BOMAL, a town of Luxemburg in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Ourte, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 5. 30. E.

BOMBAY, an island on the W. coast of the hither peninsula of India, 7 miles in length and about 20 in circuit, has a town on it a mile long, and a well fortified castle, besides some other small towns. It is inhabited by English, Portuguese, and Indians. In 1663 the king of Portugal transferred the property and sovereignty of this island to Charles II. king of England, as part of the infanta Catherine's portion on her marriage with him; and king Charles made a present of it to the East India company, who have ever since been in possession of it. The president of the English factory at Surat is common governor of this island, and, like a sovereign prince, is attended with his guards, &c. It is extremely well situated for trade on the continent of India, and indeed the principal English settlement in this part of the world. The air here was unwholesome, till governor Bohun, by draining the swamps and bogs, made it as healthy as any of the English settlements on this coast. It lies 130 miles S. of Surat, and 60 N. W. of Dunde Rajapore. Lat. 18. 30. N. long. 72. 20. E.

BOMBON, a province of South America, in Peru.

BOMENE, a port town of Zealand, in the United Netherlands, on the N. shore of the island of Schowen, opposite to that of Gorée. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 4. 2. E.

BOMMEL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the N. shore of the river Waal, 4 miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 5. 30. E.

BON, a town of the electorate of Clogne in Germany, on the W. shore of the Rhine, 12 miles S. of Cologne; it is a small but well fortified city, having held out several sieges in the late wars. The elector, to whom it is subject, has a fine palace here, which is his usual residence. Lat. 50. 35. N. long. 7. 5. E.

BONA, a port town of Constantina in Algiers in Africa, on the Mediterranean, 200 miles E. of the city of Algiers. Here the emperor Charles V. landed in 1535, when he invaded Africa. There is a cape called Bona on the same coast to the E. almost opposite to Sicily. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 7. 59. E.

BONAIRE, an island near the coast of Terra Firma in America, 15 miles E. of the isle of Curassow, and 40 N. W. of the Spanish fort of Lagunaira, on the continent; subject to the Dutch, who carry on a traffic from

from hence with the coast of Curacao.—
Lat. 12. 36. N. long. 67. 22. W.

BONAISE, very high mountains of the duchy of Savoy in Upper Italy, not far from Laſnebourg, which frequently cannot be ascended without great danger.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, subject to Portugal. Lat. 16. 10. N. long. 23. 5. W.

BONGO, or **BUNGO**, the capital of one of the islands of Japan of the same name; it is a port town on the E. side of the island, opposite that of Tonſa, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lat. 32. 41. N. long. 131. 57. E.

BONIFACIO, a fortified port town in a district of that name, at the S. extremity of the island of Corſica. From it the ſtrait between Corſica and Sardinia takes its name, and is one of the beſt towns in the island.—Lat. 41. 24. N. long. 9. 20. E.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It had lately a fine Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Loire, eight miles N. of Chateaudun. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 1. 20. E.

BONNEVILLE (LA), a fortified town of Faucigny in Savoy, on the N. ſide of the Arve, 20 miles S. E. of Geneva; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 6. 19. E.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoſtan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cuttack, 330 miles N. E. by E. of Surat. Lat. 23. 16. N. long. 68. 0. E.

BOOTAN, a country of Hindoſtan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which all it is a feudatory or dependency. The northernmoſt ridge of the Bootan mountains riſes near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal diſtance of only 15 miles; and from the ſummit the aſtoniſhed traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extenſive ocean beneath him. The capital of this country is Paſſaſodon.

BOOTH'S-HALL, a village in Lancaſhire, three miles N. E. of Leigh. Fairs, Whiſſon Saturday, and Saturday before October 23.

BOOTLE, a village in the county of Cumberland, five miles from Ravenglaſh. Fairs, April 5. and Sept. 24.

BOPFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

BOPPART, a town of the electorate of Friers in Germany, on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblenz; ſubject to that elector. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 7. 10. E.

BORBERK, a town of the county of Waſſenburg in Tranſylvania, on the river

Maros, having a caſtle on a high rock fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony and duchy of Magdeburg, in Germany, 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 23. N. long. 12. 14. E.

BORCHLOEN, or **LOOTS**, a town of the biſhopric of Liege in Germany, 15 miles N. W. of the city of Liege, and ſubject to that biſhop. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 4. 30. E.

BORDOE, one of the Faro islands in Norway, on the N. W. ſide of which is a ſecure harbour called Klack. Between the 1ſt, 3d, and 4th island is a ſmall whirlpool.

BOREHAM, a village in the county of Eſſex, near Chelmsford, in the road to Colcheſter, famous for a ſtately fabric, which, though now ruinous, was once the moſt magnificent building in this county except Audley-End, which ſome think it even ſurpaſſed in fine walks, parks, fiſh-ponds, &c.

BORGO DE ST SEPULCHRO, a town of the duchy of Urbino in Italy, on the borders of Tufcany, near the ſource of the Tiber, ſubject to the Grand Duke; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of Florence; ſituated 50 miles E. of that city. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 13. E.

BORGO DI VAL DI TARO, a town in a valley of the ſame name in Italy, on the river Taro, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 10. 36. E.

BORGO FORTE, a town of Mantua in Italy, near the conflux of the Po with the Menzo, 8 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 11. 2. E.

BORGO DI ST DOMINO, an inconfiderable city of the Stato Pollavincio, belonging to Parma in Italy, yet the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Bologna, 10 miles N. W. of Parma, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 10. 31. E.

BORJA, a city of Aragon in Spain, near mount Cayo, ſituated at the foot of a hill in a fruitful country, 35 miles N. W. of Sagroſa. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 2. 10. W.

BORIQUE, or **CRAB ISLAND**, one of the Caribbee islands, 5 miles S. W. of Porto Rico, ſubject to Spain. Lat. 18. 10. N. long. 64. 30. W.

BORISTHENES, or **DNIEPER**, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe; has its ſource in a morai in the Wolconſkai foreſt, about 40 miles above Smolensko, runs in a great many windings through Lithuania, the country of the Zaporog Cofacks, and a tract of land inhabited by the Nagaiſſe Tartars, and falls between Oczakow and Kinburn into the Black Sea, after having previously formed a large marſhy lake. It has 13 cataracls within a ſmall diſtance.

BORKELO, a town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen.

BORMIO, a territory of the Grisons, in Italy, bounded by the dominions of the republic of Venice.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, almost of a circular form, and near 2500 miles in circumference. On the N. and N. W. it is divided from China and India by the Indian Ocean, and from the Philippine Isles to the N. E. The island of Celebes or Macassar lies to the S. E. of Borneo, Java to the S. and Sumatra to the W. The sea-coasts are commonly overflowed for half the year while the rains last, and upon the ebbing away of the waters, they are covered with ouse, for which reason their towns consist either of floating houses in the mouth of the rivers, or houses built on pillars a sufficient height from the surface; floating towns of this sort may be seen in the mouth of the river Banjar, where the English East India company have a factory, and from whence pepper is chiefly imported; the country merchants sometimes bring down diamonds and other precious stones, with some gold, or our people purchase them of the Chinese, who carry on a considerable trade, both with the natives and foreigners. Borneo lies between 7 deg. N. and 34 min. S. lat. and between 107 and 117 deg. E. long.

BORNEO, a town on the island of the same name in Asia, situated in a bay on the N. W. side of the island, but is not a place of any considerable trade, foreigners commonly resorting to the S. E. part, which is subject to the Sultan of Ceytongee, whose capital stands about 100 miles up the Banjar. The island is divided into several kingdoms, the most powerful prince of which assumes a superiority over the rest. Those who inhabit the inland country are Pagans, with various forms of government; the people are very swarthy, but not black, and go almost naked. The English East India company having attempted to build forts on the coast near the river Banjar, their factors were either murdered or expelled; but matters having been since accommodated, they are permitted to return and trade there again. Lat. 4. 30. N. long. 111. 30. E.

BORNHOLM, an island of Zealand in Denmark, lying on the Baltic, 16 miles from the extreme point of Zealand, and six from Ystad in Schonen. It is about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The coast is in most places inaccessible, on account of its dangerous rocks, and the landing place defended with cannon. Since the inhabitants were driven from Sweden to Denmark, in 1658, Bornholm has become an hereditary part of the latter. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 13. 15. E.

BORNOU, an extensive country in the interior part of Africa, lying to the S. E. of Fes, between the 15th and 16th parallels

of N. lat. It has the desert of Bilma to the N. Nubia on the S.W. and Cathna on the S.E. No information can be obtained of this country from the actual visits of any European; but Mr Lucas, the geographical missionary, sent by the African association in 1788, obtained many particulars from some respectable Mahometans, whose information, however, on some accounts (without impeaching their veracity), is not absolutely to be depended on. The climate of Bornou, according to them, is characterized by excessive though not uniform heat. Two seasons, the one commencing soon after the middle of April, and the other at the same period in October, may be said to divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the S.E. and S. an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a yellow imported from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Calcutta. Neck-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort is sometimes a kind of girdle for the waist. They cultivate two kinds of Indian corn, the horse bean of Europe and the common kidney-bean, cotton, hemp, and indigo. The hoe is used in tillage; the plough being unknown. While the men, with their hoes, form the trenches in straight lines, the women follow and throw in the seed; but the latter take the hoe when the weeds begin to appear. They have neither olives nor oranges, but figs, and no good apples, plums, or dates; but they have abundance of grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called Redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon, and bearing a nut; both the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces when bruised. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (of the flesh of which they are very fond), are the common animals of the country; but they have no oxen. Their hives of bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game consists of the huaddee, and other species of antelopes, the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf,

fox; the wild dog, that hunts the antelope; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the camorpedalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. In some parts, particularly the mountains, the herdsmen prefer a residence in tents to stationary dwellings. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornu and its dependencies. The reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornu in Africa, is situated in a flat country on the banks of a small river. According to the information obtained by Mr Lush, it is of greater extent than Tripoli, but nothing of a multitude of houses so irregularly placed, but the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their houses are constructed of brick and earth, and they have schools in which the Koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, surrounded by high walls, and forming a kind of citadel is built in a corner of the town. The houses of the nobles are neatly painted, both within and without, with clay or mud. A fine canal runs from the city to the river. Bornu is surrounded by a wall, and is 50 miles S. E. of Adzarduk. Lat 19° 40' N long 2° 15' E.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a post town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 23 miles from London. It is so called from its fine bridge of stone, with very wide high arches, over the river Ure, which runs to it from Ripon, that is four miles off, and which bridge is a little below by the side is the called the Ouse. This borough is governed by a bailiff, and first sent two members to parliament in the reign of Mary II. It was a market on Saturday. Fairs, April 27 June 12 for a week, and Oct 23.

BORROWJOHNNESS or **BO-NESS**, town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, surrounded with coal-pits and salt pans. It has a tolerable harbour, but its trade is not increasing very fast. Fair Nov 16.

BOSSA, or **BOSSA**, a town of Sardinia, on the W coast of that island, has an harbour near the mouth of the little river bearing the same name; it is the seat of a bishop, and situated 3 miles N. E. of Oristagni. Lat 40° 3' N long 8° 30' E.

BOSSASILL, a town in the county of Cornwall, formerly called Botreaux Castle, situated on the Bristol channel, near King Arthur's Castle, 230 miles from London. Market on Thursday.

BOSCOBEL, a grove in the county of Salop, near White Ladies in the parish of Tongre, noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and where the parliament soldiers pass by in jest of him, after the battle of Worcester.

BOSSA, one of the navigable rivers of Turkish Illyria.

BOSSNA HERAJO, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lat 44° 20' N long 19° 15' E.

BOSSNA, a province of Turkish Illyria, divided on the N from Slavonia by the Sava, on the E from Servia by the Drina, on the S. from Dalmatia by the mountains, and on the W from Croatia by the Verban. This province is a frontier country of Christendom, 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth; that part of it on the E of the Unna belonging to the Turks, and the other on the W, of that river to the house of Austria.

BOSSPHORUS HIRACIUS, or the strait of Constantinople, is that strait through which the Black Sea pours its waters into the Propontis. It divides Europe from Asia, and is about 1 mile broad between Constantinople on the European side and Scutari on the Asian at which place the strait is 2 miles broad, where the frequent reefs are attended by hulks, and it is near the city that it is locked upon as a suburb of it.

BOSSINLY, a town in the county of Cornwall three miles N. W. of Camelford, on the coast near King Arthur's Castle, 233 miles from London. It first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edw. VI. Fairs, Aug 5 and Nov 22.

BOSSORA, or **BASSORA**, a port town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Erythraea Arabia, on the W side of the Euphrate. It stands 3 miles W. of the river, with which it communicates by means of a navigable canal, to which extremely large ships come up from the sea. The city is 12 miles in extent, surrounded with a wall and royal works, and was taken by the Turks from the Arabs in 1803, and the latter capitulated to be governed by a prince of their own and they still enjoy many other privileges, so that it is being a free port, serving as a resort to a more than to any town on that coast. It lies about 44 miles N. W. of the gulf of Persia, or Bassora. Lat 30° 15' N long 47° 15' E.

BOSSUPPI, a town of Britain in the Austrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lat 50° 52' N long 4° 30' E.

BOSTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 215 miles from London, is an abbreviation of Botolph's town, from Botolph, a Saxon, who had a monastery here, and is supposed to have been its founder. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday; and besides its fairs on May 4 and July 23, it has one which begins on Dec 11, and holds many days for cattle and all sorts of merchandise. It sends two members to parliament.

BOSTON, the capital of New England, in North America, situated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered with little

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little islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platforms of guns, which make the approach of an enemy extremely difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the harbour, and the country beyond it rising by degrees, yields a delightful prospect from the sea. Here are ten churches, of which six are independent, and the town contains above 14,000 souls, and is one of the most flourishing places for trade in all North America, particularly in ship building. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 71. 4. W.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, 107 miles from London, called Market-Bosworth. It is pleasantly situated in a wholesome air and fruitful soil both for corn and grass; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards K. Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life and crown, and which put an end to the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, May 8. and June 10.

BOTANY BAY, situated on the east coast of New Holland, so called by Captain Cook from the variety of plants he found there. It was originally intended as the destination of the convicts from Britain; but for particular reasons they were afterwards sent to another part of the country. See **HOLLAND (NEW)**, and **NORFOLK ISLAND**.

BOTHNIA, East and West, two provinces of Sweden, so called as lying on the W. and E. side of the Bothnic gulf.

BOILEY, a village in Hampshire, four miles S. of Rush-Waltham. Fairs, Shrove Tuesday, Tuesday before St Bartholomew, and Aug. 24.

BOTWAR, a town of Wirtemberg in Suabia, subject to the Duke of Wirtemberg, 15 miles S. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 2. N. long. 9. 15. E.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg.

BOVA, a town of Further Calabria, in Naples, lying near the sea; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 16. 13. E.

BOUCHAIN, a small fortified town of Hainault in French Flanders (the department of the North), 7 miles N. of Cambray, and divided by the Scheldt into two parts. It was taken by the allies in queen Anne's wars, and afterwards retaken by the French, who still keep possession of it. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 3. 15. E.

BOUCHART, a town of Touraine, in France, in the department of Indre and Loire.

BOUDRY, a town of Switzerland; in the principality of Neuchâtel.

BOUFFLERS, a town of France, in Beau-

BOULLON, a town of France, in the

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duchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxembourg. This duchy is a sovereignty independent of France; and, on the 12th of March 1792, the king of Great Britain granted to captain Philip d'Auvergne, of the royal navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his serene highness dated June 25. 1791, "at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation." The town has a castle, and is on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BOUIN, an isle of France, on the coast of Lower Poitou.

BOVINES, or **BOUVINES**, a little town of Namur, in the late Austrian Netherlands on the river Marque, two miles N. of Dinant. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 50. E.

BOVINO, a small city of the capitulate in Naples, and the see of a bishop. In its neighbourhood the Spaniards were beaten by the Imperialists in 1734. It lies 60 miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41. 2. N. long. 16. 15. E.

BOULOGNE, or **BOLOGNE**, a port town on the English channel, and the capital of the late Boulougnais, a territory or Picardy in France, near the mouth of the little river Liane, now in the department of the Straits of Calais: the entrance into the harbour is difficult, and defended by a small fort; ships of war can come no farther than the road of St Jean, and merchant ships only enter the harbour with the tide. It is the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Rheims. Henry VIII. of England took it, but it was restored to France in consideration of 300,000 crowns. It lies 17 miles S. W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 44. N. long. 1. 30. E.

BOULOGNOIS, late a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy.

BOURBON, or **MASCARENAH** ISLE, lying in the Indian Ocean, 100 miles E. of Madagascar, and subject to France. Lat. 22. 2. S. long. 54. 10. E.

BOURBON L'ANCY, a town of Autunois, a territory of Burgundy in France situated on the Loire, now in the department of Saône and Loire. In the suburbs of St Leger are hot baths. It lies 55 miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 33. N. long. 3. 48. E.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMANT, a small town of Bourbonnois in France (department of Allier), surrounded by four hills on one of which is an old castle; it is famous for its warm baths and cold mineral waters. It lies 27 miles S. of Nevers. Lat. 46. 35. N. long. 3. 10. E.

BOURBONNOIS, a government of France, terminated on the N. by Nivernois and Berry.

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the W. by Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Flanders. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURBOURG, a town of late French Flanders, near to the sea, on a canal, extending from Dunkirk into the Aa. It lies 3 miles S. of Graveline. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 2. 10. E.

BOURDEAUX, or **BORDEAUX**, late the capital of Bourdeaux, in Guienne and Gascony, in France, the see of an archbishop, now in the department of Gironde. It lies on the Garonne, in the form of a crescent, is pretty large and populous, containing near 40,000 inhabitants. For the

of the city and harbour are three; and during Louis XIV.'s reign it was fortified in the modern taste by M. Vauban. It has a college, a university, and a very considerable foreign trade in wine, and several Roman antiquities. Edward the Black Prince resided some years in this city, and his son, afterwards Richard II. king of England, was born here. It is situated 92 miles S. of Rochelle, and 269 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 40 min. W.

BOURDINES, a town of Namur, in the late Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles N. E. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50. 35. N. long. 5. 2. E.

BOURG, the capital of La Bresse, late territory of Burgundy in France, situated on the river Resaouffe, 32 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 5. 5. E.

BOURG, the capital of the isle of Cayenne, and the French settlements on the coast of Guiana in South America, 150 miles S. E. of Surinam. Lat. 5. 2. N. long. 52. 15. W.

BOURG-SUR-MER, late a town of Guienne Proper in France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 75 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 5. 10. N. long. 57 min. W.

BOURGNEUF, a town of France, late in La Marche, now in the department of Reuse.

BOURGES, late the capital of Berry in France, situated on the river Euse; the see of an archbishop, now in the department of Cher. It is a large elegant city in the centre of France, well peopled, but of no considerable trade. Here Charles VII. of France resided, when the English were in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom, and was by way of derision called King of Berry. It lies 50 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 150 S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 2. 30. E.

BOURGET (LE), a town of Savoy in Italy, situated at the S. extremity of a lake of the same name, six miles N. of Chambery, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 45. N. long. 5. 55. E.

BOURN, a village in Lincolnshire, 97 miles from London, where was a castle, of which no traces are left but a ditch. Fairs, March 6. and October 29.

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BOURO, an island on the Indian Ocean, mid way between the isles of Macassar and Ceram, subject to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Lat. 3. 30. S. long. 124. 5. E.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in Berri, now in the department of Creuse.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles from the S. E. part of the isle of Celebes or Macassar. Lat. 4. 30. N. long. 121. 30. E.

BOUTONNE, a river of Saintonge, rising in Chiel-Boutonne in Poitou, becomes navigable at St Jean d'Angeley, and falls into the Charente.

BOVY-TRACEY, a village in Devonshire, near Chidleigh, five miles from Ashburton. Fairs, Holy Thursday and July 7.

BOW, a village in the county of Middlesex, near Stratford in Essex, remarkable for having the first stone bridge ever erected in England, and had its name from the arches of the bridge, which is built over the river Lea. It is inhabited by whistlers, and is noted for dyeing of scarlet. Fair on Whit Thursday.

BOWE, a village in Devonshire, 188 miles from London, and a little to the W. of Crediton. It has a market on Thursday, and a fair in Whitsun week, and another on Nov. 22. The court of the duchy of Lancaster is commonly kept here.

BOWMORE, a village in the island of Isla, one of the Hebrides.

BOXFORD, a town in the county of Suffolk, four miles S. W. of Hadley, and N. E. of the Stour, eight miles N. of Colchester and 12 S. W. of Ipswich. Fairs, Easter Monday and St Thomas's day.

BOXTED, a village in the county of Essex, W. of Dedham, near the Manningtree river. Fair Whitsun Tuesday.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Brabant in the Netherlands, on the river Bommel, 8 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 5. 16. E.

BOXTHUDE, a city of Bremen, and Lower Saxony in Germany, on the Elbe, 15 miles W. of Hamburg, subject to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53. 50. N. long. 9. 16. E.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, rising in Queen's county and province of Leinster, and falls into the Irish sea a little beyond Drogheda; rendered famous for the battle gained by king William III. over James II. on its banks, which ended the dispute between these two monarchs.

BOZZOLO, a small, neat, and fortified town in a principality of that name, and duchy of Guastalla in Upper Italy, 12 miles S. W. of the city of Mantua, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 42. N. long. 11. 5. E.

BRAAN, a river in Perthshire, Scotland, which falls into the Tay a little above Dundee.

• **BRAAN**

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BRABANT, late a province of the Netherlands, terminated by the United Low Countries on the N. by Germany on the E. by Hainault on the S. and by the province of Flanders on the W. Previous to the invasion of the French, its greatest part was subject to the house of Austria, and Brussels was the capital: the remainder was subject to the Dutch, and its capital Breda.

BRACCIANO, the capital of a duchy of the same name in St Peter's patrimony in Italy, on the W. side of lake Bracciano, where are warm baths, 12 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 6. N. long. 13. 4. E.

BRACCIANO, a duchy of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter.

BRACKLAW, a town of the palatinate of the same name in Podolia in Little Poland, situated on the river Bug, 112 miles E. of Kamienek. Lat. 48. 54 N. long. 29. 20. E.

BRACKLAW, a palatinate of Poland, forming the eastern part of Podolia.

BRACKLEY, a town of Northamptonshire, 15 miles from Northampton, and 64 from London. It is a place full of brack or fern, near the head of the Ouse, with the springs of which it is pleasantly watered, and is supposed to be the third borough erected in England. It has a large manufactory of lace. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, 2d Wed. in April, 3d Sat. in April, Wed. after June 28. Wed. before Oct. 10. and Dec. 11. It sends two members to parliament.

BRAD, a town of Slavonia, on the N. side of the Save, 18 miles S. of Pošga. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 13. 54. E.

BRADFIELD MAGNA, a town in the county of Essex, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London. Market on Thursday. Fair June 22.

BRADFIELD, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Ecclesfield. It is a chapelry to Doncaster. Fairs, June 17. and December 9.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, near Trowbridge, 102 miles from London, so called from its broad ford, where now is a bridge over that called the Lower Avon, which is here increased by the Were from Trowbridge. Market on Monday. Fairs, Trinity Monday and Nov. 29.

BRADFORTH, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, seven miles N.E. of Halifax and W. from Leeds, and 185 miles from London. It is a clothing town. Market on Monday. Fairs, March 15. and June 28.

BRADING, a town in the Isle of Wight, at the upper end of St Helen's Bay. Fairs, May 12. and October 2.

BRADNINCH, a town in Devonshire, 42 miles from Exeter, 10 from Columb-

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stock, 70 from Bristol, and 170 from London. It anciently sent two members to parliament, was a considerable place, but some time ago destroyed by fire. Market on Saturday. Fairs, April 25. and Sept. 21.

BRADWELL, a village in the county of Essex, near Coggeshall. Fair June 24.

BRADWORTHY, a village in Devonshire, five miles N. E. of Stratton. Fair on Midsummer day.

BRÆMAR, a mountainous territory in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where the Earl of Mar first set up his standard of rebellion in 1715.

BRAGA, a city and the capital of Entre Douro-e-Minho, in Portugal, in a delightful plain, surrounded by the rivers Cavado and Dese. The Romans called it Augusta, and the kings of Suabia made it their residence. It lies 32 miles N. of Porto Port. Lat. 41. 26. N. long. 8. 44. W.

BRANZA, a city and the capital of the Otrudoria, bearing that name in Tral-os-Montes, in Portugal, in a spacious plain on the little river Fervenza, surrounded with walls and towers, and having a good fortified castle, and the fort St Joas de Dios on mount Carrascal, which covers both. It lies 55 miles N. E. of Villa Real. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 7. 5. W.

BRAILA, a town of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the Danube, having a fortified castle of seven towers, taken by the Russian general Roonne in 1711, but by the czar's orders restored.

BRAILLES, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Shipton. Fair on Easter Tuesday.

BRAILLOW, a town of Podolia, in Little Poland, on the Bug, 40 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 29. 14. E.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Hainault, in the late Austrian Netherlands, nine miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 4. 5. E.

BRAINTREE, a town in the county of Essex, 42 miles from London, is called Rains in Doomsday-book. It is noted for a great manufactory of baize and laces. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, May 2. and October 22.

BRAKEI, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, and circle of Westphalia, 20 miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 9. 4. E.

BRAMANT, a town of Maurienne, in Savoy, on the Arc, 35 miles N.W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 7. N. long. 6. 45. E.

BRAMBER, a town in the county of Sussex, 47 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, under a constable, who is chosen yearly by the jury at the lord of the manor's court-leet. It sends two members to parliament.

BRAMPFORD,

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BAMPORE, a town of Berar, in the British peninsula of India, 220 miles E. of Surar, and subject to the Mogul. Lat. 21. 32. N. long. 77. 15. E.

BRAMPTON, a town in the county of Chamberland, 308 miles from London. It lies on the river Irthing, near its conjunction with the Galt, one mile below the Picta wall, to the N. E. of Carlisle. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, 2d Wed. after Whit Sunday, and the last Wed. in August.

BRAMPION-ABBOTS, a village in Herefordshire, on the river Wye, N. of Ross. Fair June 22.

BRAMPTON-BRION, a village in Herefordshire, N. of Pembrice, where are the ruins of a magnificent strong castle. Fair June 22. for toys.

BRANCHION, a town of Napur, in the late Austrian Netherlands, on the Mchaigne, two miles S. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 4. 54. E.

BRANDIS, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, ten miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 14. 25. E.

BRANDENBURG, a city of the marquise of the same name in Germany, on the river Havel, 26 miles W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 13. 14. E.

BRANDENBURG, a marquise and electorate of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by the electorate of Saxony, and on the W. by Brunswick and Lunenburg. It is 200 miles in length, and between 50 and 100 in breadth. Its capital is Berlin.

BRANDENBURG (NEW), the capital of the circle of Stargard, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; and the largest and handsomest town in the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schlegel's dominions. The houses are neat, and the streets remarkably clean. It carries on a considerable trade in hops, which abound in the neighbourhood. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 13. 22. E.

BRANDON, a town in the county of Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham, 78 miles from London. It is a dukedom in the family of Hamilton in Scotland. Fairs, Feb. 14, June 11. and Nov. 11.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the Merck, 25 miles S. of Weissenburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 23. 15. E.

BRASLAU, the capital of the palatinate of that name in proper Lithuania; a spacious town, situated on a lake, 70 miles N. E. of Wilna. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 26. 5. E.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland isles, where is Brassa Sound, in which a thousand sail of vessels might be commodiously moored.

BRASTED, a village in the county of

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Kent, N. E. of Weſtram. Fairs, May 29. and Ascension-day.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia.

BRAUGHING, a town in Hertfordshire, on the east side of the Roman road called Ermine-street, which leads to Cambridge. It is two miles N. of Puckeridge, and 38 from London. Fair on Whit-Monday.

BRAULIO, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons.

BRAUNAU, or **B. ANAU**, a town of the circle of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Inn, 26 miles S. W. of Passau. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 13. 18. E.

BRAUNSBURG, a pretty large and good trading town of Ermeland, in Polish Prussia, on the Passage, which not far from hence falls into a fresh water harbour. It is a populous place, and subject to its own bishop.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland, on the Baltic, 50 miles S. W. of Konigsburg, and subject to Prussia. Lat. 54. 15. N. long. 20. 5. E.

BRAUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

BRAVO, one of the Cape de Verd islands in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to Cape Verd in Africa, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 14. 10. N. long. 25. 22. W.

BRAVO, a town of Africa, on the coast of Aſia.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, one mile from Maidenhead and three from Windsor, famous in long for its chanſeable vicar, who having been twice a Papist and twice a Protestant in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and the queens Mary and Elizabeth, and therefore taxed of being a turncoat, said he always kept to his principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray.

BRAY, a town late of Upper Champagne in France, on the Seine, 16 miles N. of Sena. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 3. 26. E.

BRAY, a port town of the county of Wicklow and province of Leinster, in Ireland, on St George's channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin.

BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, late in Picardy.

BRAZIL, a large province of America, lying between the equator and 35 deg. S. lat. and between 35 and 60 W. long. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean and the river Amazon, on the E. by the same Atlantic Ocean, by the river Plata on the S. and by Paraguay and the country of the Amazons on the W. Its principal town is St Salvador, on the Baya de Todos Santos, or All Saints Bay. This country was first planted by the Portuguese in 1530, which the Dutch afterwards invading, took part

part of it from them in 1629, but were at last driven out in 1654; so that at present the Portuguese enjoy the sole sovereignty of this country, where, besides the productions common to the hot climates, they have lately discovered diamond mines, by which the Spaniards have been induced to attempt possessing themselves of the S. part of Brazil; whence arise continual hostilities between their respective colonies, at the mouth of La Plata, the Portuguese being in possession of the N. shore of that river, and the Spaniards of the S.

BRAZZO, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, so called from a town of the same name upon it, lying in the Adriatic, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 18. 15. E.

BREADALBANE, a division of Perthshire, in Scotland, which gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Catipbell.

BREBINCÉ, or **BOURBINCÉ**, a river of France, issuing from the lake Longpendu in Burgundy.

BRECHIN, a royal borough in Angusshire, Scotland, formerly a bishop's see, situated on the river South Esk. Here is a Gothic cathedral in a ruinous state, adjoining to which there is a curious ancient round tower, composed of hewn stone. It tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height, and in a high wind it has been observed to vibrate; the castle is in good repair, and the residence of the Panmure family. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, an inland county in South Wales, in the diocese of St David's. It contains 600,000 acres and 36,000 inhabitants, is 39 miles long and 27 broad, has four market-towns, six hundreds, 68 parishes, and is about 106 miles in circumference. It sends one member to parliament. As to its situation, it is bounded by the county of Radnor on the N. by the counties of Cardigan and Caermarthen on the W. by those of Hereford and Monmouth on the E. and by Glamorganshire on the S. The air of this county is remarkably mild, except only on the hills, which is principally owing to the high mountains that shelter it from the winds on all sides. As to its soil, that on the hills is for the most part barren and stony; there are several springs, however, that issue out from the rocks, which water the valleys in such a manner as renders them very fertile, both in grass and corn. Its principal commodities are cattle, corn, fish, and otters; to these may be added some manufactures of cloth and stockings. Its most considerable rivers are the Uske, the Wye, and the Yvnon. These and all its rivulets abound with fish of various kinds, but the Wye and

the Uske in particular are noted for fine trout and the best salmon.

BRECKNOCK, the county town of the above shire, is 161 miles from London and 34 from Llanbeder. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 4. July 5. Sept. 10. and Nov. 17. It sends one member to parliament.

BREDA, a handsome town of Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The Papists are more numerous than the Protestants, and have the free exercise of their religion. It has a Dutch garrison; but the property and government belong to the prince of Orange. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. In 1577, the Spanish garrison delivered this city to the States General; but it was recovered in 1581. In 1590, prince Maurice retook it. In 1625, the great marquis of Spinola, after a memorable siege of ten months, once more reduced it, but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In Feb. 1793, count Byland surrendered it to the French, after a siege of only three days. It was soon retaken, but again given up to the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Merck, 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-Duc, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 4. 50. E.

BREED, a village in the county of Sussex, N. W. of Winchelsea. Fair on Easter Tuesday.

BREGANZON, a strong castle of France, late in Provence.

BREGENTS, or **BERGENTS**, a town of Tyrol in Germany, at the E. extremity of the Constance lake, six miles S. of Lindau; subject to Austria. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 9. 40. E.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly islands, lying almost directly W. of the Land's End, Cornwall.

BREMEN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, bordering on the Elbe, which separates it from the duchy of Holstein to the N. E. on the Weser, which separates it from Westphalia on the S. on the German Ocean to the W. and on Lauenburg to the S. E. It was formerly subject to Sweden, but being conquered by Denmark, this crown transferred it to the elector of Hanover, for a valuable consideration, in 1716.

BREMEN, the capital of the duchy of the same name, situated on the Weser, 70 miles N. W. of Zell. It is an imperial city, and governed by its own magistrates. Lat. 53. 47. N. long. 8. 23. E.

BREMERÛVOIDE, a fortified town of Bremen in Lower Saxony, 27 miles N. of Bremen city. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 8. 35. E.

BREMARTEN, a town of Baden in Switzerland, 12 miles W. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 8. 22. E.

BRENNE,

B R E

BRANNE, a territory in France, late in Touraine.

BRENT, a village in Devonshire, six miles from Ashburton and 198 from London.—Market on Saturday. Fairs, May 13. and Oct. 10.

BRENTE, a river rising in the bishopric of Trent, and running S. E. through the Venetian territories in Italy, falls into the Adriatic opposite to Venice.

BRENTFORD, the county town of Middlesex, where their members to parliament were always elected, 10 miles from London; so called from the Brent-brook, which rises by Finchley common, and passes thro' the W. part of the town called Old Brentford, into the Thames. It has a church, which stands, together with a market-house, in that part which is called New Brentford. Market on Saturday. A fair used to be held there formerly for six days, from the 6th of May, and another on the 1st of Sept. It is so great a thoroughfare to the W. that it has a considerable trade, especially in corn, both by land and by the Thames.

BRERETON, a village in Cheshire, on the river Crook, near Congleton. Fair, August 1.

BRESCIA, a fortified city of Bresciano, a territory of Upper Italy, on the Garza, with a strong castle on a hill, the see of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Milan. The number of its inhabitants is said to amount to almost 50,000, with a considerable trade. It lies 30 miles N. of Cremona, and is subject to Venice. Lat. 45. 27. N. long. 10. 39. E.

BRESCIANO, or **BRESSANO**, a territory of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Lago di Garda, to the W. it incloses the Lago d'Iseo, to the S. the little lake Idro, and to the W. by the Bergamasco.

BRESINI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencicia.

BRESLAW, the capital of the duchy of that name, and of all Silesia; situated on the Oder, 120 miles N. E. of Prague.—Here in 1744 the cession of Silesia was made to the king of Prussia, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The city was taken by the Austrians in 1757, but retaken by Prussia the same year. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 16. 56. E.

BRESLE, a town of France, late in Lyonnaise.

BRESSE, late a territory of Burgundy in France, terminated by Franche Comte on the N. by Savoy on the E. by Dauphiny on the S. and by Lyonnais on the W. It now forms the department of Ain.

BRESSVIRE, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers, now in the department of the two Sevres. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 30. min. W.

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BREST, a small fortified town of Lower Brittany in France, in the department of Finisterre, with a capacious fine road and harbour, the best and safest in the whole kingdom, but of difficult entrance, by reason of sunken rocks. It is defended by a strong castle. Here are naval stores of all kinds, with a French academy: in this place the French lay up one of their largest squadrons of ships of war. In 1694 the English attempted to take the town, but the design transpired, and the avenues being defended by a numerous train of artillery, and a superior army to the invaders, general Talmash, who commanded the English, was mortally wounded in making the descent, and the forces were obliged to retire with loss. It lies 150 miles N. W. of Nantes, and 300 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 4. 32. W.

BRESTE (the Palatinate of), is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland.

BRESTE, **BREZESC**, or **BRESCICI**, the capital of Polesia in Russian Lithuania, in Poland, a fortified town, with a castle upon a rock on the Bog, where is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews of all the countries in Europe, and all the Greek bishops. It lies 8 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 24. 5. E.

BRETAGNE, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, united on the E. to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It is formed into five of the new departments of France; namely, the North Coast, Finisterre, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

BRETEUIL, late a town of Normandy in France, now in the department of the Lower Seine, on the river Iton, 35 miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 1. 15. E.

BRETON (CAPE), an island of North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from Acadia or New Scotland by the narrow strait of Canso. It is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; situated between 45 and 48 deg. N. lat. and between 61 and 62 W. long. It is a country which produces hardly any corn or grass, but large quantities of wood; it is excessively cold, being covered with snow in winter, and subject to great fogs even in summer. It has however several good harbours, with an excellent fishery on the coast. The English took it from the French in 1745; but restored it to them by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It was again taken in the year 1758, and now belongs to Great Britain.

BRETTIGAW, a territory of the Gelfons.

BREVORT

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BREVORDT, a town of Guelderland in the United Netherlands, 24 miles S E of Zutphen. Lat. 52 5 N. long. 6 35 E.

BRIUSCH, a river of Alsace rising in the county of Salm, divides in the territory of Ducht into two arms, one of which receives the Moselle, and by means of a canal made by Louis XIV. four French miles in length, runs into the Ill above Strasbourg, the other arm goes through the first mentioned city, and flows into the Ill.

BRIERLEY, a good harbour at the extremity of the Isle of Chios, on the coast of China South America, which the Dutch entered with a squadron and land forces in 1643, in order to make settlements in Balavia and other parts of Chili, but were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives in conjunction. Lat. 42 5 S. long. 82 15 W.

BRIWOOD, a pretty country town in Staffordshire on the S. side of Bolebroke, 129 miles from London. Market on Friday. Fair Sept. 19.

BRIEY, a town of Liege in Germany, 16 miles N. of Metz and subject to the bishop of Liege. Lat. 51 15 N. long. 5 40 E.

BRIANCON, a small old town, the capital of the Briançonnais (which lies altogether in the Alps) and through it is one of the principal roads from France into Italy), belonging to Dauphiny in France, lies a strong castle on a steep rock, it lies 45 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 50 N. long. 6 20 E.

BRIANCONNOIS, a territory of France, late in Dauphiny, now in the department of the Upper Alps.

BRIARE, a town in Gironde in Orleans in France, on the Loire, where the canal begins which unites that river with the Seine, 75 miles S. of Paris. It is in the department of Loiret. Lat. 47 40 N. long. 2 45 E.

BRICKHILL-BOW (MAGNA and PARVA), the villages in the county of Bucks, near Woburn, on that military way called Watling street. Great Brickhill has a fair on Monday, and another on Oct. 18.

BRIDGEND, a town in Glamorganshire, 7 miles from Cowbridge, 27 from Cardiff, and 11 from London. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Nov. 17 and Holy Thursday.

BRIDGE-NORTH, or **BRUGES**, a town in the county of Flanders, 136 miles from London. It is a very ancient large and populous town, situated on the Scheldt, which flows among the mills here with a steep fall, and consists of the upper and lower towns, separated by the river, over which it has a stone bridge that has a gate and a house on it, besides some houses. Its situation is pleasant, as well as commodious

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for trade; its air healthy, and its prospects delightful. Many of the houses are founded upon a rock, and most of the cellars are hewn out of it. Its market, which is on Saturday, is well stocked with all sorts of provisions, and its fairs, which are on the Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30 Aug. 2 and Oct. 29 are resorted to from most parts of the kingdom for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and most other merchandise. The last, which holds three days, is the biggest. The first holds also three days, and the other two days each. It sends two members to parliament.

BRIDLOCK, a village in Northamptonshire, 10 miles from Northampton. Fairs, May 6 Sept. 5 and Nov. 22.

BRIDLOW, the name of the island of Barbados in the Atlantic Ocean, containing about 12000 acres, here are common lands for loading and unloading goods, and some forts and castles or fortified places, but subject to hurricanes. Lat. 13 5 N. long. 59 2 W.

BRIDLEVALE, a town in Somersetshire, 10 miles from Taunton. Its markets are on Thursday and Saturday, the last granted by Henry VII. and its fairs, which are two days each are the 2d, 3d, 11th, 12th, 24th Oct. 2 and Dec. 24. The receipt of the customs here amounts to 3000 a-year. Its foreign trade is chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is brought hither in good quantities from Ireland. A great retail trade is carried on here, and its Thursday's market is the most considerable in the county for corn, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and for cheese there are few, if any, greater markets in the kingdom, many waggons load on here on a market-day for Lancashire, Litchfield and Staffordshire, are great fish markets, and the shambles are the finest in England of their size. The best of provisions are so cheap here, that it may justly be called a paradise for epicures. It sends two members to parliament.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BRIDINGTON**, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire near Scarborough-head, 10 leagues from the Spurn head, 41 1/2 miles from London. It is situated on a bay, which is a safe harbour in strong gales of wind and winter storms from the N. N. W. and N. E. It is a place of great trade, and has a good corn-market on Saturday, and fairs Monday, before Whitsunday and Oct. 2. The quay, which is chiefly frequented by coaliers and inhabited by seafaring people, lies near two miles from the town, and is about five furlongs in length.

BRIDPORT, a town in Dorsetshire, between two rivers, six miles from Lyme, 17 from Dorchester, and 136 from London. Market on Saturday. Fairs, April 5 Holy Thursday.

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Thetford O.A. 10. It gives a title to a gallant admiral (Sir Alexander Hood).—It began to send members to parliament the 23^d of Edward 1.

BRIE, late a territory of France. Meaux is the capital town.

BRIE COMTE-ROBERT, a town of France, in Brie.

BRIEG, the capital of a territory bearing its name in Silesia, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw, in the possession of the king of Prussia. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 17. 20. E.

BRIEL, or **BRILL**, the capital of the ille of Voorn in Holland, one of the cautionary towns, which was delivered into queen Elizabeth's hands, and garrisoned by English forces during her reign and part of the next, 5 miles N. of Helvoetsluys. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 4. 5. E.

BRIENNE, a town of France, late in Champagne.

BRIENNOIS, late a territory on the Loire, being the S. division of Burgundy in France.

BRIESCIA, a palatinate, so called, in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland.

BRIEU (Sr.), a town of Brittany, in France, in the department of Finistère, lying between mountains, which interrupt its prospect to the sea, though only half a mile from it; has a small harbour on the English channel; was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Tours; 30 miles W. of St Malo. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 2. 50. W.

BRIEY, a town of France, late in Lorraine.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a little sea-port town and bay, with good anchorage, in the county of Sussex, between Shoreham and Newhaven, 12 miles from Lewes and 50 from London. It is a populous old town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who go from thence to Yarmouth fishing fair on the Norfolk coast, and let themselves out for the season to catch hewings for the merchants. It is supposed there was some engagement near it formerly, from the great number of mens bones that have been dug up on the W. side of it, for near a mile together. Here is a wall facing the sea, in which are many port-holes for cannon. The town-hall, which has a dungeon under it, faces the sea, and in its walls are several arched rooms, where the stores are kept. Before it, next the sea, is the gun-garden. The French have several times attempted to demolish it; but its situation is so low, that their cannon-balls usually flew too high to do execution. It is well, however, if it be not at last wholly devoured by the sea, which is continually encroaching on it, and has, in 40 years time, destroyed above 150 tenements, to the damage of near 20,000*l*. In November 1786 the sea made an encroachment and demo-

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lished the blockhouse and several other houses, to the amount of several thousand pounds damage. Market on Thurs. Feby. Holy Thurs. and Sept. 4. Great flocks of sheep are fed on the neighbouring hills.—Here the prince of Wales has lately erected a residence during the bathing season, which has greatly enriched the town.

BRIGSTOCK, a small village in Northamptonshire, near Weldon, noted for having three fairs, May 6. Sept. 5. and Nov. 22.

BRILLUGA, a little town of New Castile in Spain, on the Trajana, with a strong castle, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid, where general Stanhope, in 1710, with 8 squadrons and 8 battalions of English, having separated from the confederate army under count Staremberg, was surrounded by the French and Spaniards, and after a brave defence with their small arms, all their ammunition being spent, were made prisoners of war. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 3. 20. E.

BRIN, a city of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, 30 miles S. W. of Olmutz, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49. 14. N. long. 16. 20. E.

BRINDISI, anciently **BRUNDISIUM**, a town of Otranto in Naples, with a harbour choaked up, formerly a very good one, and the city considerable; is still the see of an archbishop. It lies at the entrance of the Adriatic, 33 miles N. W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 44. 5. N. long. 18. 45. E.

BRIOUDE, a very old town of Auvergne in France, in the department of Upper Loire, upon the river Allier, with a stone bridge over it, which is thought to be a Roman work, of whom it is not unworthy.—Brioude Glise also lies not far from the same river.

BRISAC (OLD), a fortified town of Swabia in Germany, on the E. shore of the Rhine, 30 miles S. of Strasburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 7. 15. E.

BRISAC (NEW), a fortress on the W. shore of the Rhine, in Alsace, built by the French, opposite to old Brisac.

BRISGAU, a territory of Swabia in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite to Upper Alsace, of which Eriburg and Brisac are the principal towns; subject to the house of Austria.

BRISAC, a town of France, late in Angjou.

BRISTOL, a city in Somerset and Gloucester shires, 12 miles from Bath, 30 from Gloucester, and 115 from London. It is one of the principal places in Britain for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. Though it lies in the two counties, yet, before it was made a county of itself, which was in the reign of Edward III. it was by the parliament rolls reckoned in Somersetshire. On the

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ed with rows of trees that lead to a que-
strian statue of king William III in the centre
the city, with its suburbs is very com-
pact, being almost as broad as long, and
nearly above a mile, yet the houses are com-
puted at about 13,000, and the souls at
95,000. The number of its gates are about
14 but its walls were razed in the reign of
William Rufus. According to a survey
made in 17,6 the circumference on the
Gloucestershire side was four miles and a
half and that on the Somerset side two miles
and a half. Here are two fairs, viz March
1 which is kept in and about St James's
churchyard on the Gloucestershire sh, and
that on Sept 1 in Temple-street, on the
Somersetshire side. Many of the Londoners
have shops at both fairs, during which the
negro housing men make 100 beds a-piece
for guests. It send two members to parlia-
ment, and gives title of earl to the Harvey
family.

BRITAIN (GREAT) SCOTLAND
and IRELAND

BRAILIN (Fur) c. Fed also Terra Labrador and Eskimau, in North America, having Hudson's Bay and Strait to the N and W Canada and the Lawrence's river to the S and the Atlantic Ocean to the E. and subs. to Great Britain, but yields only skins and fur.

BI TAIN (N. W.) is situated to the N. of New Guinea. By whom this land was first discovered is uncertain. Dampier first sailed through the strait which separates it from N. W. Guinea, and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides it into two islands, the northern, most of which he called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lat. 4 S. and in long. 152 19 E.—The shores of both are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the coco-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

BRITANY See **BRETAGNE** 2

BRIVES LA GALLARD, an ancient town of France, late in Lower Limosin, now in the department of Correze.

BRICKEN, the capital of the bishopric of that name, in Tyrol in Germany, on the E. face, 50 miles N. E. of Trent. This bishopric is held as a principality by its own bishop, who is invested by the emperor, it being a fief of the empire. *Pop.* 45 N. long 10 45 E.

BRIXWORTH, a village in Northamptonshire, 7 miles from Northampton, in the road to Leicestershire. Fair Whit Monday.

BRIZEN, or **BRIEZEN**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg.

BRIZLES.

BRIKLES, a hill in the county of Northumberland, two miles from Alnwick, where on the duke of Northumberland erected a tower in sight of his castle. It is 90 feet high, ascended by a winding stair-case, finished in 1783.

BROADHEMBURY, a village in Devonshire, S. E. of Ashburton. Fair Nov. 30.

BROAD JENNESSEE, a noble river of North America, which rises in North Carolina, and crosses the parallel of 35. deg. N. lat. into the state of Georgia, just before it passes through Cumberland or Laurel Mountains. Its passage through these mountains occasions a remarkable whirl.

BROADWATER, a village in the county of Sussex, W. of New Shoreham. Fairs, June 22. and Oct. 29.

BRODERA, a principal fortress and town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, in the N. E. part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapry and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road from Surat to Ouginea. It is 95 miles S. by W. of the former, and 195 N. E. by E. of the latter. Lat. 22. 15' N. long. 73. 11' E.

BRODNEMEKI, or **TEUTSCHBROD**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czeislaw.

BRODZIEC, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania.

BROEK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg.

BROEK, a beautiful village in North Holland, six miles from Amsterdam.

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lat. 33. 34. S. long. 151. 27. E.

BROME-HALL, a village in the county of Norfolk, between Loddon and Bungay. Fairs, Monday after Ascension, and November 30.

BROMLEY, a town in the county of Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, 10 miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge, remarkable for a palace of the bishop of Rochester. Here is an hospital for 20 poor elegyments widows, with an allowance of 2s. a-year, and 50s. a-year to the chaplain. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 14. and Aug. 5.

BROMLEY-ABBEY, a town in Staffordshire, on the skirts of Derbyshire, 7 miles from Tamworth, 6 from Stafford, and 128 from London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, Thursday before Mid Lent Sunday, May 22. and Aug. 24.

BROMPTON, a village in the county of Kent, near Rochester. Fair May 22.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcester-shire, 2 miles from Worcester and 114 from London. It is an ancient borough near the

rise of the river Salwarp, and once sent members to parliament. It is the centre of the roads to Coventry, Worcester, and Shrewsbury. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, June 24. and Oct. 1.

BROMYARD, a town in Herefordshire, near the river Frome, 124 miles from London, near the mid-way between Hereford and Worcester. It stands in a country full of orchards. Market on Monday. Fairs, Thurs. before March 25. May 3. White Monday, Thurs. before St James's day, and Thurs. before Oct. 29.

BRON, or **BRONNO**, a town of Pavia in the Milanese in Upper Italy, on the S. side of the Po, 12 miles S. of Pavia. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 10. 5. E.

BROOM (LOCH), an extensive salt-water lake, or arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, Scotland, noted for its excellent herrings. The newly erected village of Ullapool is situated on it.

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Above Brora it forms several fine cascades, and below that village it falls into the British Ocean.

BROS, a royal free town of the Saxon territory in Transylvania, on the Maros, and the capital of the district bearing the same name. It has been admitted by the Saxons among the German towns.

BROUAGE, a little fortified town in the territory of Brouagcis belonging to Aunis in France, in a marshy country, on a bay affording vast quantities of salt of the best sort, hence called bay salt, 18 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 58. N. long. 1. 5. W.

BROUCA, a town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Noto.

BROUCK, a town of Switzerland, in Argow.

BROUGH, a town in the county of Westmoreland, 6 miles from Appleby and 259 from London. It is also called Burgh under Stanmore, i. e. a burgh on a stony mountain. It stands on a rivulet two miles from the river Eden, and is divided into two towns, viz. the Upper or Church Brough, where is the church, a castle, and a fort called Castle Tower; the former of which was rebuilt a few years since. Near the bridge is a paw-well. The other is called Lower Brough from its situation, and Market Brough from its market on Thursday, Fair Thursday before Whitsunday.

BROUGHTON, a village in Lancashire, 4 miles N. W. of Ulverston, near the river Doddon. Fair Aug. 1.

BROUGHTON, a village in Hampshire, near the Wallops, on the borders of Wiltshire. Fair 1st Thursday in July.

BROWERSHAVEN, a port town of Zealand in the United Provinces, on the N. side of the island of Schowen, and on a bay of the

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the sea, 9 miles S. W. of Helvoetsdijns. Lat. 52. 51. N. long. 3. 55. E.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Spire, in the palatinate in Germany, 8 miles S. E. of Philipshurg; subject to the bishop of Spire.— Lat. 49. 25. N. long. 8. 36. E.

BRUGES, a city and port town of Flanders, lately subject to Austria, 11 miles E. of Ostend, from whence ships, by means of a navigable canal, come up to this place; it has still the best foreign trade of any town in Flanders, though it has much declined since it was the staple for English wool; it is also the see of a bishop. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 3. 15. E.

BRUGES (the quarter or district of), late part of Spanish Flanders.

BRUGOE, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

BRUGNETTO, a city in the territory of Genoa, on the continent of Italy; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Genoa. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 9. 5. E.

BRUNSBUTLE, a port town of Germany, in Holstein, and the circle of Lower Saxony, situated at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckstadt, and subject to Denmark. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 8. 42. E.

BRUNSWICK (duchy of), including the territory of Hanover or Calenberg, Grubenhagen, Blankenburg, and Rheinstein, is bounded by the duchy of Lunenburg on the N. by Magdeburg and Halberstadt on the E. by Hesse Cassel on the S. and by the Weser, which divides it from Westphalia, on the W. The territory of Brunswick Proper, namely, Wolfenbuttle, Blankenburg, and Rheinstein, which lie on the E. are subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and the territory of Hanover and Grubenhagen, on the W. to the elector of Hanover, who has the title of duke of Brunswick, though no property or sovereignty over the city bearing that name.

BRUNSWICK, the capital of the duchy of the same name in Lower Saxony in Germany, on the Ocker, 30 miles S. of Zell, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle usually resides, to whom it is subject. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 10. 30. E.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in North America, where the Turtle river empties itself into St Simon's Sound. It has a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; and even the sea, at the entrance, has depth enough for the largest. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet completed. From its advantageous situation, and the fertility of the back country, it promises to be hereafter one of the first trading towns in Georgia. It is 10 miles S. W. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 81. 0. W.

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BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in North America, incorporated in 1784, situated on the S. W. bank of Raritan river, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasant, being under a high hill which rises at the back of the town. The ice, on the breaking up of the river in winter, frequently lodges on the shallow fording-place, just opposite the town, and forms a temporary dam, which makes the water rise many feet above its usual height, and overflow the ground floors of the houses that are not guarded against this inconvenience by elevated foundations. The inhabitants are beginning to build on the pleasant hill above the town. They have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels belonging to the port. Here is a flourishing college, called Queen's College. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 75. 0. W.

BRUN WICK (NEW). In the year 1784 the province of Nova Scotia was divided into two governments. The province and government now called New Brunswick is bounded on the westward of the river St Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due N. from thence to the southern boundary of the province of Quebec; to the northward by the same boundary as far as the western extremity of the bay of Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay to the gulf of St Laurence to the bay called Bay Verte; to the south, by a line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river St Croix aforesaid to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due E. line across the isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eastern lot above described, including all islands within six leagues of the coast. Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States has been very great. By them new towns have been raised, as Shelburne, which extends two miles on the water-side, and is said already to contain about 9000 inhabitants.

BRUSKETH, a river in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Eden near Carlisle, opposite Peterrel.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, and all the Austrian Netherlands, on the Senne; it is subject to Austria, and is the see of a bishop. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy, when king William III. besieged Namur, and about 2500 houses were destroyed in 48 hours; but it has since been neatly rebuilt, and from its delightful situation, and its being the viceroy's residence, this city has a great resort of nobility and gentry. It lies 25 miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 4. 6. E.

BRUTON, a town in Somersetshire, 100 miles from London. It is a well built populous

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BUCKINGHAM, a town, with a neat church, a free school, founded by Edward VI. and a noble almshouse, the ruins of an abbey. Its chief trade is in furs, stockings, making, &c.—It has a stone bridge over the river Brue, in the London road to Bridgewater. Here is a market on Saturday, with a spacious hall over the market-house, where the quarter-fairs are sometimes held for the E. division of the county. Fairs, May 4. and September 19.

BRUYIERS, a town of grain, in the department of Volue.

BRU, a river in Somersetshire. It is also called the Brue and the Brent, and falls into the Bristol channel in Bridgewater bay.

BRYANSBRIDGE, a town in the county of Clare and province of Connaught, in Ireland, situated on the Shannon, 10 miles N. of Limerick.

BUA, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia.

BUARCOS, a town of Beira in Portugal, not far from the sea, at the mouth of the Mondego; it was very much damaged in 1752 by an earthquake, which destroyed most of its buildings. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 8. 40. W.

BUCCLEUGH, a village in Selkirkshire, Scotland, from which the noble family of Scot have the title of duke.

BUCHAN, a district of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, from which the ancient family of Bukeine have the title of earl.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, not far from Peterhead.

BUCHAU, an imperial city and free state of Suabia in Germany, 26 miles S. W. of Ulm, subject to its own magistrates. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 9. 40. E.

BUCHAW, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

BUCHORN, a city of Suabia, on the E. side of the lake Constance, 14 miles E. of Constance; it is subject to Austria. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 9. 20. E.

BUCKENHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, 12 miles from Thetford and 90 from London. Market on Saturday.

BUCKENHAM (NEW), a town in the county of Norfolk, 96 miles from London, situated on the river Waveney, half way between Ipswich and Norwich. Market on Saturday. Fairs, May 29. and Oct. 22.—It is supposed to have had its name from the bucks in the neighbouring woods.

BUCKENHAM-HOUSE, a village in the county of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Thetford. Fair Nov. 11.

BUCKEREST, a fortified town of Wallachia on the further side of Aluta, the residence of the waywode, and the see of an archbishop; it lies 62 miles S. of Tergovisto,

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and is subject to Turkey. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 26. 30. E.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, three miles from Ashburton, where was formerly a monastery of the Cistercian order: great part of the walls are yet standing. Fairs, June 29. and Aug. 24.

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county in England, bounded by the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire, on the S. by Oxfordshire on the W. by Northamptonshire on the N. and by the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, on the E. It is about 46 miles long from N. to S. 25 miles broad from E. to W. and 110 miles in circumference, containing an area of 730 square miles, or 467,000 acres. It is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 15 market-towns, 185 parishes, 15 parks, and 18,390 houses. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury, and sends two members to parliament. It is an earldom in the Harbort family. The S. E. part of this county lies high, consisting of a ridge of hills called the Chiltern, probably from Cylt, or Chilt, a Saxon name for chalk. The N. part is distinguished by the name of the Vale. The air on the Chiltern hills is extremely healthy, and even in the Vale it is better than in the low grounds of other counties. The soil of the Chiltern is stony, though it produces good crops of wheat and barley. In many places it is covered with thick woods, among which there are still great quantities of beech. In the Vale, which is extremely fertile, the soil is marl or chalk; some parts of it are converted into tillage, but more is used for grazing. The gentlemen who have estates in this county find grazing lucrative, that they generally keep their estates in their own hands, and the lands that are let fetch more rent than any other in the kingdom. One single meadow called Beryfield, in the manor of Quarendon, near Aylesbury, was let many years ago for 800l. per annum, and has since let for much more.

BUCKINGHAM, the county town of the above shire, 17 miles from Aylesbury and 60 from London, is washed on all sides but the N. by the Ouse, over which it has three stone bridges. On March 25. 1725, a melancholy fire happened here, by which 138 families lost near 33,000l. Several paper-mills are erected on the Ouse in its neighbourhood. It sends two members to parliament, elected solely by a bailiff and 12 burgesses. Market on Saturday. Fairs, March 6. Thurf. in Whitsun-week, May 6. July 20. Sept. 4. Oct. 2. Nov. 8. and Monday se'ennight after Epiphany.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, a village

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Bage in Devonshire, near Tavistock. Fairs, Whit Tues. and Nov. 2.

BUCKLAND, a village in Somersetshire, two miles N. E. of Frome. Fair at Michaelmas.

BUCKLAND-MARY, a village in Somersetshire, four miles S. W. of Ilminster. Fair Sept. 18.

BUCKO, a province of the East Indies in Alt., on the Indus, bounded by the province of Multan on the N. and by Tatta on the S. subj. to the Great Mogul.

BUCKSTEAD, a town in the county of Sussex, near Ashdown-Forest, where were run the first pieces of cast iron that were ever made in England. Fair July 31.

BUDA, both Old and New, the former stood in the plain between the Pilits mountains and the Danube, anciently called Sicaubria, a large city, in the ruins of which are found several Roman inscriptions. The new is a royal free town, the capital of Lower Hungary, and stands on a hill on the S. side of the Danube, being surrounded with walls and ditches, and strongly fortified; and it is a very considerable castle, the best in Hungary. This famous city was in the possession of the Turks from 1629 to 1686, when the Germans, under the command of the duke of Lorraine, after a siege of ten weeks, took it by storm. At this siege were many noble volunteers from all parts of Europe, who distinguished themselves by their valour, particularly the duke of Berwick and Lord Cutts from England. It is situated 84 miles S. E. of Presburg, and 136 of Vienna. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 19. 20. E.

BUDESDALE, or **BOTESDALE**, a town in the county of Suffolk, near the borders of Norfolk, 81 miles from London.—Fair on Holy Thursday.

BUDINGEN, the capital of a county bearing its name in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgraviate of Hesse in Germany, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDLEY, a town in Devonshire, near the mouth of the river Otter. Market on Monday.

BUDOA, a small but regularly fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the Adriatic; it is the see of a bishop, and has a castle not far from it. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1667, and lies 8 miles N. W. of Autiari. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 39. 20. E.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bologna.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia on the Moldau, 65 miles S. of Prague, and subj. to Austria. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 14. 30. E.

BUDWORTH-MAGNA, a town in the shire, three miles N. of Norwich. It stands on the N. of the lake called Bud-

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worth-meer. Fairs, Feb. 13. April 3. and Oct. 2.

BUDZIACK, or **BUDSHACK Tartary**, the same with Bessarabia, that tract of country lying on the Black Sea, between the north arm of the Danube and the Niefter.

BUENOS AYRES, one of the most considerable Spanish ports of the province of La Plata, on the E. coast of South America, lying on the S. shore of the river Plata, 50 miles within its mouth, though the river is here seven leagues in breadth. It is well fortified and defended by a considerable number of guns. Hither is brought great part of the treasure and merchandise of Peru and Chili by this and other rivers, and hence exported to Old Spain. Hither also the South Sea factors used to bring their negroes, when the English had the benefit of the Asiento contract, and were bought up by the Spaniards, and sent to their settlements in Peru and Chili. Lat. 36. 10. S. long. 60. 5. W.

BUEN RETIRO, a very pleasant royal seat, on the E. side of Madrid in Spain; a perfect square building, at each angle of which is a pavilion. Here the king resides in spring and great part of the summer.

BUGDEN, a town in Huntingdonshire, N. of Bovingdon. It has a palace of the bishop of Lincoln, a mooted building, by far more singular than beautiful, yet very antique.

BUGEY, a territory of Burgundy in France, situated on the frontiers of Savoy. Its extent from Pont D'Ayn to Seissel is about 16 miles, and from Doctans to Port de Loyette 10. It contains Bugey Proper, with Le Valromey and La Michaille.

BUGIA, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Barbary.

BUGIA, a port town and the capital of a territory of the same name in the kingdom of Algiers in Africa, situated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. 60 miles E. of Algiers city. It is defended by a castle, which however could not protect the Algerine shipping against the English admiral Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several of their men of war under its walls in 1671. Lat. 35. 37. N. long. 4. 5. E.

BUGIE, a port town of Egypt in Africa, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, nearly opposite to Ziden, the port town belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles W. of it. Lat. 22. 15. N. long. 36. 7. E.

BUHL, a small fortress on the lines of Stolhoffen in Suabia, and 17 miles N. E. of Straßburg in Alsace. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 29. 24. E.

BUI, a territory of France, situate in Dauphiny, called the Barronnies, now in the department of Drome.

BUKARI,

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BUKARI, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, from which the neighbouring sea takes the name of Golfo di Buckariza.

BULAC, a town of Egypt in Africa, situated on the E. shore of the Nile, two miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the port town belonging to the latter city. It contains 4000 families. All vessels going up or down this river make some stay here, so that it is a place of considerable trade. At this town the banks of the Nile are annually cut, in order to fill the canals and overflow the neighbouring grounds, which otherwise would produce neither corn nor grass. Lat. 30. 16. N. long. 33. 57. E.

BULAM, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea.

BULGAR, a kingdom of Muscovite Tartary, lying along the eastern banks of the river Wolga.

BULGAR, the capital of the ancient Bulgaria, in the Kasan government of Asiatic Russia, now in ruins; it lies near the river Kama, 120 miles S. E. from Kasan. Peter I. marching this way against the Persians in 1722, caused several old monumental inscriptions found here, in the Armenian and Turkish language, to be translated into Russian. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 51. 12. E.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Danube, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Mount Hemus, which separates it from Rumania, and on the W. by Servia. It was anciently the lower part of Macedonia; its chief city is Nicopolis.

BULLINGBROOK, a town in Lincolnshire, between the river Witham and the sea-coast, four miles S. E. of Horncastle and 100 N. from London, and was the birth place of king Henry IV. from thence surnamed Henry of Bullingbrook. Market on Tues. Its only manufacture is a pottery of earthenware.

BUNAWA, a village in Argyleshire, Scotland.

BUNGAY, a town in the county of Suffolk, 109 miles from London. It had a monastery, a priory, and a castle, in the reign of King Stephen, which though demolished by Henry III. its ruins are remaining. On the 1st of March 1689 this town was nearly destroyed by fire, to the loss of 30,000l. but it has since been rebuilt. Market on Thursday. Fairs, May 14. and Sept. 25.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Kimo.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Thessaly and Achaia.

BUNTINGFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, 34 miles from London. It is a small town on the ford of the little river Rib, and upon Ermine-street, in the post road to Cam-

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bridge and the north. Edward III. granted it a market in the highway on Saturday, and fairs on the day and eve of St Peter and Paul. The town stands in the manor of Cornbury, to which Henry VIII. gave a market in the High-street every Monday, and fairs on June 29. and November 30.

BUNTZLAW, and **BUNTZEL**, two towns in the kingdom of Bohemia, one on the river Elbe, and the other in Silesia, on a branch of the Oder.

BUOY or **TUR NORE**, a float placed at the mouth of the river Thames, to direct mariners how to avoid a very dangerous sand.

BUQUOY, a town of Artois in the French Netherlands, on the borders of Picardy, nine miles W. of Baupaeume. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 2. 40. E.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, has its source on the confines of Chaus, runs along the borders of Fez and Temesna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Salles.

BUREN, a town of Bretaw, in Dutch Guelderland, 16 miles W. of Nimeguen; it is the capital of a territory of the same name, and gives the title of Count to the prince of Orange. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BUREN, a town of Paderborn and Westphalia in Germany, five miles S. of the city of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 2. 25. E.

BURES, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a bridge over the Stour near Nayland. It is an ancient royal villa, where was crowned king Edmund, who was murdered by the Danes. In 1733 the spire of its church was burnt by lightning and the bells melted. Fair on Holy Thursday.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, 71 miles from London. Market on Saturday. Fairs, July 5. and Sept. 25. Near it are seven downs, on which are horse-races. The duke of St Alban's second title is Earl Burford.

BURG, a town of Zutphen, in the United Provinces, on the old Yssel, 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 7. N. long. 6. 10. E.

BURGDORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

BURGH, a town in Lincolnshire, between Salfleet and Wainfleet, 127 miles from London. Market on Thursday. Fairs, May 12. Aug. 16. and Oct. 2.

BURGLES, a town of Transylvania, 30 miles N. of Clausenburg, and subject to Austria. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 22. 40. E.

BURGOS, a large but irregular city, and the capital of Old Castile in Spain; it stands on a mountain, from which it extends to the rapid little river Alencou, over which is a

good bridge. It was built in the 9th or 10th century, out of the ruins of the ancient city Auca, is the see of an archbishop, and situated 110 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 4. 5. W.

BURGOW, the capital of a territory of that name, in Suabia in Germany, and subject to Austria; it lies 20 miles W. of Augsb. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 10. 20 E.

BURGUNDY, or BOURGOGNE, late a government of France, bounded on the N. by Champagne, on the E. by Franche Comte, on the S. by Lyonnais, and on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois; it is 30 miles from W. to E. and about 45 from S. to N. It now forms the departments of Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

BURGUNDY (UPPER), a county, the same with Franche Comte.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindostan, in the Decan, the capital of Candesh, and, at one period, of the Decan also. It is still a flourishing city, situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E. by N. of Surar. Lat. 21. 25 N. long. 76. 19. E.

BURICK, a town of Cleves in Westphalia, situated on the Rhine, 20 miles S. of the city of Cleves, and subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 6. 5. E.

BURLINGTON (NEW), the capital of New Jersey in North America, situated on an island of Delaware river, where there are quays for ships of burden, and has a good trade. The courts of justice belonging to the province are held in this town. It lies 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 74. 10. W.

BURMAH, an extensive kingdom of Asia, to the E. of the Ganges; sometimes but erroneously called Ava, from the name of its capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the S. and occupies both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China. On the W. it has Aracan, and on the E. Upper Siam. This country, which is very little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teck timber in India. Ships built of teck, upwards of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, while an European-built ship is rained there in five years. The forest, which produces this valuable wood (which may be filled the Indian oak) are situated between the W. bank of the river Ava and the country of Aracan, and are only 250 miles from the sea, by the course of the river.

BURNHAM, a town in Buckinghamshire, in the Bath road, near the Thames, 9 miles E. of Maidenhead. Fairs, Feb. 25. May. and Sept. 25.

BURNHAM, a village in the county of Essex, near the office of Waltham, 10 miles from London. Fairs, April 25. Sept. 4.

BURNHAM, a village in Somersetshire near the Start Point, in the Channel. Fair on Trinity Monday.

BURNHAM-MARKET, a town in the county of Norfolk, 127 miles from London. It has a harbour, and a market on Saturday. On the shore are many little hills, supposed to be the tombs of the Saxons and Danes formerly killed here. Fairs, March 15. and Aug. 1.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancashire; in the N. E. part of the county, 207 miles from London. It is a small place, in a very healthy air. Market on Saturday. Fairs, March 6. Easter eve, May 13. July 10. &c. O.S. 11.

BURNTISLAND, a small town in Fife-shire, Scotland, situated on the N. coast of the frith of Forth, under a great rock. It has an excellent harbour, in form of a basin, where ships sometimes perform quarantine. Here is a sugar-house, and several rising manufactures.

BURNWOOD, or BRENTWOOD, a town in the county of Essex, 18 miles from London. It stands on a hill, in the road from London to Harwich. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, July 18. and Oct. 15.

BURRAMPOOTER, the name of a river in India—the magnitude and course of which were scarcely explored till very lately; and of which the following account is given by J. Rennel, Esq. in the 71st volume of the Philosophical Transactions.—“The Burrampooter, which has its source from the opposite side of the mountains that give rise to the Ganges, first takes its course eastwards through the country of Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo or Zaucu, which bears the same interpretation as the Ganga of Hindostan, namely the river. After winding with a rapid current through Thibet, it washes the border of the territory of Lassa, and then deviating from an east to a south-west course, it approaches within 220 miles of Yunan, the most westerly province of China. Here it appears as if undetermined whether to attempt a passage to the sea by the gulf of Siam, or by that of Bengal; but seemingly determining on the latter, it turns suddenly to the north west through Assam, and enters Bengal on the north east. I have not been able to learn the exact place where it changes its course; but as the people of Assam call it Burrampoot, it would appear that it takes this name on entering that country. After its entry into Bengal it makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow mountains, and then, altering its course to south, it meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. On tracing this river in 1765, I was no less surprised at finding it rather larger than the Ganges, in its course; previous to its entering Bengal. This

This wound be from the east; though all the former accounts represented it as from the north; and this unexpected discovery soon led to inquiries which furnished me with an account of its general course to within an hundred miles of the place where the geographer Du Halde left the Sanpoo. I could then no longer doubt that the Burrampooter and Sanpoo were one and the same river: and to this was added the positive assurances of the Assamers, "That their river came from the northward through the Boutan mountains."

"This river, during a course of 400 miles through Bengal, bears so near a resemblance to the Ganges, except in one particular, that one description may serve for both. The exception I mean is, that during the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide, and but for its freshness might pass for an arm of the sea. I have endeavoured to account for the singular breadth of the Megna (Burrampooter), by supposing that the Ganges once joined it where the Issamurty now does; and that their joint waters there scooped out its present bed. The present junction of these two mighty rivers, between Luckipour, produces a body of running fresh water, hardly to be equalled in the old hemisphere, and perhaps not to be excelled in the new. It now forms a gulf interspersed with islands, some of which rival in size and fertility our Isle of Wight. The water at ordinary times is hardly brackish at the extremities of these islands; and in the rainy season, the sea, or at least the surface of it, is fresh to the distance of many leagues out. The quantity of water discharged by the Ganges, in one second of time, during the dry season, is 80,000 cubic feet; but in the place where the experiment was made, the river, when full, has thrice the quantity of water in it, and its motion is also accelerated in the proportion of five to three; so that the quantity discharged in a second at that time is 405,000 cubic feet. If we take the medium the whole year through, it will be nearly 180,000 cubic feet in a second." Our author, however, does not inform us whether the experiment was made above or below the junction of the Ganges and Burrampooter. He informs us that in the mouths of the Ganges, particularly the Huguley or Calcutta River, there is a remarkable bore, or sudden and abrupt influence of the tide into a narrow strait or river; so that boats which lie near the shore immediately quit that station and make towards the stream of the river as fast as possible. At Calcutta it rises five feet almost instantaneously. In the channels between the islands in the mouth of the Burrampooter it sometimes rises more than

twelve feet, and is so terrible that no boat will venture to pass at spring tide.

BURRELL, or **CIVITA BURRELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Citra.

BURTON, a town in Lincolnshire, called Burton-Stather, 164 miles from London, stands very well for trade, E. of the Trent, whereon it has several mills, and the houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees. Market on Monday. Fair on Lady-day.

BURTON, a town in the county of Westmoreland, 244 miles from London, on the borders of Lancashire. Market on Tuesday. Fair on Whit Monday.

BURTON CONSTABLE, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, between Midlam and Richmond. Market on Friday, and a fair on the eve and day of St Mary Magdalen.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, a town in Staffordshire, 123 miles from London, formerly noted for an abbey, whose abbot being mitred, sat in parliament, and for its works of alabaster, but now chiefly for its fine ale. It had a castle, but its principal structure now is its bridge over the Trent into Derbyshire, built all of squared freestone, about a quarter of a mile in length, with 37 arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into three channels. Barges come up to the town by the help of art, with a full stream in a deep safe channel. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Apr. 5. Holy Thursday, July 16. and Oct. 29.

BURWASH, a town in the county of Sussex, on the river Rother, N. of Rotherbridge, eight miles from Battle-Abbey. Fairs, May 12. and 3 Sept. 4.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, 190 miles from London. It stands on the Irwell, is much noted for the sustain manufacture, and drives a considerable trade in the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys, notwithstanding it lies out of the great road. Market on Thursday. Fairs, March 5. May 3. the Thursday fortnight after Whitsunday, and Sept. 18.

BURY (St EDMUND'S), the county town of Suffolk, 10 miles from Newmarket and 72 from London, where was an abbey founded in honour of St Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was crowned here, and after being martyred by the Danes, was buried here. It is governed by an alderman, 12 capital burgesses, and 24 common council. It is well built, is much frequented by the gentry, and has two fine noble parish churches both in one churchyard, with a grammar school founded by Edward VI. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fair Oct. 7. which lasts a fortnight, during which there is racing every afternoon, with a play in the evening.

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ing, from whence the company repair to an assembly. For its good air, beautiful situation, and prospect, it is called the Montpellier of England. The river Bourn or Dark, that runs on the E. side of it, is navigable from Lynn to Farnham, which is but one mile off. It sends two members to parliament.

BUSHY-LEAZE, a village in Hampshire, in the parish of Packham, has fairs in April and October.

BUTE, an island in Scotland, lying between the peninsula of Cantyre and the main coast of Argyleshire (and forming, with the islands of Arran and Inchmarnock, a county), is about 14 miles long and seven broad. The south end is level and fit for tillage, but the north end is mountainous and heathy. It produces good crops of oats, barley, and pease, and has some wood, an article not common in the Western islands. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness, though the latter lies at 150 miles distance. Rothsay is the principal town.

BUSTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

BUTRINTO, anciently **BUTHROTUM**, a mean sea-port town on a lake of that name, in Albania, in Turkey, opposite to Corfu, at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, 32 miles S. of Chimera, and subject to Venice. Lat. 39. 45. N. long. 20. 40. E.

BUTTERMERE-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, about 8 miles N.W. of Keswick. It is two miles long, and not quite one broad.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, in North America, through which Sir Thomas Button attempted to discover a N.W. passage after Hudson had miscarried, but lost his ship, and came back in a sloop, which he built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 deg. N. lat. and between 80 and 100 deg. W. long.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

BUXTAD, or **BUCKSTEAD**, a village in the county of Sussex, 10 miles from East Grinstead. Fair July 31.

BUXTON, a town in Derbyshire, one of the wonders of the Peak, having nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye, whose waters were noted in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, yet not fetid, but palatable, and are eminent for creating an appetite, opening obstructions, and, if bathed in, are of good effect in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous disorders, &c. The building for the baths was erected by George Earl of Shrewsbury.

The queen of Scots was here for some time. The Duke of Devonshire has erected them at immense expence, a very beautiful

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edifice, in the form of a crescent, without any display of affected ornament. It contains 29 windows in length on a floor, and five at each end; but the piazzas are rather too narrow for much company. Under these are shops. On the back of this admirable building are stables, of an octagon form on the outside, and circular within the yard, where there is a riding house. The principal trade is the manufacture of cotton. This place is 23 miles from Manchester, stands in an open healthy country, has a variety of fine views, and a beautiful down to take the air on. The bath-water is exceeding clear, of a blood-warm temper, and will admit twenty people at a time. The pump was given by Sir Thomas Delves, who received a cure here. The Roman road, called Bath-Gate, runs from hence seven miles to Burgh.

BUZBA H, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia.

BUY, or **BUYS**, late a town of Dauphine in France, situated on the Oreze, near the borders of Provence, 30 miles S. of Die. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BYGHOF, or **BYNCHOW**, a city of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the Nieman, 86 miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 30. 15. E.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. On his approach to the island, several canoes put off to the ship. After gazing at it some time, one of them suddenly sprung out of his canoe into the sea, swam to the ship, ran up the side like a cat, and sitting down when he got on deck, burst into a violent fit of laughter: then starting up, he ran all over the ship, attempting to steal whatever he could lay his hands upon, but being quite naked he was always foiled. The seamen put a jacket and trousers on him, which caused great diversion, as he displayed all the antics of a monkey; at last he leaped overboard in this dress, and swam to his canoe. His success led several others to swim to the ship, and whatever they could seize they carried off with astonishing agility. These people are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; their features good, and their countenances expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lat. 1. 18. S. long. 173. 46. E.

BYZANTIUM. See **CONSTANTINOPLÉ**.

BYZIA, or **VIZA**, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, now a small place, but anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and is still the see of a metropolitian.

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CANA, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lat. 26. 30. N. long. 30. 23. E.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a strong castle. It is 12 miles S. W. of Port-Alegro, and 30 N. of Eilremos. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 6. 43. W.

CABENDA, a port town of Congo, in Africa, lying on the coast, 105 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 4. 5. N. long. 12. 15. E.

CABO, or CAPO D'ISTRIA, anciently **INSINOPOLIS**, a fortified town in an island of the territory of that name belonging to Venice, in the Adriatic Sea, near the continent, to which it is joined by a bridge, and is the see of a bishop; it lies 12 miles S. of Trieste. Lat. 33. 30° N. long. 69. 14. E.

CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is seated on the river Niger, twelve miles from Tombut. The houses are built in the shape of bells, the walls are stakes or hurdles, plastered over with clay, and the coverings of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton cloth themselves; but woollen cloths and stuffs are bought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of negroes, who come hither by water. It is governed by a viceroi, and is 1200 miles S. of Algiers. Lat. 15. 10. N. long. 0. 50. E.

CABRERA, one of the islands near Majorca, in the Mediterranean, opposite to Cape Salinas, with a large and secure harbour towards Majorca, and defended by a castle, with a small garrison. It is mountainous and uninhabited, and an usual place of banishment.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, founded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by the Hindoo-ko, on the E. by Cashmere, and on the S. by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snows; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains, and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. The mountains of Hindoo, or Hindoo-ko, separate Cabul from Balk, or Badakhshan, and are precisely the

ridge designed by the ancients under the name of the Caucasus of India; and the proximity of this ridge to Cabul occasions the most rapid changes in the temperature of the atmosphere. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, is situated near the foot of the Indian Caucasus, not far from the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is spoken of by the Indian historians in terms of rapture; it being no less romantic than pleasant, and having within its reach the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary, as Candahar is with respect to Persia. It is 120 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lat. 34. 36. N. long. 68. 18. E.

CABULISTAN, a province of Asia, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Persia.

CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla.

CACERES, a town of Estremadura, in Spain, situated on the Sabor, is famous for its fine wool, and lies 17 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 16. N. long. 6. 45. W.

CACHAO, or KECIO, the capital of Tonquin, in Asia, situated on the W. shore of the Domea, 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of that river. In this town are about 20,000 houses indifferently built, with three royal palaces. Here the English and other European nations have factories, and purchase silks and lacquered ware as in China. Lat. 22. 36. N. long. 105. 15. E.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega.

CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zatz, seated on the northern bank of the river Lgra.

CADEA, or THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD, is one of those that compose the republic of the Grisons (Switzerland), and the most powerful and extensive of them all.

CADENAC, a town of France, late in Querci, on the confines of Rouergue, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors. It is in the department of Lot. Lat. 44. 32. N. long. 2. 0. E.

CADENET, a town of France, in late Provence, and in the viguirie of Apt, 25 miles S. E. of Avignon, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, now in the department of Gironde.

CADIZ, a famous trading city and seaport of Andalusia, in Spain, on the N. W. extremity

extremity of a long neck of land in an island, extending from S. E. to N. W. the W. part of which is Cadiz, and the S. E. the island of Leon, opposite to Port St Mary's; it is joined to the main land, from which it is separated by a narrow channel of the sea, by the bridge Suaco, both extremities of which are defended by redoubts and other works. This island, from fort St Catalonia to the isle St Pedro, is five miles long, and from the S. point near the latter to the N. near Suaco bridge, two miles broad. The neck of land extending from this quadrangular island is at first very small, afterwards becomes broader, has several windings and angles, and terminates in two capes, the principal of which, namely that to the W. is called St Sebastiano. The island on which Cadiz stands and the opposite shore form a bay 12 miles long and about six in breadth, but near the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the other on the island, 500 fathoms asunder, on which are the forts Puntal and Matagorda, commanding the passage; and within the points is a large and very good harbour, which no enemy can enter till these forts are taken; for which reason the English landed, in 1702, on the continent near St Mary's, in order to attack the Puntal, which not being able to reduce, they were obliged to re-embark without effecting any thing; but the earl of Essex landing on the island in 1596, took and burnt the town, having plundered it of immense treasure, and destroyed the galleons in the harbour. This city contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; it is the centre of all the American trade, where the galleons take in their loadings, and return with the treasures and rich merchandise of Peru and Mexico. Cadiz, which is of a pretty large circuit, is surrounded with walls and irregular bastions, and most-ly inaccessible, by reason of a steep coast, rocks, and sand banks. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Seville, and lies 40 miles N. W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 6. 40. W.

CADORE, or CADORINO, a small territory belonging to Venice, in Upper Italy, bounded on the N. by Brizen, on the E. by Friuli, on the S. by Bellunese, and on the W. by Trentine.

CADORE, or PIEVE DI CADORE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river.

CAEN, a town of a territory of the same name, lately belonging to Normandy, in France, now in the department of Calvados, situated near the conflux of the Orne and

Odon; the town stands in a valley, and is the second in the province. Its greatest trade is in cloth and fine linen, having a communication with the English Channel, which lies seven miles N. of it; the inhabitants are reckoned at 40,000 souls; it has an university, and is the see of a bishop. It is situated 30 miles S. W. of Havre-de-Grace, and 100 W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 25. min. W.

CAERFILLY, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, seated on the rivers Taff and Romney, in a moorish ground, and among hills. It is of great antiquity, and Roman coins are often found here. It is five miles from Llandaff and 159 from London. Market on Thursday. Fairs, April 5. June 6. July 19. Aug. 25. Oct. 9. and Nov. 16. the Thurs. before Christmas, Thurs. before Jan. 25. first Thursday in March, and first Thurs. in May, are great markets.

CAERWRLEY, a town in Flintshire, North Wales, seven miles from Chester. Fairs, Shrove Tuesday, May 16. Aug. 12. and Oct. 27.

CAIRLAVEROCK, an ancient fortress in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

CAERLION, a town in Monmouthshire, 148 miles from London, with a wooden bridge over the Usk, where it has a harbour for barges. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Wed. before Easter, May 1. July 20. and Sept. 21.

CAERMAR I HENSHIRE, a county in South Wales, bounded on the N. by Cardiganshire, on the S. by the Severn or St George's Channel, on the W. by Pembroke-shire, and on the E. by Glamorgan and Brecknock shires. It extends in length from N. to S. 35 miles, in breadth from E. to W. about 20 miles, and is 120 miles in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, and contains six market-towns and 87 parishes; is in the diocese of St David's and the province of Canterbury. The only navigable rivers in the county are the Towy and Iave. The air is esteemed more mild and healthy than that of most of the neighbouring counties, and the soil not being so mountainous and rocky as in many other parts, is more fruitful in corn and grass. It is well furnished with wood, feeds a vast number of cattle, abounds with fowl and fish, particularly salmon, contains many mines of pit-coal, and sends one member to parliament.

CAERMARTHEN, or CAERMAR- DEN, the county town of the above shire, is 24 miles from Cardigan, 43 from Brecknock, and 210 from London. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, on the river Towy, which is navigable up to this town for small vessels. It was the residence of the princes of South Wales. The

Normans,

Normans, soon after the Conquest, possessed themselves of this town; and as the inhabitants endeavoured all they could to rescue their property, the town was frequently in danger of being demolished, till secured with a wall, and a strong castle erected on a pendant rock, both now in ruins, and used as a gaol. When Wales was first erected into a principality by the crown of England, the chancery and exchequer for South Wales were kept here. In ancient times this place was deemed the capital of the country; here the ancient Britons held their parliaments or assemblies of wise men, and now it is esteemed the politest place in all the principality. It has a very commodious quay for loading and unloading of goods, and a narrow stone bridge over the river. It is both a corporation and county, and sends one member to parliament. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, June 3. July 10. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 9. and Nov. 14.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, a county in North Wales, bounded on the N. S. and W. sides by the Irish Sea; and on the N.W. it is separated from the isle of Anglesea by the isthmus of Mcnew; and on the E. by Denbighshire and Merionethshire. It is in the form of a wedge, extending in length from N. to S. about 40 miles, and 20 broad from E. to W. and near 100 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, and 68 parishes; in which are included one city, one borough, five market towns, and three castles. It is in the diocese of Bangor and province of Canterbury. Its centre is 258 miles from London. The S. part of this county forms a peninsula 13 miles long and 10 broad. The principal rivers are the Conway and Sejour. The air is rendered cold and piercing, not only by the lakes but the mountains. It sends one member to parliament.

CAERNARVON, the county town of the above shire, is seven miles S. W. from Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins, the shell of which is beautiful; and it has one church. It is a handsome town, of which the constable of the castle is always mayor by his patent; besides whom there is always an alderman, two bailiffs, a town clerk, &c. It was built and walled by Edward I. to secure a passage into the isle of Anglesea, and Edward II. the first English prince of Wales, was born here; which was an artifice of his father's to indulge the Welch, who were willing to live in subjection to a prince that was a native. It enjoys several immunities, and sends one member to parliament. Fairs, February 25. May 16. Aug. 4. and Dec. 5. Market on Saturday.

CAERNARVON BAY lies between two points at the south entrance of the channel which runs between the main and the isle of Anglesea. Here is a tolerable good harbour for ships.

CAERWIS, a town in Flintshire, North Wales, five miles E. of St Asaph, five miles W. of Flint, and 204 N. W. of London. It is situated on an ascent, and though it is but a small place, yet it enjoys a market on Tuesday, and fairs on March 26. the last Tuesday in April, Trinity Thursday, the Tuesday after July 7. Sept. 9. and Nov. 19. all for cattle.

CAFFA, or **KAFFA**, a city and port town of Turkey, on the S. E. part of the peninsula of Crim Tartary; it has the best trade and buildings in the whole country, having formerly been subject to the republic of Genoa, but now to the Turks. The straits so called which run from the Euxine Sea to the Palus Maotis, take their name from this city, which is 75 miles S. E. of Bachiserai. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 37. 20. E.

CAFFRARIA, a country of Africa, lying to the S. of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30. 30. S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots; its other boundaries cannot at present be ascertained, it having never been visited by any European before the journey which lieutenant Paterfon made into these parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour is a jet black; their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. At about nine years of age, they are circumcised. They are so fond of dogs, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it. Their whole exercise through the day is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate several vegetables which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, water-melons, kidney-beans, and hemp. They have great pride in their cattle: they cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please, and teach them to answer a whistle. Some of them use an instrument for

for this purpose similar to a boatswain's pipe. When they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow this instrument, which is made of ivory or bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring all their cattle home without any difficulty. "The women (says M. Vaillant) are daily employed in making earthen ware; and they make likewise a curious kind of baskets, of a texture so compact as to contain milk. In person the Caffres are taller and in features more agreeable than the Hottentots: their huts too are higher and more commodious than those of the latter, and their lands more fertile. But notwithstanding the beautiful forests that adorn Caffria, and the delightful pastures that spring up and almost cover the cattle that feed on them, their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller than those of the Hottentots. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S. by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray. They instruct their children themselves, having no priests. Instead of these, they have a kind of conjurors, whom they greatly revere. They are governed by a king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, having no troops at his command, but being the father of a free people; neither attended nor feared, but respected and beloved, and often poorer than many of his subjects. Being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, it is necessary that he should have a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. These being his only resources, he is often in danger of being ruined. His cabin is neither higher nor better decorated than the rest: his seraglio and whole family live around him, composing a group of about twelve or fifteen huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king. The sovereignty is hereditary."

CAGEAN, a province of Asia, in the northern part of the isle of Louzen.

CAGLI, a little town of Urbino, in the pope's dominions, in Italy, the residence of a bishop, under the archbishop of Urbino, and lies 25 miles S. of the last mentioned city. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 14. 10. E.

CAGLIARI, or **CALARI**, anciently **CARALIS**, the capital of the island of Sardinia, situated on a large bay of the same name; it has a secure harbour, and, besides

other strong fortifications, a castle. This place, with the whole island, was reduced by the English in 1708, and given to the late emperor Charles VI. then nominal king of Spain, and retaken by the Spaniards in 1717; but by a treaty two years afterwards it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, with part of the Milanese, in lieu of Sicily; and the house of Savoy still retains this city and island, with the title of king of Sardinia. Cagliari is the seat of the viceroy, an university, and the see of an archbishop. It lies 186 miles N.W. of Palermo, in Sicily. Lat. 39. 7. N. long. 9. 14. E.

CAHOS, anciently **DEVONA**, or **DIBONA**, the capital of Quercy, late a territory of Guienne Proper, in France, situated on the Lot, was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Albi, and has an university; it lies 45 miles N.W. of Tholouze, and is now in the department of Lot. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 5. E.

CAJAN or **CAJANEBOG**, the capital of E. Rothnia, a territory of Finland in Sweden. In its neighbourhood the river Pyha has a dreadful cataract. It stands on the N. E. part of the lake Cajana, 370 miles N. E. of Abo. Lat. 63. 50. N. long. 27. 9. E.

CAJAZZO, anciently **CALATIA**, a town of Lavoro in Naples, built on a mountain, has a fortified castle, and is the see of a bishop; it lies 16 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 15. 10. E.

CAIFUM, a city of Honan, in China, on the Crocans, 350 miles N. W. of Nankin. Lat. 35. 17. N. long. 113. 39. E.

CAIMAN, the name of a cluster of islands between Jamaica and Cuba, considerable for the fishery of torroises, which are here caught in great numbers. They lie in 21. 10. N. lat. and between 81. and 86. W. long.

CAIRNGORM, a lofty mountain, in Inverness-shire, Scotland, where are found some beautiful rock crystals of various tints.

CAIRO (GRAND), the capital of Egypt in Africa, situated in a plain at the foot of a mountain, two miles E. of the banks of the Nile, and 100 S. of the mouth of that river. It is ten miles in circuit, and said to contain a million of souls, thirty or forty people frequently dwelling in one house. Their private buildings appear mean on the outside, but are often richly furnished and adorned within; and their principal mosques very magnificent. The castle stands on a hill to the S. of the city, and is three miles round, imagined by the natives to have been built by the patriarch Joseph, and has a well, almost the only one in the country, near its top, which they call Joseph's well. Here is a grand bazaar, or market place, in the middle of the city, but the streets are generally

generally narrow, except the khais or grand canal, which runs through the middle of it from one end to the other, into which the water of the Nile is let when it rises to a certain height; and from this canal the water is conveyed into others, and distributed to the neighbouring fields and gardens. The khais is dry one half the year, and is a spacious street. The plague commonly visits Cairo once in three or four years, and is observed to decrease as the waters of the Nile rise. On the site of this city or near it stood the ancient Egyptian Babylon. The English and other European nations have consuls and factors here, for carrying on the Turkey trade on that side. Lat. 30. 15. N. long. 32. 12. E.

CAIROAN, a town of Tunis, in Africa, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 9. 12. E.

CAITHNESS, a county in Scotland, occupying the north-east corner of the island of Great Britain. It is bounded on the east and north sides by the German Ocean and Pentland Firth; on the west and south-west by Sutherland; and on the south terminating in a point called the Ord. The north-eastern extremity called Duncansby-head, together with the most northerly called St John's-head, stretch out into the sea in such a manner as has been compared to a pair of horns, whence Mr Pennant conjectures this county was formerly called *Cornana*. From this point several of the Orkney islands may be seen, and the view is very beautiful in fine weather. According to that gentleman (the latest and most unprejudiced traveller into these parts), Caithness may be called an immense morass mixed with some fruitful spots producing oats and barley, much coarse grass, with here and there some of a fine quality, but almost all natural. The country is but thinly peopled, ~~the~~ which reason provisions are very plentiful and cheap; but the winters are incommoded by rains and furious winds. The sea-coasts abound with fish no less than the Hebrides and neighbouring islands, but the want of ports renders it impossible to establish fisheries of any consequence. The rivers of the country abound with fish, particularly salmon, of which 2500 have been sometimes taken at one draught. A great many caves are met with in Caithness, some of which run so far under ground that none have been able to get to the end of them. They are inhabited by vast numbers of seals, many of which are killed by the inhabitants in their subterranean habitations. The employment, however, is dangerous; for should the wind blow hard from the sea, these adventures are inevitably lost. The common people are here, says Mr Pennant,

in great servitude, and most of their time is given to their lairds, an invincible impediment to the improvement of the country. The southern promontory of this county, named the Ord, is a steep hill with a road winding along its sides, in many places impending over the sea in a frightful manner. Beneath this cape are immense caves, where the animals above mentioned dwell in security. This county and Bute send alternately one member to parliament.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulterior and Citerior, or Farther and Nearer Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 15 provinces of the kingdom of Naples, and bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Basilicata, and on the W. and E. by the sea; Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean sea on the E. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town. In the beginning of the year 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by an earthquake, than which there are few more dreadful upon record. It destroyed many cities and villages, farms out of number, and above 40,000 inhabitants. Mountains were levelled, and valleys were formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed; plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. Curingu, Maidu, Cortale, Giritale, Borgia, St Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Thiolo, and other countries of less importance, were destroyed. The greatest mortality fell upon the towns and countries in the plain on the W. side of the mountains Deip, Sacro, and Caulone.—At Casal Novo, the Princess Grace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants, lost their lives; at Bagnara, 3017; at Radicina and Palmi, 6000; at Terra Nova, about 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. The part of Calabria which was most affected by this grievous calamity, was that which is comprehended between 38 and 39 degrees: and the earthquakes (for there were several different shocks), seemed to have vented their greatest force from the foot of those mountains of the Apennines called the Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending westward to the Tyrrhene Sea. In all this vast tract of country was not a single village or town which was not either totally destroyed or very much damaged. In Sicily among other places, Messina suffered dreadfully, and considerable damage was done at other neighbouring places. It is, however, impossible

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Impossible to attempt here a description of the various calamities to which a great part of Calabria and Sicily were exposed during these terrible earthquakes.

CALAHORA, a city of Old Castile in Spain, situated on the Ebro, near the borders of Navarre; the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Burgos, 60 miles N. W. of Saragosa. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 2. 7. W. *

CALAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, with a citadel and a fortified harbour. It was taken by Edward III. in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than eleven months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction (See Hume, Vol. II. Note H.) In 1557, in the inglorious reign of queen Mary, it was taken by the duke of Guise, and has remained ever since in possession of the French. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet-boats which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E. S. E. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 1. 56. E.

CALAMETA, a populous town in the Morea, and province of Belvidera in European Turkey, on the river Panisus, and subject to the Venetians; it lies 8 miles from the sea. Lat. 35. 48. N. long. 46. 38. E.

CALAMIANES, an island of Asia, in the East Indica, between Borneo and the Philippines.

CALAMO, or **CALAMINE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia.

CALATA BIMI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.

CALATA GIRONA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a craggy mountain, near the river Dfello.

CALATAJUND, a large city of Aragon in Spain, near the conflux of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, at the extremity of a fruitful valley, 56 miles W. of Saragosa.—Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 2. 15. W.

CALATA NICETTA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a mountain near the river Salfo.

CALATA XIBETO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated between the mountains, near the source of the river Dfello.

CALATRAVA, a town of La Mancha, in New Castile in Spain, situated on the Guadiana. It gives name to an order of Spanish knights, and lies 45 miles S. of Toledo, and 60 of Madrid. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 4. 30. W.

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CALBARY, a territory, river, and village, of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a pretty good castle.

CALCADA, or **SANTO DOMINGO DE LA CALCADA**, a town of Old Castile in Spain, situated at the foot of a mountain near the little Laglera, in a pleasant and fruitful valley, 48 miles E. of Burgos. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 3. 12. W.

CALCAR, a town of Cleves in Westphalia in Germany, subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 50. E.

CALCEDON, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor, once the capital of the country, situated on the Asian side of the strait of Constantinople, opposite to the city of that name, and near the place where the Seraglio Scutari now stands. Here the fourth general council was held in 451, this city making a considerable figure at that time, but is now dwindled to a contemptible village. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 29. 7. E.

CALCUTTA, or **FORT WILLIAM**, the emporium of Bengal, and the seat of the governor-general of India, is situated on the Hoogly river, or western arm of the Ganges, at about 100 miles from its mouth. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half. The breadth, in many parts, is inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; they being all built on one plan, with very narrow, confined, crooked streets; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built; some of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats; and these different kinds of fabrics, standing intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance: those of the latter kind are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch: those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs. The two former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have more the appearance of palaces than private houses. The line of buildings that surrounds two sides of the esplanade of the fort, is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The

The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air, in a climate the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded with colonades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples; and indeed every house may be considered as a temple dedicated to hospitality. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as above described. Within thirty years past, Calcutta has been wonderfully improved, both in appearance and the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up, thus removing a vast surface of stagnant water. It is an extensive and populous city, being supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners, that may be observed in Calcutta, is curious: coaches, phaetons, single-horse chaises, with the palanquins and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the sikirs, form a sight more novel and extraordinary, perhaps than any city in the world can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The situation of Calcutta is not fortunate; for it has some extensive muddy lakes, and a vast forest, close by it. Indeed, it is remarkable, that the English have been more inattentive to the natural advantages of situation, in their foreign settlements, than other European nations. Calcutta is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 94 years ago. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three inferior judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the senbah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year by colonel Clive and admiral Watson. The victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman senbah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, colonel Clive began to erect the present citadel of Calcutta, which is superior to any fortress in India. It is, however, upon too extensive a scale. Calcutta is 7030 miles S. W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 22. 23. N. Long. 85. 28. E.

CALDER, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble at Whaley. Another river of the same name rises also in that county, and runs into the Wire near Garstang; and a third, which has its source on the edge of Lancashire, and entering the S. W. side of Yorkshire, runs E. and joins the river Aire.

CALDER (MID, EASTER, & WESTER), three villages in Mid Lothian, Scotland.

CALEDONIA, a name given to a settlement which some of the flower of the Scots nation made in 1698, at first with the encouragement and protection of the English government, on the W. side of the Gulf of river Darien, in South America, on a peninsula almost inaccessible to an enemy, and from which the Spaniards could not have driven them, had not the English East India company made interest with king William's ministry to prohibit the American colonies from sending them any provisions or assistance, which orders, whatever political reasons might be given for them, were attended with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, so that the colony was abandoned. Caledonia was also the ancient name of part of Scotland.

CALEDONIA (NW), the largest island in the South Pacific Ocean, except New Holland and New Zealand. It extends from the lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. and from long. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. It is a country full of hills and valleys, of various extent, both in height and depth. From the hills spring vast numbers of little rivulets, which contribute greatly to fertilize the plains, and the flat lands bordering on the coast. The summits of the hills are in general barren, though some few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and valleys. Among the trees are a sort of pine very fit for masts or yards, the wood being close grained, tough, and light. The inhabitants are strong, active, robust, and well made; their hair is black, and very much frizzled, but not wouly; their beards are crisp and thick, and they besmear their faces with black pigment, and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plenty, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut tree are but thinly planted; but their yams and taro are in great abundance. Their houses are mostly circular, something like a beehive, and as close and warm. The framing of their houses is of small spars, reeds, &c. and both the roof and sides are covered thick and close with long coarse grass. The floor is laid with dry grass, and here and there mats are spread for the principal people.

to lie or sit on. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the graves of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are far more chaste than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBURG CASTLE, the capital of the duchy of the same name in Lower Saxony in Germany, on the Leine, 15 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to that elector.—Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 9. 40. E.

CALETURE, a fort on the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

CALI, a town of South America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the same name, seated on the river Cauca.

CALICOULAN, or **QUILON**, a town on the coast of Malabar, in the hither peninsula of India in Asia, 150 miles S. of Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 9. 5. N. long. 75. 10. E.

CALICUT, a town on the Malabar coast, in the hither peninsula of India, subject to its own prince. This was the first land in India discovered by the Portuguese when they found the way by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It lies 320 miles S. W. of Fort St George. Lat. 11. 20. N. long. 75. 10. E.

CALICUT, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula bordering on the Pacific Ocean to the N. W. and S. and on the gulf of the same name, which separates it from the Mexico, to the E. but joined to that continent by a narrow isthmus on the N. W. The Spanish missionaries from Mexico have visited most parts of California, and converted many of the natives to Christianity, who acknowledge the king of Spain for their sovereign. Sir Francis Drake visited the N. W. of this country, and took possession of it in queen Elizabeth's name; but the English never attempting to make any settlements there since, it may be looked upon as subject to Spain. It lies between 23 and 46 deg. N. lat. and between 116 and 118 deg. W. long.

CALLAA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen.

CALLAO, a port town in a small island on the coast of Peru in South America, opposite to Lima, and the port to this last mentioned city. It was destroyed by an earthquake in October 1746. Lat. 22. 14. S. long. 76. 22. W.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of Asia, in the island of Bouton, in the East Indies.

CALLEGO, or **CITY GALLICUS**, a town in Aragon in Spain, rising in Mount Aneto near the County of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the town-

ty of Kilkenny and province of Leinster, situated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. W. of Kilkenny.

CALLOO, a fortress of the late Austrian Flanders, 5 miles W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 4. 15. E.

CALMAR, a fine staple in the territory of Smaland, and the oldest town of East Gothland in Sweden, on the open sea, directly opposite to Oeland; on the land side it is surrounded with four walls and ditches, and on the sea side it has a wall; a quarter of a mile from hence is the strong fortress of Grimskär, and on the N. side are works thrown up in the isle of Käringlaret. Castle Calmar stands without the city on the strand, being well fortified, and surrounded with two ditches. It is 40 miles from Carlscroon, and the see of a bishop. Lat. 56. 40. N. long. 16. 14. E.

CAL MUCKS, wandering heads or tribes of Tartars, who dwell in the country N. of the Caspian Sea, and sometimes put themselves under the protection of Russia, visiting Astracan and the adjacent country once or twice a year.

CALNE, a town in Wiltshire, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 from London, is a little populous well built town, on a stony hill, near a small river, and had a palace of the West Saxon kings. It was made a borough by Richard earl of Cornwall, consisting of twelve wards chosen yearly, and burgesses without limitation, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 26th of Edward I. Their chief manufacture is cloth. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, April 25. and July 21.

CALPE, a mountain of Andalusia in Spain, at the foot of which stands Gibraltar. It was anciently called one of Hercules's pillars, as *Abyla*, now Ceuta, on the opposite side of Africa, was the other. The rock of Calpe, which covers Gibraltar on the land side, is half a league high, and so steep as to be inaccessible that way; whence the attempt of the Spaniards, when they besieged Gibraltar in 1727, for undermining and blowing up the rock, was found to be utterly impracticable. See **GIBRALTAR**.

CALVADOS, a department of France, including part of Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital.

CALVI, a town and harbour on the bay to the W. side of the island of Corsica, defended by a castle on a rock with five bastions, 40 miles S. W. of Bastia. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 9. 7. E.

CALVI, anciently **CALES**, a small town of the Lavoro, a province of Naples; it is the see of a bishop, and lies near the sea, 15 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 14. 45. E.

CAMA, a considerable river of European Russia, which falls into the Volga.

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea.

CAMRET, a sea-port town of France in Lower Bretagne, now in the department of Finistère.

CAMARQUE, a fruitful island of Lower Provence, in France, near Arles, formed by the two main arms of the Rhone.

CAMARINES, a country of Asia, in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines.

CAMBALIA, a very large city of the province of Gujarat, in the higher peninsula of India in Asia, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Cambay; it had formerly a considerable trade, which is now removed to Surat, 150 miles to the N. of it, subject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 23. 30. N. long. 72. 21. E.

CAMBAS, a town in Pembrokeshire, three miles from Haverfordwest. Fairs, Feb. 13. and Nov. 12.

CAMBODIA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia, near the W. shore of the Mecon, and about 150 miles N. of that river's mouth. This kingdom extends from the 9th to the 15th deg. N. lat. bordering on the kingdom of Laos to the N. Cochin China and Chiampa to the E. the Indian Ocean to the S. and the bay of Siam to the W. It is annually overflown in the rainy season, namely, between June and October; almost countries are lying within the tropic of Cancer, and N. of the equator; it produces rice and the usual fruits of these countries. The city lies in 12. 30. N. lat. and 104. 12. E. long.

CAMBRAY, the capital of the Cambresis, a territory in French Flanders, on the Scheldt; it is a pretty large city, 12 miles E. of Louvain, now in the department of the North. Besides its strong works, it has also a citadel and fort for its defence. Its is famous for the fine linens made here, called cambrics, and was the see of an archbishop. As the neighbouring country may be laid under water, it is reckoned one of the strongest towns in the Netherlands, and has been in the possession of the French since 1677, who then took it from the Spaniards. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 3. 15. E.

CAMBRESIS, a fruitful territory of French Flanders, extending from the village of Châtillon, about 10 French miles in length, and between five and six, in some parts only from two to three, in breadth. It is now included in the department of the North.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the W. by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, on the S. by Hertfordshire and Essex, on the N. by Lincoln-

shire, and on the E. by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about 40 miles in length from E. to S. 25 miles in breadth from E. to W. and 130 miles in circumference, containing near 570,000 acres. It is divided into 17 hundreds, in which are one city, nine market-towns, 163 parishes, and about 17,400 houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Ely, except a small part which is in the diocese of Norwich. A considerable tract of land in this county is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely. It consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very spacious level, containing 300,000 acres of land, extending into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire. The Isle of Ely is the N. division of the county, and extends S. almost as far as Cambridge. The whole level, of which this is part, is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, form a rude kind of semicircle, resembling a horse-shoe. In the Isle of Ely the air is damp, foul, and unwholesome; but in the S. E. parts of the county it is more pure and salubrious; the soil is also very different. In the Isle of Ely it is lenny and very spongy, yet affords excellent pasture. In the uplands to the S. E. the soil produces great plenty of bread-corn and barley. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing that called saint-foal and holy-grass, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine. It sends two members to parliament.

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of the above shire, with the title of a duchy, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university, to which he is subservient. Its situation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbridge, is held, about a mile from the town, on Sept. 18. which lasts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheese, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midsummer-day, for books, earthenware, and wood, which holds 7 days. The town sends two members to parliament, and there are also two sent by the university. It consists of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, though pretty well paved, and lying low.

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makes them very dirty. In the midst of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the same point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E. of London.

CAMBRIDGE (NEW), a town of New England, in North America, three miles W. of Boston; it has an university of three colleges. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 70. 4. W.

CAMBUKFNETH, a ruinous abbey in Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

CAMELFORD, a town in the county of Cornwall, 24 miles from Launceston, and 218 from London. Fairs, 1st Friday after the 10th of March, May 26. July 17. and Sept. 17. It sends two members to parliament.

CAMERFT-BAY, in Brittany, a province of France, forming the harbour of Brest, which is one of the stations for the French ships of war. See BREST.

CAMERON (CAPE), a headland on the N. part of Honduras in North America.—Lat. 15. 35. N. long. 83. 29. W.

CAMINHA, a small fortified town of Entre Douro and Minho, in Portugal, near the mouth of the Minho, where it forms an island, on which is a fort, 10 miles N. of Viana. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 9. 20. W.

CAMMIN, a port town of Brandenburg Pomerania in Germany, on the E. mouth of the Oder, opposite to the isle of Wollin, 39 miles N. of Stetin. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 15. 2. E.

CAMPAGNA, a little city of the hither principality in Naples, and the see of a bishop, 35 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 15. 30. E.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a territory of the pope's dominions in Italy, extending from Rome S. E. to the frontiers of Naples, upwards of 60 miles along the Mediterranean.

CAMPBELTON, a town situated on a bay towards the southern extremity of the Mull of Cantyre in Argyleshire, Scotland. It has a considerable trade, and is the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels in their annual visits to the western coast.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, on the edge of Worcestershire, under the side of hills. It is 20 miles from Tewkesbury, 10 from Stow, 28 from Gloucester, and 89 from London, famous for the manufacture of stockings. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, 1st Wednesd. April 23. July 25. and November 5.

CAMPEACHY, a town on the W. coast of Yucatan, on the gulf of Mexico in North America; it has a good wall and forts, and

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yet the Buccaneers took it in 1650 and 1672. Lat. 19. 2. N. long. 93. 14. W.

CAMPEN, a port town of Overijssel, in the United Provinces, near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zudersee, 22 miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 35. N. long. 5. 46. E.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, in a large plain, with a modern fortress near it, of four whole, and five half bastions, also two castles, 24 miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 38. 45. N. long. 7. 25. W.

CAMPO SANTO, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

CAMPREDON, or **COMPREDON**, a pretty well fortified town of Catalonia in Spain, 50 miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 2. 7. E.

CAMPSEY HILL, in North Ayrshire, Scotland, stretching from E. to W. in the centre of the county.

CANPVERE. See TERVFRE.

CANADA, formerly New France, now the province of Quebec, in North America, extends from 45. to 52. of N. lat. and from 68. to 81. of W. long. though in the situation of matters on the American continent, it is difficult to say how far any country inhabited by Europeans extends to the westward; because they are continually encroaching upon the Indians, and will no doubt soon reduce them to narrow limits. The length of this province is supposed to be about 800 miles, and the breadth 200. As it lies far inland, and far from the other colonies, it is subject to the inconveniences of an inland situation, viz. very cold winters and hot summers; however, the air in the winter season is generally clear and healthful.—The soil in general is very good, producing wheat, barley, rye, and other sorts of grain; besides fruits and garden stuffs. Vast numbers of cattle are bred from the excellent pastures which are to be met with in the country. The uncultivated parts of this, as well as the other countries of North America, are one continued wood, the trees of which are of a thickness and height unknown in other parts of the world.

The province of Canada abounds with very large rivers, but all of them are swallowed up in the vast river St. Lawrence.—This receives all the water that comes from the great lakes to the westward, and is navigable for large vessels 400 miles from the sea, at which distance the flux of the tide becomes perceptible; at the distance of 25 miles it becomes so broad and deep that it is capable of navigating ships of the line.—After having received innumerable rivers, which in other countries would be reckoned streams of the first magnitude, it falls into the sea at Cape Rosiers, where it is 90 miles broad, and where the waves are commonly very boisterous. In its progress it forms a

variety of islands, some of which are very fertile and pleasant.

The lakes from which the river St. Lawrence derives its source are five in number. The Ontario, the smallest of the whole, is 600 miles in circumference. Erie, or Oswego, is longer but not so broad; though the circumference is somewhat bigger. The Huron is much wider, and reckoned 900 miles in circumference; and the lake Superior is reckoned to be no less than 1500 miles in circuit. The lake Michigan is long and narrow like that of Erie, and is about the same size with the Huron. It lies to the southward between the lake Huron and Superior. Beyond all these, however, the river St. Lawrence flows through regions hitherto unexplored, or so little known, that its utmost source is yet undiscovered.

Vast numbers of animals are to be met with in Canada, some of which are entirely different from those met with in Europe — Stage, elk, deers, bears, foxes, wild bulls, &c. are every where to be found. The buffalo, a kind of wild ox, is also met with here.

The variety of fowls is no less in this country than that of quadrupeds.

Canada, as well as all the continent of America, is infested with very dangerous serpents, of which the worst is that called the rattlesnake. Some of these are as thick as a man's leg, and long in proportion. The river St. Lawrence also abounds with fish.

Canada was ceded by the French to Britain in 1763; and in 1791 a new form of government was established by act of parliament.

CANANOR, a large maritime town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, in a kingdom of the same name, with a very large and safe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portuguese and had a strong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became masters of the town, enlarged the fortifications. They have but a very small trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay, independent of the Dutch, whose prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. Lat. 12. 0. N. long. 74. 10. E.

CANANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, whose king can raise a considerable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamums, ginger, mircobana, and the amara, in which they drive a considerable trade.

CANARIES, the name of a cluster of islands, being seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, between 27 and 29. deg. N. lat. and between 12. and 21. W. long. The most E. of them is 150 miles from cape Non, on the coast of Biledulgerid in Africa, subject to Spain.

CANARY (PROPER), the island from whence all the rest take their name. It is 250 miles in circuit: its capital is Palma, from whence we have the excellent palm-sack. The principal production of these islands is the rich wines, which have obtained the name of Canary wines, of which ten thousand hogheads, in the time of peace, are said to be annually imported into Great Britain. The purity and temperature of the air, which in this warm climate is constantly lanned with cool sea breezes, have justly entitled these islands to the name of Fortunate. They were first discovered by the Carthaginians, since which time they lay concealed from the rest of the world, till the Spaniards again discovered them in 1492, who still remain in possession of them. When the Spaniards first landed here, they found the islands inhabited; but the people could give no account of their mother country, or indeed whether there were any other countries, nor had their language, manners, or customs, any affinity with those of their neighbours on the continents of Africa, Europe, or any other part of the world. Their complexion was olive, like the people of Barbary in Africa. This island lies between 27. and 28. N. lat. and in 16. W. long.

CANARY, a kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar.

CANCALE, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E. of St. Malo, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the shipping at St. Malo.

CANDAHAR, the capital of a territory of the same name, formerly subject to the Mogul, now to Persia, 456 miles N. W. of Lahor. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 67. 10. E.

CANDIA, anciently CRETE, an island in the Mediterranean, 70 miles in length, and in some places 25 in breadth; it has the Archipelago to the N. Asia Minor, or Naxos, to the N. E. the Morea to the N. W. and Africa to the S. It is generally reckoned a part of Asia. In the island are no considerable streams, but many rivulets, of which Icthe is one of the largest. Here also is the famous mount Ida, now called Pylæti, which occupies great part of the middle of the island; and notwithstanding the beautiful descriptions of it in the ancient poets, is only a prodigious rock, bearing neither trees nor grass. The island is subject to the Turks, who took it from the Venetians in 1715. It lies between 35. and 36. deg. N. lat. and between 24. and 27. E. long.

CANDIA, probably the ancient Matium, the present capital of an island of the same name in the Mediterranean. It stands on the N. side of the island, near the sea, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the site of the ancient city of Illyria; it is the present

present no more than the shadow of its former greatness, having been reduced by the siege it underwent by the Turks from 1645 to 1669; when it was stormed fifty-six times, and about 200,000 Turks killed under its walls. It is still in the possession of the Turks. Lat. 35. 30. N. long. 25. 5. E.

CANDISH, a province of the Hither India in Asia, bordering on Chitor and Malva to the N. on Oriza to the E. on Decan to the S. and Guzarat to the W. subject to the Great Mogul.

CANDY, the capital of Ceylon, a large island in India, situated near the centre of it; it was subject to its own prince till the year 1765, when it was taken by the Dutch, who settled a governor there. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 79. 10. E.

CANE (GROTTA DEI), a celebrated grotto, on the banks of the Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have been cruelly tortured and suffocated, to shew the effect of a vapour which rises a foot above the bottom of this little cave, and is destructive of animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls to the earth motionless. The experiment is repeated for the amusement of every unfeeling person, who has half a crown in his pocket, and affects a turn for natural philosophy. The fellows who attend at the cave have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

CANEA, a fortified town, probably on the site of the ancient Cydonia, on the N. coast of Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, subject to the Turks. Lat. 35. 56. N. long. 24. 5. E.

CANELLE, or **CANE-LAND**, a large country in the island of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota.

CANETO, anciently **BERTERIAC**, a small fortified town of the Mantuan in Italy, on the Oglio. It was several times taken and retaken in the late wars, but is at present subject to the house of Austria, and lies 12 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. deg. N. long. 10. 50. E.

CANEWDON, a town in the county of Essex, on the S. of the river Crouch, near Wallfleet. It is a large parish, and was anciently termed *Canuti Demus*, because Canute the Dane kept his court here; and the sugar-house has been double trenced and fenced after the old fashion. Fair, June 25.

CANG, a gulf or sea in Asia, lying between China and Tartary, at the E. end of the long wall.

CANGERECORA, a large river of the peninsula of Hindostan. It descends from the Gaut Mountains, and flowing S.W. to the coast of Malabar, enters the Western

Ocean, four miles to the N. of Mount Dila; previous to which its course is parallel with the sea-coast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of land.

CANIADERAGO (LAKE), a narrow lake of North America, in the state of New York. It is about 9 miles long, and lies to the W. of Lake Osego. A stream called Oaks Creek, issues from it, and falls into the river Susquehannah five miles below Osego. The best cheese in the state of New York is made on this creek.

CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean mountains, said to be 1140 fathoms high.

CANINA, or **EPHROSUS**, a province of European Turkey, lying on the E. side of the entrance of the Adriatic, bounded by Albania on the N. W. and Thessaly on the S. E.

CANNARES, a savage people of South America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru.

CANNAT (Str), a town of France, late in Provence, and in the diocese of Marseilles.

CANNAY, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the S. W. of the Isle of Skye. In this verdant and fertile island are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive rows, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling pudding-stone. On the E. side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of great extent, and of which the surface is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

CANNE, anciently **CANNÆ**, a mean town of Bari in Italy, but famous in history for the important victory obtained here by Hannibal over the Romans.

CANNES, a town of France, late in Provence.

CANO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land, with a town of the same name.

CANOBLA, a town of Milanese in Italy, on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, 30 miles W. of Como. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 8. 50. E.

CANOGE, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of the Hindostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander, 326 before Christ. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut (which the Indians almost universally chew, as some Europeans do tobacco) was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is 127 miles S. E. of Agra. Lat. 27. 3. N. long. 80. 13. E.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples.

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CANOSA, in the Terri di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houses, but stands on the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of this part of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Canaze, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, in which the latter lost at least 45,000 men. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 16. 32. E.

CANOUERGE, a town of France, late in Degaudan.

CANSO, a port town of Acadia, or New Scotland, in North America, on a narrow strait separating that province from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine cod fishery. Lat. 46. 7. N. long. 62. 10. W.

CANSTAT, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg.

CANTABRI, the ancient inhabitants of Biscay, and the N. provinces of Spain.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a high mountain near St Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The capital is St Flour.

CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Higher Calabria.

CANTERA, anciently *Tarantolus*, one of the principal rivers of Sicily.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and the remains of many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, a deep ditch and a great rampart of earth within: it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Wallons in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Sept. 29. for toys. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 56 on the same point from London.

CANTEN CAPE, a head-land in the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco in Africa. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 10. 3. W.

CANTON, a large, populous, and rich city, and port of the province of the same name in China, on the river Ta. Its harbour is secure and commodious, and the only resort, importing from thence raw and wrought silk, china ware, tea, gold dust, beavered furs, rhubarb, &c. The city is walled and fortified, and exceeds all the ci-

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ties of Asia, in temples, magnificent courts and palaces; and must be immensely rich, as being the centre of all the trade of this vast empire with the Europeans: a Christian is not usually suffered to come within the walls of the town, being admitted no farther than the suburbs; but commodore, late lord Anson, had an audience of the governor here, and his sailors extinguished a fire in it. It lies 50 miles from the Indian Ocean, and 1000 miles S. of its capital Peking. Lat. 23. 25. N. long. 112. 30. E.

CANTONS, the united provinces of Switzerland.

CANTYRE, a peninsula in Argyleshire, Scotland, about 50 miles in length from N. to S. and from 5 to 8 in breadth. At the S. extremity it terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre.

CANTZ, or **CANTH**, a town of Silesia, 7 miles W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 6. N. long. 16. 40. E.

CANVEY-ISLE, in the county of Essex, opposite the Hope, is about 5 miles in length from Hole-Haven to Leigh. It is often overflowed by the Thames (which is here two miles over), except the hilly part, to which the sheep, that are fed here in great numbers, at such times retire. Fair June 15.

CAORLO, a town of Friuli, on an island in a lagoon of the gulf of Venice. It is the see of a bishop, under the patriarch of Venice, and lies 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia; subject to the Venetians. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 13. 2. E.

CAPACIA, a town of Italy, in the higher principality of Naples, 16 miles S. of Salerno. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 15. 20. E.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON**.
CAPE COAST CASTLE, the principal fort and settlement belonging to the English on the gold coast of Guinea in Africa. Lat. 5. 6. N. and under the meridian of London.

CAPE DOUGLAS, so named by captain Cook in his last voyage. It is a very lofty promontory, whose elevated summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceedingly high mountains. Lat. 58. 56. N. long. 206. 10. E.

CAPE FLATTERY, so named by captain Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 235. 32. E.

CAPE FRANCIS, a harbour in the island of St Domingo, belonging to the French.

CAPE FRANCOIS, a cape in the island of St Domingo. See **DOMINGO** (87).

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which is the southern extremity of Africa, lies in 32. 29. E. long. 34. 20. S. lat. Here is a great, well built town, all white, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains;

Mountains; or, in other words, the picture of successful industry. But its appearance towards the sea is not quite so picturesque as that of Funchal, in Madeira. The store-houses of the Dutch East India company are all situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle ascent. The fort, which commands the road, is on the E. side of the town, but seems not to be of great strength; besides which, there are batteries on both sides. The streets in the town are broad and regular; all the principal ones are planted with oaks, and some have in their middle a canal of running water, which, on account of its small quantity, they are obliged to husband by sluices, so that parts of it are sometimes entirely drained, and occasion no very pleasant smell.—The national character of the Dutch strongly manifests itself in this particular; their settlements being always supplied with canals, though reason and common sense evidently prove their noxious influence on the health of the inhabitants, especially at Batavia.—The houses are built of brick, and many of them are white-washed on the outside. The rooms are in general lofty and spacious, and very airy, which the hot climate requires. There is but one Calvinist church in the whole town, and that is extremely plain.—That spirit of toleration, which has been so beneficial to the Dutch government at home, is not to be met with in their colonies. It is but very lately that they have suffered even the Lutherans to build churches at Batavia and at this place; and at the present time a clergyman of that persuasion is not tolerated at the Cape, but the inhabitants are obliged to content themselves with the chaplains of Danish and Swedish East India-men, who give them a sermon, and administer the sacrament once or twice a year.—The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European Christian states. The slaves belonging to the company, who amount to several hundreds, are lodged and boarded in a spacious house erected for that purpose, where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East India ships, which touch here, and commonly have prodigious numbers of sick on board, on their voyage from Europe towards India. The vast number of men, sometimes six, seven, or eight hundred, which these ships carry out to supply the military in India, the small room to which they are confined, the short allowance of water, and the salt provision they receive on a long voyage through the torrid zone, generally make considerable havoc among them: it is therefore no uncommon circumstance at the Cape, that a ship, on her passage thither from Europe,

loses 80 or 100 men, and sends 200 or 300 others dangerously ill to the hospital. Nothing is more common, in this and other Dutch colonies, than to meet with soldiers in the company's service, who, upon enquiry, acknowledge that they have been kidnapped in Holland. There is an apothecary's shop belonging to the hospital, where the most necessary remedies are prepared, but no expensive drug is to be found there. Patients who are able to walk are ordered to go up and down the streets every fair morning; and all kinds of greens, pot herbs, sallads, and antiscorbutics are raised for their use in an adjacent garden belonging to the company. Almost every inferior officer of the Dutch company's government, the members of the council excepted, let their supernumerary apartments to the officers and passengers in the various English, French, Danish, and Swedish ships, which annually put in here, either on their voyage from or back to Europe. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides towards the mountains, called the Table-mountain, which is the highest, the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form, the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets, which fall into the different bays, the Table-bay, False-bay, &c. The higher grounds are covered with an immense variety of plants, amongst which are a prodigious number of shrubs. Abundance of insects of every sort, several species of lizards, land-tortoises, and serpents, frequent the dry shrubbery, together with a great variety of small birds. Some antelopes, howling baboons, solitary vultures, and toads, are sometimes to be met with on the Table-mountain. The view from thence is very extensive and picturesque, and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, are a great number and variety of delightful plantations, of which that called Paradise is the most remarkable and enchanting.

CAPE HORN, the most southern promontory of South America. Lat. 55. 42. S. long. 66. W.

CAPELLE, a town of France, late in Picardy.

CAPE NEWNHAM, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It is a rocky point of considerable height, ~~and lies in long.~~ 197. 36. E. and lat. 58. 42. N.

CAVERQUIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 13 miles N. of Youghall.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

CAPE TRES POINTS, a promontory on the gold coast of Guinea in Africa. Lat. 5. 2. N. long. 2. 39. W.

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CAPE VERD, a promontory of Negroland, in Africa. Lat. 15. 5. N. long. 18. 7. W.

CAPITANATE, anciently **APULIA DAUNIA**, a province of Naples, in Italy, on the Adriatic, bounded by the county of Molise on the N. and by the principate on the S.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory, on the main land in Italy, belonging to Genoa, having a castle on its E. peak: near it is a small harbour, anciently *Portus Delphini*; bearing its name.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the gulf of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians.

CAPPADOCIA, a province of Turkey, being part of Natolia, or the Lesser Asia.

CAPPEL-CANON, a village in Cardiganshire, South Wales. 15 miles from Cardigan. Fairs, Holy Thursday and Thursday after Michaelmas.

CAPPEL ST SILIM, a village in Cardiganshire, South Wales. Fair Feb. 7.

CAPRAA, an island in the Tuscan Sea, 30 miles S. W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 11. 5. E.

CAPRAOLA, a town of St Peter's patrimony in Italy, 8 miles S. of Viterbo, and 20 E. of Rome; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 13. 5. E.

CAPRI, anciently **CAPREA**, an island and city at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, three miles from the continent, and 20 S. of the last mentioned city. To this island the emperor Augustus often retired for his pleasure, and it was the residence of Tiberius for several years, where he had palaces suitable to every season, with groves and gardens; but the superfluous works were the most extraordinary, the rocks being undermined or grottoes, galleries, baginns, &c. which, with the magnificent buildings on the surface, gave the place the appearance of a city. These works were demolished by the Romans after Tiberius's death, in detestation of the infamous practices committed here. About a stone's throw from the S. side of the island are two or three celebrated rocks in the sea, called *Scopuli Sirenum*, described by Virgil and Ovid, in *Aeneas's* voyage. The place is at present the see of a bishop. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 14. 50. E.

CAPUA, a declining city of Lavoro, on the Tiber, the kingdom of Naples. It is the see of an archbishop, who is the first in the kingdom. The ancient celebrated city of Capua, which boasted of its grandeur as equal to Rome or Carthage, stood two Italian miles from hence, and out of its ruins was built the village of St Maria, in the neighbourhood of which are the remains of several grand structures, particularly an

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amphitheatre of free stone. The adjacent country is so delightful, that there is no difficulty in conceiving how Hannibal's army became enervated. Capua lies 6 miles E. of the sea, 15 N. E. of Naples, and 100 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 26. N. long. 15. 7. E.

CARACAOS, or **CURRASSOW**, a town on the coast of Terra Firma in South America, to which it also gives name, and where the best cocoa or chocolate nuts grow. Lat. 10. 30. N. long. 67. 20. W.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey, in the S. part of Asia Minor, lying on the Mediterranean.

CARAMANTA, a town in South America, capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma.

CARASU MESTRO, or **NESSUS**, a river of Romania in Turkey, rising from mount Rhodopa, and running into the Aegean Sea.

CARASUI, a lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobulian Tartars.

CRAVACCA, or **THE CROSS OF CRAVACCA**, a town of Spain situated among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia, on the confines of Andalusia and New Castile.

CARAVANS, great numbers of camels and horses laden with merchandize that travel over the deserts of Asia and Africa.

CARAVANSERAS, houses in the form of a square, with piazzas under them, built on the great roads through Turkey, Persia, and other eastern countries, for the reception of travellers, who have the liberty of lodging in them, and dressing their own provisions, gratis.

CARBON, anciently **ALPHEUS**, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCASSONE, a very old town in the diocese of that name, late in Languedoc in France, divided by the Aude into the upper and lower towns; was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Narbonne. The lower town is new, and the most regularly built in all Languedoc, and lies 25 miles W. of Narbonne. It is now in the department of Aude. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 5. E.

CARDIFF, a town in Glamorganhire, South Wales, situated near the mouth of the river Taff or Tawe, by which means the inhabitants are enabled to carry on a considerable trade with Bristol and divers other places, as small vessels bring up the lading of the ships from the haven below, which is a very commodious one. The town is large, well built, and pretty populous. Markets on Wed. and Sat. Fairs, June 29. Sept. 8. and Nov. 30. It sends one member to parliament.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, bounded on the N. by a small part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire,

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on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S. by Caermarthenshire and Pembrokehire, and on the W. by Cardigan Bay and St George's Channel. It extends 42 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, containing 6 market-towns and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St David's, and sends one member to parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains, which, compared with the rest, are bleak and barren; yet in the worst parts of this county there are pastures in which are fed flocks of sheep and large herds of cattle.—Here is also plenty of game and wild fowl; and near the rivers are found great numbers of otters. In the valleys are several lakes, and this county is well supplied with sea and river fish. However, coal and other fuel are scarce; but the mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore, and their mines have been worked several times to advantage. Its rivers are the Tawe, Rydal, and the Iſtwith.

CARDIGAN, the county town of the above shire, 262 miles from London, is situated at the mouth of the Tawe, over which it has a stone bridge. It was formerly walled about and fortified with a castle now in ruins. The town is large and populous; the church is a stately edifice, and the public hall, where the affairs of the county are principally transacted, makes a grand appearance. It sends one member to parliament. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 10.

CARDIGAN BAY, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, is at the mouth of the Tawe, and extends to Barmby island in Caernarvonshire, is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords good shelter for ships in E. winds.

CARDEÑA, a fine town of Catalonia in Spain, situated on the river Cardenero, and pretty well fortified; 40 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 35. N. long. 1. 24. E.

CARDUEL, a province of Georgia in Asia, lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, and divided between the Turks and Persians. The capital is Teflis.

CARELIA, part of the province of Finland, bordering on Savolaxia to the N. and on the gulf of Finland to the S. It was formerly subject to Sweden, but by the latter treaties ceded to Russia, having often been the occasion of contention between both crowns.

CARELSKROON, a fine staple town of Sweden, in the province of South Gothland; next to Stockholm it is reckoned the best in the kingdom, and has 5000 inhabitants, with a very commodious harbour,

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the entrance to which is defended by two castles. Here the royal navy of Sweden is laid up, and it has a remarkable dock hewn out of a rock, 80 feet deep, and between 300 and 350 long. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 15. 2. E.

CARENTAN, a little town of Normandy in France, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a bay of the English Channel, 17 miles N. of Coutance; now in the department of the Channel. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 1. 16. W.

CARESEN, or **CASSEN**, a sea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, on the Indian Ocean, 300 miles N. E. of Aden. Lat. 16. 5. N. long. 52. 7. E.

CARFX, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulf.

CARGAPOL, or **KARGAPOL**, the capital of a territory of the same name, in the province of Dwina in Russia, on the lake Latfel, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63. 20. N. long. 36. 15. E.

CARIATI, a little town of the Hither Calabria in Naples, situated on the gulf of Tarento, 19 miles N. of St Severino. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 39. 29. N. long. 17. 20. E.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are islands of America, in the West Indies, divided among several European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St Kitt's, Antigua, Nevis, and several smaller, belong to the English; Hispaniola to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Martinico to the French; Eustatia to the Dutch; besides many others, as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands, now almost rooted out, except in some not possessed by the Europeans.

CARIBIANA, the N. E. coast of Terra Firma in South America, since called Paria and New Andalusia. The natives were termed Caribbees or canibals, as well as those of the islands lying in the Atlantic Ocean to the N. of this country, from a mistaken notion of their eating human flesh.

CARICOL, a French settlement on the W. of Coromandel in the East Indies, 100 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 35. N. long. 80. 12. E.

CARIGNANO, a small town of Piedmont in Italy, belonging to the house of Savoy, lying on the Po, 10 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 3. N. long. 7. 25. E.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluster of islands to the N. of Java, at the principal of which European ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lat. 5. 56. S. long. 110. 12. E.

CARINOLA, a small town of Lavoro in Naples, 20 miles N. of that city. It is

the see of a bishop. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 15. 10. E.

CARINTHIA, a territory of Austria in Germany, bounded by the archbishopric of Salzburg on the N. and by Carniola and the Venetian territories on the S. subject to the house of Austria.

CARLINGFORD, or **CORLINGFORD**, a market town of Ireland, situated in a bay bearing its name, in the county of Louth, and province of Ulster, 26 miles N. of Drogheda; it sends two members to parliament.

CARLISLE, a city in Cumberland, of which it is the capital, with a market on Saturday, and four fairs, viz. Aug. 26. for horned cattle and linen, Sept. 19. for horles and horned cattle, and on the first and second Saturdays after Oct. 10. for Scots horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and seated at the confluence of several rivers, which almost encompass it; the river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which soon after falls into the sea. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with a castle, which stands on the W. side of the town. The houses are well built, and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustians, linen cloth, and calico printing; the latter is now brought to great perfection, and floufishes much. It sends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scots. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 300 N. N. W. of London. The Picts or Romans were driven from hence to Newcastle, of which there are still some remains. It was possessed by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

CARLISLE, the county town of Cumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, in North America. It contains three places of worship, about 300 stone houses, and 1500 inhabitants. They have also a court-house and a college. Thirty-five years ago, this spot was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. A like instance of the rapid progress of the arts of civilized life is scarcely to be found in history. It is 100 miles N. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 77. 30. W.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia, on the W. side of the Danube, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade; the residence of the Greek archbishop of Slavonia. It is famous for the peace concluded here between the Turks and Christians in 1699. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 20. 45. E.

CARLSTADT, or **CAROLSTADT**, an inland town of Warmeland in West Gothland in Sweden, 148 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 44. N. long. 15. 37. E.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia beyond the Sau, a considerable frontier of Christendom against Turkey, lying between the rivers Culpia and Corona, 145 miles S. of Vienna, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 16. 5. E.

CARLSTADT, a town of Wurtzburg and Franconia in Germany, on the Main, 14 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 9. 56. E.

CARMAGNIOLE, a fortified city of Saluzzo, in Piedmont, on the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 7. 36. E.

CARMONA, a small and very old city of Andalusia in Spain, 19 miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 26. N. long. 5. 36. W.

CARNATIC (THE), a country of the peninsula of Hindostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely. It is 570 miles in length from N. to S. but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The revenue of the sovereign, who is called nabob of Arcot, is stated at 1,500,000l. per annum; out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the East India Company, toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 108 miles along the coast, and 47 inland in the widest part; its revenue 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras. The Carnatic is a rich, fertile, and populous country, and contains an incredible number of fortresses. Public monuments, too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N. parts of India. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues, into their own hands; on which account his highness has instituted a suit in the British court of chancery against the company, and likewise presented a petition for redress to the house of commons.

CARNERO, the name of a part of the Gulf of Venice.

CARNIOLA, a territory of Austria in Germany, bordering on Carinthia and Stiria to the N. and on the Venetian territories to the S.

CARNWATH, a small town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

CAROLINA is divided into North and South, comprehending two of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, being between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The capital is in the N. part, in

C A R

diago, and rice. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; such as a wild animal resembling a bull, with very long hair, short legs, large body, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. Their horns are black and short, and they have a great beard under their muzzles, and so much hair on their heads that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a sort of tigers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, possums, racoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, stags, fallow-deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names; and there are many sorts of fish, quite unknown to these parts of the world. Their native fruits are chiefly peaches, but they have some of the best fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, those eminences which divide Hungary from Poland. They are covered with woods, except their steep rocky peaks, which are continually immersed in snow.

CARPENTER'S LAND, a country of Asia, and the N. E. part of New Holland.

CARPENTRAS, the capital of Venaissin, a county of Provence in France, on the Rousse, 19 miles N. E. of Avignon. It was the see of a bishop. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 5. 12. E.

CARPI, a small city in the principality of that name, belonging to Modena in Italy, on the canal of Secchio; the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Bologna. It lies 12 miles N. of Modena city, and is subject to that duke. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 11. 20. E.

CARPI, a small place of the Veronese in Italy, on the Adige, 27 miles S. E. of Verona, remarkable for a victory obtained near it by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. Lat. 45. 17. N. long. 11. 40. E.

CARPIO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

CARRARA, a town in the principality of that name in Upper Italy, in the neighbourhood of which is a quarry of fine white marble. It is subject to the duke of Modena.

C A R

CARRICK, a district of Ayrshire, in Scotland.

CARRICK ON SURE, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, 18 miles N. W. of Waterford.

CARRICKFERGUS, a town in the county of Antrim and province of Ulster, situated on a bay of the Irish Channel, 18 miles E. of Antrim, and 89 N. of Dublin; has a good harbour and strong castle to defend it, and sends two members to parliament.

CARRON, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry for cast iron goods, commonly called *the Carron Works*. In these all sorts of iron goods are made, from the most trifling article for domestic use to cannons of the greatest dimensions. Above a thousand men are employed here, and a great number of large cannons are exported to Spain, Russia, Germany, and other foreign countries. "The forges (says Mr Gilpin), exhibit a set of infernal ideas. In one place, where coal is converted into coak by discharging it of its sulphur, and the life spreads of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting. How vast the fire is we may conceive when we are told that it often consumes a hundred tons of coals in a day. At night its glare is inconceivably grand. The massy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron." Near this place lies the field where Sir William Wallace, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious enemies with the loss of the brave Sir John Graham.

CARRON, a river in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

CARS, a city of Armenia Major, or Turkomania, situated on a river of the same name, 110 miles S. of Trapezond, subject to the Turks. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 44. 10. E.

CARSCHI, a large and populous town of Asia, in Tartary.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, Scotland, distinguished by the names of the Black and White Cart.

CARTAMA, anciently **CARTIMA**, an old town of Granada in Spain, at the foot of a very high mountain, quite barren on its N. side, but very fertile and well cultivated on all the other, 12 miles N. W.

C A R

of Malacca. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 4. 30. W.

CARTERET, a county of South Carolina, in North America.

CARTERET ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is about 6 leagues long from E. to W. Lat. 8. 26. S. long. 159. 14. E.

CARTHAGE (OLD), once a celebrated city of Tunis in Africa, now in ruins, situated on a peninsula of the Mediterranean, 36 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 352 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 9. 7. E.

CARTHAGE, the capital of Costarica, in Mexico, South America, 368 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 9. 55. N. long. 86. 10. W.

CARTHAGENA, a city of Murcia in Spain, situated on a fine bay. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Toledo; is defended by a fortress, and has one of the best harbours in the kingdom. It lies 26 miles S. of Murcia city, and owes its name to the Carthaginians who built it. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 1. 5. W.

CARTHAGENA (NEW), the capital of a province of the same name, on the Terra Firma in South America, situated on a peninsula near the sea; it is one of the largest and best fortified towns in this country, has a very capacious and safe harbour, the entrance of which is so very narrow that no more than one ship can pass it at a time, and is strongly defended by castles and platforms of guns. *In 1585, it was, however, taken by the English Admiral Sir Francis Drake; and by M. de Pontis, the French Admiral, in 1697. But considerable additions having been since made to its works, and a numerous garrison of veterans in the place, the English were obliged to withdraw from before it in 1741, after they had made themselves masters of most of the forts and batteries, chiefly owing, besides the strength of the place, to the great mortality of our troops, and not a little to the inexperience of the commanders, and the differences which arose between our admiral and general. It lies 310 miles E. of Porto Bello, and 420 S. of Port Royal in Jamaica. Lat. 10. 25. N. long. 77. 12. W.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, near the Kent sands, 259 miles from London, lies among the hills called Cartmel-Fells. It has a harbour for boats, a church built in the form of a cathedral, and a good market on Monday. Fairs, Whit Monday, and 1st Tuesday after Oct. 23.

CARWAR, a town on the Malabar coast, in Hither India, 68 miles S. of Goa, where there is an English factory; and from whence pepper is imported. Lat. 15. 5. N. long. 73. 6. E.

CARTSFORT, a borough in the county

C A S

of Wicklow in Ireland. It sends two members to parliament, and gives title of baron to the English family of Proby.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a royal seat on the W. side of Madrid, in New Castile, on the other side of the river, directly opposite to the castle. It is a delightful place, and has an enchanting grove.

CASAL, the capital of the duchy of Montserrat in Upper Italy, situated on the Po; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Milan. It was ceded to France by the duke of Mantua in 1681; the allies took it in 1691 and 1706; and it has since been given by the house of Austria to the king of Sardinia, in consideration of his services in the wars against France. It lies 48 miles E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 8. 45. E.

CASAL MAGGIORA, a little town of the Cremonese, in the duchy of Milan in Italy, not far from the Po, 25 miles E. of Cremona, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 11. 5. E.

CASAN, one of the governments of Asiatic Russia, bounded by the province of Permian on the N. by Siberia on the E. by the Wolga on the S. and by the province of Moscow Proper on the W. Its capital has the same name, and is built on the river Kasanka, which about a mile from hence falls into the Wolga. It is an archbishop's see, and was taken by the Russians, October 3. 1552.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a city of Eyrac Agem in Persia, 185 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 48. 10. E.

CASCACES, a fortified town of Estremadura in Portugal, situated at the mouth of the Tagus, 14 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 10. 25. W.

CASCHAU, a royal free town and fortress of Upper Hungary, surrounded with three walls, a ditch, and bulwarks, situated on the river Hernath or Kundert. It has often changed its masters, but is now subject to the house of Austria. It lies 75 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 30. 36. E.

CASCO BAY, on the coast of the province of Main, in New England, is situated between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide; and is a beautiful bay, interspersed with small islands. Lat. 44. 5. N. long. 69. 30. W.

CASERTA, a town in the Lavore of Naples, where a royal palace was lately built. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 16 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 40. N. long. 15. 15. E.

CASHAN, a city of Eyrac Agem in Persia, 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 34. 10. N. long. 50. 7. E.

CASHEL, a small city of Ireland, in the county

county of Tipperary and province of Munster, 15 miles N. W. of Clonmel, and 80 S. W. of Dublin; it is the see of an archbishop, and sends two members to parliament.

CASHGAR, a kingdom of Asia in Tartary, or, erwise called Little Bocharia.

CASHIOBURY, a town in Herefordshire, in the parish of Watford, 16 miles N. of London.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar. It is bounded on the W. by the Indus, on the N. by the Indian Caucasus, and on the E. and S. by Lahore. The country is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. These particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains, that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake, that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry. "Although this account (says major Rennell) has no living testimony to support it, yet history and tradition, and, what is yet stronger, appearances, have impressed a conviction of its truth on the minds of all who have visited the scene, and contemplated the different parts of it." The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there. These, however, are sufficiently abundant to feed some thousands of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of the stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams from all quarters of the valley bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a large navigable river. Many small lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word, the scene is beautifully picturesque, and a part of the romantic circle of mountains makes up a portion of every landscape. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Beshchin, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. But to one dreadful evil they are constantly subject, namely earthquakes; and, to guard against their most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among the curious manufactures of Cashmere are shawls, which are distributed all over Asia and southern Asia. They make

a part of the dress of the Egyptian Mamelouks as well as of the British fair. The delicate wool of which they are made is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which, like those of Peru, are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmireans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit, and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos. In fine, to use the words of an Oriental writer, "Cashmere is a garden in perpetual spring." It is 80 miles long, and 40 broad.

CASHMIRE, a large city of Hindostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is built on both sides of the river Chelum, and is 285 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 49. N. long. 73. 11. E.

CASHNA, a vast kingdom in the centre of Africa, being a part of the region called Soudan by the Arabs, and Nigritia or Negroland by the Europeans. It is bounded on the N. by the mountains of Eyre, which separate it from Fezzan, and by a district of Zahara in the Desert; on the S. by the Niger; and on the E. by the kingdom of Zamboua and the empire of Bornou. It resembles Bornou in its climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

CASLONA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, five miles N. W. of Baza.

CASPIAN SEA, a large collection of waters in Asia, having Astracan and Calmuck Tartary on the N. Bocharas and part of Persia on the E. another part of Persia on the S. and another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. Its length from N. to S. is upwards of 400 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 300; into it the Wolga and many other rivers discharge themselves, and yet the water is generally of the same depth; it has no tides, but once in 16 years it rises several fathoms, and overflows the neighbouring countries, by which inundation Astracan has sometimes suffered considerably. Properly speaking, it is a lake, having no communication with any other sea.

CASSANO, a small town of the Milanese in Italy, on the Adda, from which river in its neighbourhood run two canals, one into the Lambro, and the other into the Serio, 12 miles N. E. of Milan. Near this place an oblique line was long since the

the Germans and French in 1705, when prince Eugene defeated the duke of Vendôme. Lat. 25. 20. N. long. 10. 6. E.

CASSEL, a small town of French Flanders, on a high mountain, ten miles N. E. of St Omer's. It is remarkable for several battles fought in its neighbourhood, and was ceded to France by the peace of Nimègue. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 2. 36. E.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, and circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, situated on the Fulda, near the borders of Brunswick, 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, and 85 of Frankfort, subject to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Lat. 51. 24. N. long. 9. 26. E.

CASSIMERE, the principal city of the province of the same name on this side the Ganges in Asia. It was once the capital of a kingdom, and since the residence of several Moguls. It lies 320 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lat. 25. 7. N. long. 75. 15. E.

CASSINGOROD, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassinow.

CASSOPO, anciently **CASSIOPE**, an island in the Ionian sea. It had formerly a celebrated city and an harbour; subject to the Venetians.

CASSOVIA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abagwyewar.

CASSUBIA, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Culpian Sea.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal, in India, situated on the Ganges, 180 miles N. of Huegly. Lat. 24. 10. N. long. 80. 15. E.

CASTANOWITZ, or **KOSTANITZ**, a town and strong castle of Croatia, on the further side of the Sava, lying on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turkey. It has been often taken and retaken, but is now in the hands of the Turks. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 17. 26. E.

CASTELAMARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

CASTEL BALDO, a small town of Italy, in the Venetia.

CASTEL FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

CASTEL FRANOC, a very small but well fortified frontier town of the Bolognese, in Italy, belonging to the pope.

CASTEL GELOUX, a town of France, in Gascony.

CASTELNOVO DE CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fortress.

CASTEL ST JOANNE, a handsome town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia.

CASTEL NUOVO, the most considerable fortified place in all Venetian Dalmatia.

It was taken by the Venetians, in 1687.

CASTEL DEL OVO, a small island in the Tuscan Sea, in the gulf of Naples, near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a stone bridge.

CASTELLA, a town of Mantua, in Italy, seven miles N. E. of Mantua. Lat. 48. 58. N. long. 11. 16. E.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in Provence, in the department of the Lower Alps.

CASTELLANNETA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality.

CASTELLAZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1704.

CASTELLO BRANCO, a city of Beira, in Portugal, between the little rivers Pousful and Vereza, which fall into the Tagus; it is the winter residence of the bishop of Guarda, and lies 95 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 35. N. long. 8. 5. W.

CASTELLO RODRIGO, a town of Tral-os-Montes, in Portugal, 30 miles N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 7. 6. W.

CASTELLO DE VIDE, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, situated on a mountain, 12 miles N. E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39. 7. N. long. 7. 40. W.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS, a town of France, late in Armagnac.

CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC, a town of France, late in Upper Linguetoc.

CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS, a town of France, late in Quercy.

CASTELNAU D'ESTEROND, a town of France, late in Upper Linguetoc.

CASTELNAU DE MAGNIAC, a town of France, late in Armagnac.

CASTELNAU DE MONTARTIER, a town of France, late in Quercy.

CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL, a town of France, late in Armagnac.

CASTELNAUDARY, a considerable town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Royal Canal, which here forms a basin about 3000 feet in circumference. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the army of Gaston duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate Montmorency prisoner. Castelnau is 15 miles W. of Carcassonne. Lat. 43. 19. N. long. 2. 0. E.

CASTIGLIONE, the capital of a principality in Italy, lying between the duchy of Mantua and Brescia, and bearing the same name. It stands on a hill twenty miles N. W.

N. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 11. 5. E.

CASTILE (OLD), a province of Spain, terminated on the S. by New Castile, on the W. by Leon, on the N. by Asturias and Biscay, and on the E. by Navarre and Aragon.

CASTILE (NEW), a province in the centre of Spain, divided from Old Castile on the N. by a chain of mountains, and also on the E. from Aragon and Valencia; on the W. it borders on Murcia, on the S. it is separated from Andalusia by a chain of mountains, and on the W. it is bounded by Estremadura.

CASTILE DEL ORO, a fourth province of Terra Firma, in South America, so called on the first planting of it by the Spaniards from the gold mines found in it.

CASTILLARA, a town of the Mantuan, in Italy, six miles N. E. of Mantua, subject to Austria. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 11. 25. E.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bordeaux. Lat. 44. 52. N. long. 0. 2. E.

CASTLE-ACRE, a town in the county of Norfolk, four miles N. W. of Swaffham, had anciently a castle in a field near a rivulet. Fairs, April 18. and July 25.

CASTLE-CAREY, a town in Somersetshire, three miles from Wincanton, 12 from Wells, 117 from London, and had once a castle. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, on Mid-Lent Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, and May 1. Here is a mineral water of the same kind as that of Epsom.

CASTLE-HEDDINGHAM, a village in the county of Essex, four miles from Sudbury. Fair on May 3.

CASTLE-RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, seven miles from Lynn and 302 from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and was a considerable place till its harbour was choked up with sands; and though there are scarce ten families in it, it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament.

CASTLEBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo and province of Connaught, 38 miles N. of Galway.

CASTLECOMB, a town in Wiltshire, between Chippenham and Badminton, in Gloucestershire. Fair on May 4.

CASTLETON, a town in Dorsetshire, near Sherborn, to which it is a suburb, being a street near a mile long, at the east end of which stands the castle. It has a distinct jurisdiction from Sherborn, and a separate market and fair.

CASTLETOWN, the principal place in

the Isle of Man, seated on the S. W. side of the island. It has a strong castle, which, however, is of no importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour.

CASTON, or **CAWSTON**, a town in the county of Norfolk, 10 miles from Norwich and 128 from London. It has a bridge over the Bure. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, Jan. 1. April 14. and August 28.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, 157 miles from London, was built by Hengist on a tract of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern, and was therefore by the Saxons called Thung-Caston, i. e. Thong-Castle. Market on Monday. Fairs, June 1. and Oct. 23.

CASTRES, late the second city of Albigeois and Languedoc, in France, now in the department of Tarn. It is divided by the river Agout into two parts; is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Alby, and situated 35 miles E. of Thoulouze. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 2. 5. E.

CASTRO, the capital of a duchy of the same name in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, on the borders of Tuscany. It was formerly the see of a bishop, but was deprived of that privilege, and the place destroyed, on account of the inhabitants killing their bishop, in 1646. It lies forty-five miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 12. 35. E.

CASTRO, anciently **CASTRUM MINERVÆ**, a fortified city of Otranto, in Naples, with an harbour, a good trade, and the see of a bishop, seven miles S. of Otranto city. Lat. 40. 8. N. long. 19. 25. E.

CASTRO, the capital of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in South America, 180 miles S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 82. 8. W.

CASTRO ARAGONE, a small fortified town on the N. W. coast of the island of Sardinia. Lat. 41. N. long. 8. 45. E.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia, in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which is the source of the river Minho.

CASTRO NOVO, a town of Sicily.

CASTRO VERREGNA, a town of South America, in Peru.

CASTROMARIN, a small fortified place of Algarve, in Portugal, on the borders of Andalusia, at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite to Ayamonte, 38 miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 8. 16. W.

CAT-STREET, a village in the county of Sussex, ten miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells. Fairs, April 14. and June 27.

CATACOMBS, large subterraneous vaults in Egypt and Italy, where it is supposed the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a principality in Spain, bounded

bounded on the W. by Aragon and Valencia, on the S. and E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France. Its greatest length from W. to E. is 119 miles, and its greatest breadth from S. to N. 157.

CATANIA, anciently **CATANA**, a sea-port town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. It has greatly suffered by the fiery eruptions of that volcano, and frequent earthquakes, particularly in 1693, when the cathedral, with great part of the city, was swallowed up, and 18,000 people perished in the ruins. It is still the see of a bishop; and in ancient times was the richest and most powerful city in the island. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 15. 2. E.

CATANZARO, the capital of the Further Calabria, in Naples; it is a small city, but the see of a bishop. Lat. 39. 2. N. long. 18. 20. E.

CAIARO, a city of Venetian Dalmatia, well defended with strong walls, including a castle on a high hill; it is the see of a bishop and situated 25 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42. 28. N. long. 19. 26. E.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town of France, late in Cambresis, now in the department of the North.

CATEGAT, the passage from the German Ocean into the Sound, or the entrance into the Baltic, lying between the N. part of Sweden, the islands of Funen and Zealand, and the coast of Sweden and Norway.

CATNA, a considerable town of Asia, in the province of Kowarsin.

CATHAI, the name given by the Europeans to China, on their first hearing of it.

CATHARINENSLAF, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, being the new name of the extended government of Asoph, which is now made to comprise New Russia and the Crimea. This government is divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia, and the late government of Asoph; and the province of Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of the province of the same name, lately built by the present empress of Russia. It is situated near the spot where the small river Kiltzin falls into the Samara. Its name signifies, "The glory of Catharine;" and it is colonized by many Greeks and Armenians from Crimean Tartary, and others of the nations who served in the preceding wars against the Turks. It is 178 miles N. E. of Cherson. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 35. 13. E.

CATHERLOUGH, the capital of the county of the same name, in the province of Leinster, Ireland, 20 miles N. E. of Kil-

kenny. It sends two members to parliament.

CATHRINENBURG, a town in the circle of the same name, in Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, regularly built in the German manner, on the river Iset, with a fortress and garrison.

CAIMANDU, the capital of Napaul, in Hindostan Proper, 445 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28. 6. N. long. 84. 31. E.

CATCOCH CAPE, the N. E. promontory of Yucatan, in Mexico, in North America. Lat. 21. 30. N. long. 89. 5. W.

CATSHANILZ, a fortress of Bulgaria, defending the pass over the mountains.

CATTACK, or **CUTTACK**, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the position of this city and its dependencies gives the Berarajah (a Mahratta prince) more consequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extensive domain and central position in Hindostan. Cattack is seated on the river Mahanuddy, near its entrance into the bay of Benegal, and 220 miles S. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. 51. N. long. 86. 1. E.

CATTARICK, a village, near Richmond, in the West riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and there is a fort of cataraft near it from which it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here. On the banks of it are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many Roman coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATZENLIEBOWAN, the capital of a county of the same name in Hesse, on the Upper Rhine; subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-cassel, 6 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 7. 40. E.

CAVA, a small town in the hither principality of Naples, sixteen miles S. of that city; it is the see of a bishop immediately under the pope. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 15. 5. E.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it rises in Trasillos-montes, below Barcelos, and falls into the sea.

CAVALLON, or **CAVILLON**, a small city, late of Provence, in France, situated in an island formed by the river Durance, 23 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 5. 4. E.

CAVAN, the capital of a county of the same name in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains running

ridge from Asia Minor, through the N. of Persia to the Indies.

CAUDFREC, a small but populous city, site of Upper Normandy, in France, situated on the N. side of and in the department of the Seine, 16 miles W. of Rouen. In 1419 it was taken by the English, in 1562 by the Huguenots, and retaken by the king's troops in 1592. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 45. min. E.

CAUDECOSTE, a town of France, late in Armagnac.

CAUDIEZ, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

CAVINA, a town in the island of Manilla, the principal of the Philippines. It is ten miles from Manilla.

CAUNARD, a town of France, in Gascony.

CAUN, a town of France, late in Upper Languedoc.

CAUVERY, or **CAVERY**, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hindostan, which rises among the Gauris, takes a S. E. direction through Mysore, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAWOOD, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, near Selby, twelve miles from York, and 186 from London. Market on Wed. Fair on May 12.

CAXAMARCA, a city of Peru, in South America. In this town Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atabalipa, the inca of Peru, prisoner, and in 1533 murdered him in cool blood. It lies 250 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean, and 300 N.E. of Lima. Lat. 7. 30. S. long. 75. 26. W.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, 40 miles from London, 10 from Cambridge, and is the post-town between Royston and Huntingdon. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, May 5. and Oct. 18.

CAYA, a river rising near Portalegre, in Portugal, and afterwards running S. E. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana at Badajoz, in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, a town near the coast of America, on a small island of the same name, and the capital of the French settlements there. It borders on the Dutch colony of Surinam to the N. and on the river of the Amazons to the S. This country the French call Equinoctial France, from its situation under or near the equinoctial line. It produces tobacco, sugar, and Indian corn. Lat. 5. N. long. 53. 10. W.

CAERARTHEN, a market town in Caermarthen-shire, South Wales, which gives denomination to an hundred. Fairs, on August 21. and Oct. 6.

CEBU, one of the Philippine isles in the

Indian Sea, between the islands of Layte and Negro.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge. It is sufficient, in the dryest seasons, to turn a grist-mill, though its source is not more than two miles above. But it is most remarkable for its natural bridge, which is certainly one of the most sublime of Nature's works. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 270 feet deep, by others only 250. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top. This, of course, determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet.

CEFALU, anciently **CEPHALOPOLIS**, a city of Sicily, has an harbour, and is the see of a bishop. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 15. 40. E.

CELEBES, or **MACASSAR**, an island lying between two deg. N. lat. and six S. and between 116 and 124 E. long. being 500 miles in length, and for the most part 200 broad. This island, lying near the equator, is subject to prodigious rains above half the year, consequently the air is hot and moist. It is bounded by the Philippine isles to the N. the Molucca and Banda islands to the E. and that of Borneo to the W. The natives are remarkable for their skill in deleterious drugs and herbs, which, as well as opium, abound in this island. They poison their darts, so that the least wound is mortal. The Dutch, by joining with the natives against the Portuguese, first expelled them, and then usurped to themselves the sovereignty of the island, in which they have built such strong fortresses, and furnished them with such numerous garrisons, that they now treat both the princes and people like slaves, though this was not easily effected; for the natives being a valiant and hardy people were hired by the other Indian nations and Europeans, who have settlements in that part of the world, to serve among their troops. The principal inducement for subduing this island, was the nearness of its situation to the Molucca and Banda islands, where cloves and nutmegs grow, and without it the Dutch could never have secured the sole possession of those valuable spices, which they robbed the English of in time of profound peace.

CELLI, a town of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Coblenz, on the E. shore of the Moselle; subject to the elector of Triers. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 8. 40. E.

CENEDA,

CENEDA, a small city of Trevigiano, in the territories of the Venetians, in Italy, 12 miles S. of Belluno; it is the see of a bishop, and subject to Venice. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 12. 40. E.

CENIS, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquissate of Susa from Marianne.

GENU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, 80 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 9. N. long. 76. 10. W.

CEPHALONIA, a town on an island of the same name, in that part of the Mediterranean, formerly called the Ionian Sea, near the coast of Epirus or Janna; it is the see of a bishop, and subject to Venice. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 21. 5. E.

CEPHISUS, a river of Livadia, in European Turkey, falling into the lake of Copai, which it properly forms.

CERAM, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying in three deg. S. lat. and between 126 and 129 E. long. It has the islands of Molucca and Gilolo on the N. and Amboyna and the Banda isles on the S. and is about 150 miles in length and 60 in breadth; but is a mountainous and woody country. The Dutch have here a fortress for curbing the natives, which contributes to defend their possession of the spice islands.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in Roussillon, in the Pyrenean mountains.

CERE, or **STRE (ST)**, a small town of Upper Quercy, in Guienne Proper, in France, 32 miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 1. 33. E.

CERES, a village in Fifeshire, Scotland. Fair Oct. 20.

CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria.

CERES, a town of France, in Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of a single arch, now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

CERIGO, anciently **CYTHEREA**, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, lying between the Morea and the isle of Candia, near the E. part of the former, and 50 miles N. of the latter. It was the native country of Venus, to whom it was peculiarly consecrated, as also of Helen, who occasioned the siege of Troy. It is rocky and mountainous, and between 40 and 50 miles in circuit. Its principal town is on the S. side of the island, and near it on a craggy precipice is a castle, but the harbour below it lies open to the S. wind. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 23. 40. E.

CERIMISSI, or **CREREMISSI**, a territory of Little Novogorod, in Russia, lying on the Wolga.

CERNE ABNEY, a town in Dorsetshire,

situated N. of Dorchester, 13 miles from London, was built by St Austin. Market on Wed. Fairs, on Mid-Lent Monday, Holy Thursday, and Oct. 2.

CERRIOY DRUIDON, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, eight miles from Ruthin and eight from Denbigh. Fairs, April 27. Aug. 27. Oct. 20. and Dec. 7.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery of the territory of Pavese, in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded with a wall, 20 Italian miles in circuit, and contains several small towns and villages.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

CERVETERI, anciently **CÆRE**, one of the twelve old Etrurian cities in St Peter's patrimony, in Italy, now a small place.

CERVIA, a small city of the Romagna, in Italy, near the Adriatic. It was removed hither in 1703, from its former situation, which was half a mile farther from the sea; it is a bishop's see, under the archbishop of Ravenna, and situated ten miles S. of that city, and subject to the pope. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 13. 5. E.

CESENA, a city of Romagna, in Italy, near the river Savio, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. of Ravenna; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Ravenna, and subject to the pope. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 12. 20. E.

CEVA, a fortified town of the marquissate of the same name, in Piedmont, in Italy, with a castle on the Tanaro, near the borders of Genoa, 40 miles S.E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 8. 6. E.

CEVENNES, mountains of Languedoc in France, whither the Huguenots frequently retired, and defended themselves from the oppression of their princes, and where, in queen Anne's time, the English fleet attempted to support them from the Mediterranean, but to no purpose, the French troops having occupied the passes.

CEUTA, a city of Fez in Africa, on the S. side of the Straits of Gibraltar, almost opposite to that place; it is a strong fortress in the possession of Spain, but frequently attacked by the Moors, and situated 70 miles N. of Fez. Lat. 35. 50. N. long. 5. 30. W.

CEYLON, an island in the Indian Sea, near the S. E. coast of the continent of the Hither India, lying between six and ten deg. of N. lat. and 78 and 82 of E. long. 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. Its sea coast is possessed by the Dutch, who have shut up the king in the centre of the island, where he resides, the Dutch in the mean time monopolizing all the cinnamon which this island alone produces; suffering no other nations to trade with the natives, or have

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by cinnamon but what they purchase of them. They pretended to assist the king of Ceylon against the Portuguese, who had several towns and forts on the coast; but after driving them out, usurped themselves the dominion of the island; and in 1765 took Candy, the capital of the island, and made it the seat of a governor.

CHABLAIS, a duchy in Savoy, in Upper Italy, lying on the lake of Geneva.

CHABLIS, a town of Senonais, belonging to Champagne in France, now in the department of Yonne, in the neighbourhood of which a bloody battle was fought in 841.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, in Norton Sound, was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778.—Lat. 64. 31. N. long. 197. 13. E.

CHAGFORD, or **CHIEGFORD**, a town in Devonshire, near Moreton-Hampstead and Dartmore. It is a stannary town, yet a poor inconsiderable place. It contains about 80 houses, and has a very handsome church. It is 15 miles from Exeter, and 189 from London. Fairs, March 25. May 6. Sept. 29. and Oct. 29.

CHAGRE, a fort at the mouth of a river of the same name. It lies in South America, a little S. W. of Porto Bello, and 350 W. of Charrhagena. It has been several times taken, particularly by Admiral Vernon in 1740, where he found a large quantity of rich merchandise, most of the goods received by the galleons, except the plate, being sent down hither from Panama, in order to be shipped at Porto Bello for Europe. Lat. 9. 50. N. long. 82. 20. W.

CHAI-DIEU, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

CHALDEA, or **BABYLONIA**, the S. part of that province, now called Eyraca Arabia, in Asiatic Turkey, lying between the Euphrates and Tigris, and on the united stream N. W. of Bassora on the Persian Gulf, and S. E. of Diarbeck or Metopotamia.

CHALLOCK, a town in the county of Kent, W. of the river Wye, is a chapel to Godmersham, 10 miles from Canterbury. Fair on O & 8.

CHALLONE, a town of France, late in Anjou.

CHALONS, the capital of the Chalonnois, in Burgundy in France, situated on and in the department of the Saone; it was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Troyes, and lies 31 miles S. of Dijon. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 5. 10. E.

CHALONS, the ancient **CATALAUNUM**, a considerable city of Chalonnois in France, on the river and in the department of Marne; it was the see of a bishop, who was a count and a peer, under the name of Rheims. Hither the parliament was removed in 1592, and

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a medal struck expressive of the inviolable attachment of this city to Henry IV. of France. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Rheims, and 82 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 4. 37. E.

CHAM, a town in the palatinate of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 25 miles N. of Ratibon. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 5. 45. E.

CHAMB, a county of Bavaria, between Bohemia and the duchy and palatinate of Bavaria.

CHAMBERRY, the capital of Savoy, situated on the Leisse, in a delightful valley. It was almost burnt down in 1731, and lies 45 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 5. 45. E.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleans in France, built by Francis I. of free stone, in a stately though Gothic taste, with a fine tower in the centre. Here king Stanislaus resided for nine years, as did also the famous imperial count Saxe, who died in it 1750.

CHAMOND, a town of France, late in Lyonnais, with a strong castle.

CHAMPAGNE, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the isle of France, on the N. by Burgundy, on the E. by Lorraine, and on the N. by Flanders; its greatest extent from W. to S. E. or from Luny to Bourbonne is 46 French miles, and from S. to N. or from Raveres to Rocrois 45. It is divided into Upper and Lower Champagne; its chief city is Troyes. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPAGNE PROPER, was one of the eight parts of Champagne.

CHAMPIGNI, a town in France, late in Touraine.

CHAMPI AIN (LAKE), a lake of North America, which divides the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 80 miles long from N. to S. and 14 in its broadest part. Lat. 45. 0. N. long. 74. 10. W.

CHAMPOSEAUX, a town of France late in Anjou, and in the elevation of Angiers, with a castle and the title of a barony.

CHANCH, a rich and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANIA, a considerable city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindostan, subject to the chief of the eastern Maharras. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S. of Nagpour. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 79. 40. E.

CHANDERNAGORE, a neat and pretty large town of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, which was taken and destroyed by admiral Watson in 1757. It is seated on the

the W. side of the river Hoogly, a little N.W. of Calcutta.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet in Asia, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is about 130 miles W. of Lassa. Lat. 31° 0' N. long. 89° 45' E.

CHANSI, one of the smallest provinces of China, lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary.

CHANTILLY, a genteel place in the isle of France, with a fine castle, before which is a curious equestrian statue in bronze of the last duke, and a constable Montmorency.

CHAN'LONG, a province of China.

CHAOURCE, a town of France, late in Champ gne.

CHAPARANG, or **DSAPRONG**, a considerable city of Thibet in Asia, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, not far westward from the Lake Manasaroar. Lat. 34° 0' N. long. 78° 42' E.

CHAPEL-IN-THIRITH, a town in Derbyshire on the confines of the Peak, near Cheshire, 17 miles from Manchester, and 16, from London. Market on Saturday Fair, 1 hour before Feb. 13. Much 29. Thurf. before Falter, April 30. Hily Thurf. July 7. 1 hour before Aug. 24. Thurf. after Sept. 29. and Thurf. before Nov. 11.

CHARABON, a sea-port town on the N. coast of the island of Java in Asia, lying in the Indian Sea, 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6° 55' S. long. 108° 5' E.

CHARACA, the S. part of the province of Peru, in South America, containing among other particulars the famous silver mine of Potosi.

CHARD, a post town in Somersetshire 141 miles from London, which in the reign of Henry III. was made a free borough, and sent members to parliament nine times, but lost this privilege by its own negligence. Fairs, May 3. Aug. 1. and Nov. 2. Here are two almshouses, and a small woollen manufacture.

CHILARDS LOCK, a town in Dorsetshire, near the W. extremity of the county, on the borders of Devon and Somerset, two miles S. from Wimbroke. Here the bishops of Sarum had formerly a seat, with a park. It has a fair on Michaelmas day, but its market is discontinued.

CHARENTE, a river of Saintonge, in France, running by Rochfort, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, opposite to the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTE (LOWER), a department of France, which consists of the two late provinces of Anis and Saintonge. Saintes is the Capital.

CHARL'NTON, a town in the isle of France, on the Seine. Here the reformed had their principal church, which was de-

molished after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. It lies three miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 2. 20. E.

CHARING, a town in the county of Kent, between Lenham and Westwell, on the S. of the road from Maidstone to Canterbury, stands on a spring-head of the river Len, and has the ruin of a castellated place of the archbishop, given them by some of the first Saxon kings. Fairs, May 1. and Oct. 29.

CHARI FMONT, a small fortified place of Namur, in French Flanders, situated on a steep rock on the Maas; it was ceded to France by the peace of Nimueguen, and lies 18 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 10 N. long. 4. 40 E.

CHARI FMONT, the capital of the county of Armagh and province of Ulster in Ireland, situated on the river Blackwater, it sends two members to parliament, and lies six miles S. of Dungannon.

CHARI FROY, a fortified town of Namur, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Sambre, 19 miles W. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 4. 20. E.

CHARI FS (CAPE), a promontory of Virginia in America, forming the N. side of the strait which enters the bay of Chesapeake. It is 47° 11' N. long. 76° 7' W.

CHARILLS (CAPE) is also the name of a promontory of North America on the S. W. part of the strait entering Hudson's bay. It is 51° 50' N. long. 51° 10' W.

CHARLES (ISLE), a parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of South Carolina, one of the Unit d and Independent States of North America. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and the town is as well built as most in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ships are annually loaded with rice, skins, pitch, and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21. 1740-1, by which a vast deal of valuable merchandise was entirely destroyed. They have also frequently suffered by inundations, and unhealthy seasons. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which makes the town very agreeable, delightful, and pleasant. Lat. 32. 50. N. long. 79. 38. W.

CHARLETON, an island of North America, lying at the entrance of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 52. 50. N. long. 80. 38. W.

CHARLEVILLE, a small well-fortified town;

town, late in Champagne in France, now in the department of the Ardennes, situated on the Meuse, 45 miles N. W. of Rheims.—
Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 4. 42. E.

CHARLEVILLE, a small town in the county of Cork and province of Munster, in Ireland, 30 miles N. of Cork; it sends two members to parliament.

CHARLEY, a town in Lancashire, on the river Chor. near the Yarrow, 6 miles from Preston, N. E. of Eccleston, 203 miles from London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, May 5. Aug. 20. and Sept. 5.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, late in the diocese of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolais and Burgundy.

CHARLSBURY, a village in Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Woodstock and 69 from London. Fairs, Jan. 1. 2d Friday in Lent, 3d Friday after May 12. and Oct. 10.

CHARLTON, a village in the county of Kent, at the edge of Blackheath, in the road from Greenwich to Woolwich, pleasantly situated, and is noted for that called Horn-fair, on St Luke's day.

CHARMES, a town of France, late in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle.

CHAROLLES, late the capital of the county of Charollois in Burgundy, in France; it is a small town situated on two little rivers, 37 miles S. W. of Chalons on the Soane. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 4. 6. E.

CHAROLLOIS, late a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county.

CHAROST, a town of France, late in Berry, with the title of a duchy.

CHAROUX, a town of France, late in Bourbonnois, seated at the entrance of the river Sioulle. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 3. 10. E.

CHAROUX, a town of France, late in Poitou, near the river Charente.

CHARTRES, anciently AUTRICUM, the oldest town of Chartrain, late in Orleans, in France, now in the department of Eure and Loire; it is divided by the Eure into two parts, the greatest of which stands on a hill; it was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Paris, and situated 42 miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 1. 32. E.

CHARTREUSE (LA GRANDE).—Previous to the French revolution in 1789 it was the principal of all the convents belonging to the Carthusian monks, lying 3 French miles from Grenoble, on the Alps, in the Upper Dauphiny in France. The convent itself stands on an eminence, enclosed by still higher rocks and mountains, and is an oblong spacious building, surrounded with a wall. In the great hall, adorned with tapestries, a general chapter was held annually of the abbeys of all their convents, amounting to upwards of 200.

CHARTREUSE, a whirlpool in the narrow

strait of Messina, lying between Calabria in Italy and the island of Sicily. It was very famous in ancient times, the vessels being often driven by it on the rocky promontory of Scylla, now Sciglio, opposite to it, while the mariners endeavoured to avoid it. But no such inconvenience is observable at present. It was said to be entirely removed by the earthquake in 1782.

CHASTEAU, a town of France, late in Anjou, and in the diocese of Angiers.

CHATEAU, or CATEAU CAMBRESIS, the capital of the county of Cambresis, in French Flanders, on the Selle, with a handsome castle, and was the seat of the archbishop of Cambray; it was formerly a fortified town, but now open; it lies 13 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 6. N. long. 3. 25. E.

CHATEAU BRIANT, a town of France, late in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, late in Nivernois, and capital of Morvan.

CHATEAU-DAUPHINE, a fortified castle in Piedmont in Upper Italy, ceded by France to Piedmont by the peace of Utrecht, and taken by the Spaniards in 1704. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 6. 40. E.

CHATEAU-DUN, an old town situated on the Loire, and the capital of Dunois, late in Orleans, in France, 25 miles N. W. of Orleans. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 1. 25. E.

CHATEAU-GOUTIER, a pretty large and populous town of Anjou, in France, on the Maine.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of Lower Maine in France, on the Loir, and the capital of the Vaux du Loir, famous for having held out a 7 years siege against Herbert count of Maine.

CHATEAU-NEUF, the name of several towns of France, viz. one in Perche, another in Angoumois, on the river Charente, 10 miles from Angoulême, and 5 from Jannac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Bourges, seated on the river Cher, and several other small places.

CHATEAU-PORTIEN, a town of France, late in Champagne, and in a district called Portien.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, late in the Gattenois.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, late in Touraine.

CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France, late in Berry.

CHATEAU-THIERY, a town on the Marne, late the capital of Brie Pouilleuse in France, and gave the title of duke and peer to the house of Bourbon.

CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France, late in Champagne.

CHATEL, or **CHATI**, late a town of Lorraine, in the Vosges.

CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, late in Saintonge; 5 miles from Rochelle.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of Franche Comte, in France, 20 miles S. of Dole.— Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 3. 35. E.

CHATEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, late in Bourbonnois.

CHATELERAULT, a town of Poitou in France, situated on the Vienne, over which it has a fine stone bridge, 18 miles N. E. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 45. N. long. 35. min. E.

CHATELET, a town of Namur in the Netherlands, on the Sambre, four miles E. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 4. 30. E.

CHATHAM, a town in the county of Kent, separated by the river Medway from Rochester, to which it is suburb, lies partly in the parish of Gillingham, and was built by king Charles II. after the first Dutch war; but the dock was begun by queen Elizabeth, and has been so improved by her successors, that there is now more complete arsenal in the world. Here are whole streets of warehouses. The houses of the officers are well built, and some of them stately; and the public buildings are surprisingly large, like the ships of the royal navy that are stationed here. That called the Chest at Chatham was instituted in 1558, when the seamen in the service of queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow-sailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish armada, which custom has continued ever since. Fairs, May 15. and Sept. 19.

CHATTIGAN, a port town of Bengal in India, at the mouth of the eastern branch of the Ganges, subject to the Great Mogul.

CHATHILLON-LES-DOBES, a small town of Labresse, in the late government of Burgundy in France, situated on the Chala-ronne, 16 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 4. 40. E.

CHATHILLON-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, late in Gattenois.

CHATHILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, late in Champagne.

CHATHILLON-SUR-SEYNE, late the capital of la Montagne, belonging to Burgundy in France, a little mayor town with a small college. The Seine divides it into two parts; in its neighbourhood are several iron works.

CHATTESWORTH, a villa in Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield and 141 from London, near the river Derwent, in the Peak, and reckoned among its wonders. It is a most magnificent house, built of stone dug on the spot, which is not inferior to any

edifice in England, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, supposed to have been built by the emperor Maximian Vespasian. It stands on the river Tago, has two suburbs, and the same number of forts, one of which has the appearance of a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is an old Roman stone bridge upwards of 92 geometrical paces long, and 3 broad; and the town has still some remains of its former greatness. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 7. 10. W.

CHAULRY, a village in Devonshire, 16 miles from Crediton and 18 from Exeter. Fairs, May 6. and Dec. 17.

CHAULNE, a town of France, late in Picardy.

CHAUMONT, a little town in the Isle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 18. N. long. 2. 1. E.

CHAUMONT, a town of Champagne in France, situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Marne, 45 miles E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 5. 15. E.

CHAUNEY, a town of Noyennois, in the Isle of France, on the river Oise, which here begins to be navigable.

CHEBECTO, or **CHIBUCTO-HARBOR**, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built.

CHEERICHUN, a considerable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia.

CHEEDER, a town in Somersetshire, S. E. of Axbridge, under the ridge of Mendip-hills. It is famous for large cheeses of a delicate taste, like the best Parmesan.— Fairs, May 4. and Oct. 29.

CHEGFORD, a small town in Devonshire, with a neat church, about 15 miles from Exeter and 29 from London. Fairs, March 25. Sept. 29. and Oct. 29.

CHEITORE, or **ODIPOUR**, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindostan Proper. It consists, in general, of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies, or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles.

CHEITORE, or **ODIPOUR**, a town in a province of the same name in Hindostan Proper. It was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoots, in the days of its greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurangzebe in 1685. It is 120 miles S. by E. of Nagpore. Lat. 25. 21. N. long. 74. 15. E.

CHEKIAM, a province of China in Asia, bounded by the province of Szechuan to the N. and the ocean to the E.

CHELM, a town of Red Russia, the seat of a bishop, under the archbishop of Lwow.

Here is also a Greek bishop, with a cathedral church, subordinate to the metropolitan of Kiev; it lies 120 miles S E of Warsaw Lat. 51 25 N long 23 30. E.

CHILMSFORD, a town in the county of Essex, 29 miles from London. It is a bridge over the Chelmer, which at the town's end joins the Cann. It is a pretty large populous town, almost in the centre of the county, and is a great thoroughfare, with good inns, in the road to London. The county sessions and courts are held here—Market on Friday Fairs, May 12, and Nov 12. The chief support of this place besides the business of the county, is the multitude of carriers and passengers constantly passing this way to London with great droves of cattle, provisions, and manufactures. All round it are many seats of the nobility and gentry. Here is the county goal, which has been lately rebuilt of stone, and is a very large and good building.

CHELSEA, a very large and populous village in the county of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W of St James's Park. Here is an extensive and well-stocked physic garden belonging to the apothecaries company of London. A few years since it had a manufactory of beautiful China ware. It has a bridge which crosses the Thames to Battersea. Its church is very ancient, and the village lately much enlarged. Here is erected that noble edifice Chelsea college or hospital, for the invalids in the land service. It was begun by Charles II carried on by James II and completed by William and Mary. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox. "He could not bear (he said) to see the common soldiers who had spent their strength in our service reduced to beg at our doors," and to the expense of this humane project he himself contributed upwards of 13,000*l*. He first purchased some grounds, the site of an old college at Chelsea, which had elcheated to the crown, and on these grounds this noble hospital was erected by the great Sir Christopher Wren. It consists of a vast range of buildings. The expense of erecting it is computed to amount to 150,000*l*, and the extent of the ground is above 40 acres. In the wings are 26 wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men; and there are besides, in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants. The pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least 20 years in the army; and of those soldiers who are disabled in the service. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, food, washing, and lodging. The governor has 200*l* a-year, the lieutenant-governor 150*l*, the major 150*l*. Thirty-six offi-

cers are allowed 6*d* a-day, 24 light horse men and 30 serjeants have 2*s* a-week each; 48 corporals and drummers have 1*od* a-week; and 336 private men are each allowed 8*d* a-week. As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a-day in the chapel, performed by some of the officers who have each a salary of 100*l* a-year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have each 100*l* a-year, and many other officers have considerable salaries. As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between 8000 and 9000 they have each 7*l* 12*s* 6*d* a year. These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a-year from each officer and common soldier, and where there is any deficiency, by a sum raised by parliament. This hospital is governed by the following commissioners: the president of the council the first commissioner of the treasury, the principal secretary of state, the pay master general of the forces, the secretary at war, the comptrollers of the army and by the governor and lieutenant-governor of the hospital. This hospital is unequalled by any other institution of national gratitude and humanity, it has been suggested, however, that if there were no such liberal establishment, the saving of the vast expences incurred by it would enable government to make a much more comfortable provision for all our brave veterans as out-pensioners, who, in that case, instead of being collected in an hospital, far from "the tender charities of father, son, and brother," might more happily spend the evening of life in the cottage of their families.

CHILTERNHAM a town in Gloucestershire, 9 miles from Gloucester, 10 miles from Gloucester to Winchcomb, and 100 from London, has its name from the rivulet Chilt which passes through it into the Severn from Dowdswell. The parish is 20 miles in compass. The town is a flat marshy soil surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, consists of one handsome street near a mile in length, on the border of a fine fertile vale, about two miles from Cleere, Presbury, and Leckhampton hills, which join the Cotswolds, and form a kind of semicircle, defending the town from these cold blasts which proceed from the eastern quarter. There is no manufacture carried on here; but the poorer inhabitants spin wool for the clothiers of Stroud. On an easy ascent, about half a mile S of the church, rises the spaw, which first drew the attention of the public in 1740. What led to the discovery of its virtues was an observation made of the flocks of pigeons which resorted to it to eat

ent a white salt casually made from the water by the heat of the sun, and that it was never frozen over in the winter. Pleasant gravel walks lead from the town to the spaw, where one walk 200 yards long and 20 feet broad; and the adjoining hills afford very extensive prospects of the vale below. Here are assemblies and public breakfastings as at other places of the like resorts. The reason for drinking the waters is from May to October. They are impregnated with salty, sulphur, steel, and calcareous earth, and operate at the same time both as purgative and restorative, and are a compound formed by nature which no art can imitate with success. Their medicinal reputation at different periods has ebbed and flowed, but was never in higher repute than at present, so that the spring is frequently inadequate to the demand of the company. Other springs of the same quality are found not far distant, but they are not frequented. Dry weather is the best for these waters, as well as for all mineral waters; they are more plentiful in rainy seasons, but not so powerful. Near this town, the rivers Churn and Coln take their rise, and afterwards fall into the Isis. Within a few yards of the spring of the Churn rises another spring, which takes its direction westward, and forms a rivulet which empties itself into the Severn; the whole island being nearly divided at this spot by these streams. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, St James' days, and the 2d Thursday in Sept. The town has been much improved within these few years. A new market-house has been erected, the streets cleaned, and on each side is made a convenient foot-way of flag stones; and a theatre has been lately erected, to which His present majesty George III. who visited it in 1788, gave the importance of a theatre royal.

CHELUM, a river of Hindostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the River Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of the same name, in a S. E. direction, unites with the Indus below Moultan. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander.

CHENSI, a province of Asia, in the N. W. part of China. It contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, besides many forts on the great wall.

CHEPELIO, an island of Darien in the Bay of Panama in South America, about a league from the city of Panama, which it supplies with fruits and provisions. Lat. 9. deg. N. long. 81. 5. W.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire, two miles from the passage over the Severn at Aust Ferry, 16 miles from Bristol, and 134 from London, near the mouth of

the river Wye, over which it has a stone bridge. Its market is on Saturday for corn, &c. but especially swine. Fairs, on the Friday in Whitsun-week, Aug. 1. and the Friday before St Luke's day. The remainder of its wall are still visible on the S. of it, as are two or three of its bastions.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from the river Cher, which rises in Auvergne, and watering Tours, falls into the Loire five miles above the mouth of the Indre. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, or **CHIARASCO**, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro; famous for a peace concluded here in 1631; it lies 20 miles S. E. of Turin, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 7. 45. E.

CHERBURG, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Augustinian abbey, in the department of the Channel. It is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of 20 of their ships of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, and took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortification, and ruined the other works. The harbour has since that time been repairing at an immense expence; but great part has since suddenly given way, and the enterprize, it is thought, will not be resumed. It is 37 miles N. of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 1. 33. E.

CHERESOU, the capital of Kurdistan, or the ancient Assyria, in Turkey in Asia; the seat of the beglerbeg or Turkish viceroy, 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 45. 10. E.

CHERRY-ISLE, in the North or Frozen Ocean, lying between Norway and Greenland. Lat. 75. 5. N. long. 20. 6. E.

CHERSO, a town on an island of the same name, belonging to Venetian Dalmatia, and situated between Istria and Montenegro. The island is joined to Oserso by a bridge. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 15. 10. E.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, a new town, erected by the emperor Catharine II. on the north bank of the river Dnieper, 20 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not very large; has a church and many of the houses are built of stone, in a pretty taste. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock for the construction of large vessels, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the Chalks of the Dnieper, opposite the town. There are two temporary

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Many houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and Catharine was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the celebrated Mr Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 30 miles E. of Oczakow. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 33. 10. E.

CHERSONESUS, a peninsula of Romania in European Turkey, bounded on the S. by the Archipelago, on the W. by the bay formed at the mouth of the little river Melas, and on the E. by the strait anciently called the Hellespont; towards the N. it is joined to the continent by a narrow tract of land, supposed by the ancients to be about 37 furlongs in breadth. It formerly had 11 cities upon it.

CHELTNEY, a town in the county of Surry, 20 miles from London, has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton, and a trade in malt, which it conveys in barges to London. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, 1st Monday in Lent, May 3. Aug. 4. and Oct. 6.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, in the United Provinces of North America, runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ships all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large rivers fall into it, up which the ships may go to the very door almost of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities. Here the British fleet, of 19 ships of the line, under admiral Greaves, had an indecisive engagement with the French fleet, of 21 ships of the line, under M. de Graa, in 1781.

CHESHAM, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 12 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 29 from London.—Market on Wednesday. Fairs, April 21. July 21. and Sept. 28.

CHEESHIRE, a county in England, separated on the N. from Lancashire by the river Mersey, but at the N. E. point it borders on Yorkshire; on the E. it is bounded by Derbyshire; on the S. E. by Staffordshire; on the S. by Shropshire; on the W. by Cheshire and Flintshire, from which

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it is separated by the Dee; and on the N. W. it is washed by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula about 16 miles long and 7 broad, formed by the mouth of the Mersey and the Dee. The whole county extends 50 miles long and 33 broad, is divided into 7 hundreds, in which are 13 market-towns, 20 vicarages, 86 parishes, and 670 villages. It lies in the diocese of Chester, and sends two members to parliament. This, as well as Lancashire, is a county palatine, has a distinct government, which is administered by a chamberlain, a special judge called chief justice of Cheshire, a puisne judge, &c. The air is temperately cold and very healthy; for the generality of the inhabitants live to a good old age. It is very rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep are fed. The county is generally level, and the extensive pastures with which it abounds feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and which is made the excellent cheese well known by the name of Cheshire; and such quantities are made of it, that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons. Vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. However, a considerable quantity of what commonly goes by the name of Cheshire cheese is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. This country also produces excellent salt, mill-stones little inferior to those of France, fowl, fish, and metals.

CHESTER, the capital of the above shire, 182 miles from London, is commonly called West Chester. It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end and 12 arches, over the Dee, which falls into the sea. Here are 12 parishes and 9 well-built churches.—The cathedral, called St Werburgh's, once a monastery, looks as antique as the castle. Some say they were both built by William the Conqueror's nephew Hugh Lupus, and others that the church was founded by Edgar. The continual resort of passengers hither to and from Ireland adds very much to its trade; but its port, which is formed by the Hyle-lake and the point Aire, is indifferent, the bar being often almost choked up, so that ships were forced to unload their goods at six miles distance, and send them up to the city in small vessels; but by the favour of two acts of parliament, in 1732 and 1741, this inconvenience is in a great measure surmounted, by a channel being cut 30 miles long, through which great vessels now come up to the quay. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradesmen come from all parts, particularly Bristol and Dublin, are Feb. 24. July 5. and Oct. 10. each for a week.

CHESTER

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CHESTER (NEW), the capital of the county of that name in Pennsylvania in North America, situated on the Delaware river, 8 m. of Philadelphia; it has a fine large harbour for ships of any burden. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 74. deg. E.

CHESTER, LE-STRETFET, in the county of Durham, 8 miles S. from Newcastle, on the great north road, ~~between the river and~~ a fine spire. The bishopric of Lindesfarn was first removed hither, and then to Durham, anno 995.

CHESTERFIELD, the chief town in ~~Scarfdale~~, Derbyshire, 9 miles from Bakewell and 149 from London, stands pleasantly on the side of a hill between two rivulets, the Ibber and Rother, and was made a free borough by king John. It is a handsome populous town governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a church; but its spire, which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all awry. Here is a new large market-place, well supplied with lead, groceries, merrery, malt, leather, stockings, blankets, bedding, &c. in which it deals considerably, not only over all the Peak, and in Cheshire and Lancashire, but in Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and ~~Derbyshire~~ ^{Manchester} on Saturday. Fairs, Jan. 25. Feb. 28. April 3. May 4. July 4. and Sept. 25. It is an earldom in the Stanhope family.

CHEVIOT, a district in Northumberland, to the S. W. of Wooller, on the borders of Scotland; famous for the free chase, ~~was~~ used here by the English and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 miles off, and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the E.: near the chase are some sunny grounds called the Cheviot Muirs. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in that excellent ballad of Chevy Chase.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico in North America, with a town of the same name.

CHIAMPA, the S. division of Cochin China, in the East Indies.

CHIAPA, the capital of a province of the same name in Mexico, in America, 120 miles S. of Tabasco. Lat. 16. 30. N. long. 98. 5. W.

CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS, a large and rich town of North America, in Mexico, and in a province of the same name.

CHARENZA, or **CLARENZA**, the capital of a territory now of the same name, but properly Achaia, on the N. W. coast of the Morea, opposite to the isle of Zante, 26 miles S. of Patras; it has a good harbour on the Mediterranean, is subject to the

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Turks, and suffered much in the late Turkish war. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 24. 25. E.

CHIARI, a small town of Bresciano, in the Venetian territories in Italy, 8 miles W. of Brescia, where the Imperialists beat the French in 1702. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 10. 18. E.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; seated on a mountain, 25 miles W. of Syracuse. Lat. 37. 3. N. long. 14. 59. E.

CHIAVENNA, a town of the Grisons, situated N. of the lake de Como in Italy, 36 miles S. of Coire. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 9. 32. E.

CHICHESTER, a town in the county of Sussex, 65 miles from London, was the royal seat of the South Saxon kings, and is the seat of a bishop, which was translated hither in the Conqueror's time from Selsey. Here are five churches besides its cathedral, which has been burnt twice, viz. in 1114, and again in the reign of Richard III. It is a neat compact town, with a wall, and four gates answering to the four cardinal points, which gave name to streets, that meet in the centre, where the markets and fairs are kept. This is a city and county of itself, and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council without limitation, and four justices of the peace chosen out of the Aldermen; sends two members to parliament. Its markets, which are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, are furnished with plenty of provisions, and the market-place is adorned with a most stately cross. Fairs, April 23. Whit-Tuesday, St James's day, and Michaelmas, which last holds 9 days, and is called Slow Fair.

CHICHESTER (N. W.), a port town of Pennsylvania in North America, situated on the Delaware river, below Chester.

CHICUITO, or **CUYO**, a province of South America, bounded by La Plata on the N. E. and Chili on the W.

CHIELLESA, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea. Lat. 36. 35. N. long. 22. 28. E.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same name, where there is a bishop's see.

CHIERI, a small well-built town of Piedmont in Italy, 8 miles E. of Turin, and which the French defeated the Spaniards in 1639; it is subject to the king of Sardania. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 7. 45. E.

CHIETI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the bishopric of Alatri, with an archbishop's see.

CHILHAM, a town in the county of Kent, N. of Godmersham, not far from the river Stour, supposed to have been a Roman

JULIA, a camp in his second expedition to Britain, and that from hence it was called Julham, i. e. Julia's house; and below the town there is a green barrow, 180 feet long and 40 broad, called Jul-Laber, which is thought to be the grave of Laeurius Dorus the tribune, who was killed by the Britons in the march of the Romans from that camp. Here was formerly a market, and a fair is still kept here on Nov 8.

CHILI, a province on the W. coast of South America, bordering on Peru to the N. La Plata to the E. Patagonia to the S. and the Pacific Ocean to the W. It lies between 25 and 45 S. lat. and between 75 and 85 W. long. Some comprise it to Patagonia, and extend it to Cape Horn, the most S. promontory of South America.

CHILKA, a lake in the Decan of Hindostan, which bounds the five Circars on the South. It lies on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a narrow but deep opening, and is shallow with n. It is 40 miles long from N. E. to S. W. and in most places 12 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands in it. On the N. W. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavary river, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent. To those who sail at some distance from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay, the slip of land not being visible.

CHILMARK, a town in Wiltshire, on the river Nadder, near Chicklade, 12 miles from Salisbury, noted for quarries of good white stone. Fair July 30.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire. They are covered in various parts with woods; and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. This district belongs to the crown, which, from time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Of this office, as well as that of Steward of the Manor of East Hundred in Berks, it is remarkable, that, although frequently conferred upon members of the house of commons, it is not productive of either honour or emolument; being granted, at the request of any member of that house, merely to enable him to vacate his seat, whenever he may chuse it, by the resignation of a nominal office under the crown; and on this account it has not uncommonly been granted to three or four members in a single week.

CHILTERN, a village in the county

of Surrey, a hamlet of St Nicholas parish in Guildford, though near two miles from it. Here are many ponds that abound with carp as bright and sweet as river carp. There is a fair for seven days before Michaelmas, for cattle, cheese, fish, &c. much resorted to by the Londoners.

CHIMERA, formerly a strong town of Albania in European Turkey, famous for its hot baths, now a mean place; it lies at the entrance of the Adriatic, 32 miles N. of Chirfu city. Near it are the mountains Della Chimera, the boundary of the Ionian and Adriatic seas, and which divide Epirus from Thessaly.

CHIMAY, a town of French Flanders, in Hainault, 20 miles S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 6. N. long. 4. 20. E.

CHIMAY, a considerable lake lying between the East Indies and China, in the county of Achem.

CHIMLEY, a town in Devonshire, on the river Tav, near the midway from Exeter to Barnstaple, 21 miles from Exeter, and 193 from London. Market on Thursday. Fair Aug. 2.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, stretching in length 1450 miles, and in breadth 1260, situated between 20 and 40 deg. of N. lat. and between 98 and 123 of E. long. It is bounded on the N. by Chinese Tartary; on the E. and S. by the ocean; on the W. by Tonquin a part of the farther peninsula, and by the Tartar countries of Thibet and Russia. It is in general plain and level country, with few mountains; any note, but the rivers are very numerous and considerable: though the water commonly used is of a very indifferant quality, and sometimes requires boiling to render it fit for use. The numerous rivers are of great service for the inland navigation of the country, and it is besides assisted by such numbers of canals as are not to be met with in any country of the world. These are formed in a manner superior to that of other nations; the principal being lined with hewn stone, so deep that they are able to carry vessels of any burden, and extending in some places 1000 miles in length. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of a surprising construction. The vessels are fitted with all the conveniences of life, and it has been supposed that the empire of China contains as many inhabitants by water as by land. Their navigation, however, is slow, and they are sometimes drawn by men.

The industry of the Chinese may be well said to exceed that of every other nation in the world, and as their country is in general very fine, it is without doubt the most pleasant and fertile on earth; even those places that are naturally the most barren, being af-

filled by art as far as that is capable of remedying the defects of nature. The air in the northern parts is sharp; towards the middle mild and temperate; and in the southern parts, lying within and about the tropic of Cancer, very hot. The country abounds with the vegetable productions to be met with in Europe, has many of the aromatic plants and spices, as they meet with in other parts of the East Indies, and not a few peculiar to itself. Among these the tallow-tree is one of the most remarkable: it is about the height of a cherry-tree, with a short trunk, smooth bark, crooked branches, and red heart-shaped leaves. The fruit has some of the properties of tallow, and when mixed with oil is manufactured into candles by the inhabitants; but their light is inferior to that of our candles, and they have a strong smell. The tree that produces the fine black varnish called Japan, is to be found in China as well as in the Japan islands; but the varnish is of a very poisonous nature to those who manufacture it. It must be observed, however, that the Chinese, notwithstanding all their industry, are far from having the best methods of managing their vegetable productions so as to make them turn to the most account. They are unacquainted with the method of inoculating or ingrafting trees, and therefore even their most delicious fruits are far from having the agreeable taste or flavour of those of Europe and America. The tea-plant forms one of the greatest branches of Chinese commerce; all the rest of the world being supplied with that article from China. Notwithstanding the general and long established use of this article, however, the method of manufacturing it is very little known among us. Metals of all kinds are to be found in China, and a kind of white copper is said to be peculiar to it; though this is with good reason supposed to be an artificial production. The country would afford plenty of gold, were it not forbidden: the maxim in the Chinese government to encourage the searching after this metal as slightly as possible; for which reason the gold mines are much neglected; the quantity requisite for circulation being picked up from the sands of some rivers.

The empire of China has several volcanoes, particularly one called Linfung, whose eruptions are so furious, as to occasion violent commotions in the atmosphere; and there are said to be some lakes of very peculiar qualities, and capable of petrifying fishes when put into them. The artificial curiosities of China are much more surprising than those of any other country. Among these their Bridges may seem to claim the first place. They are built sometimes upon ~~stones~~ ^{rocks} strongly chained together, yet in such

a manner that they can be parted for the passage of vessels up or down the river. One in particular is mentioned as consisting of a single arch 400 cubits long and 300 high, while others are said to be still more astonishing. The wall which separates China from Tartary is a stupendous monument of human labour and industry. It begins with a bulwark of stone raised in the first in the northern province of Xensu, and reaches from thence quite to the other side of the empire, being carried over mountains and valleys for a space of 1500 miles. In such places it is built of brick and mortar so well tempered together, that, though it has stood for 1800 years, it is yet but little decayed. It is from 20 to 25 feet in height, and so broad that five or six horsemen may travel abreast on it. Many other wonderful effects of human industry might be enumerated in China, but our limits cannot admit of any particular detail. We shall only mention the artificial mounts, which are said to have temples, monasteries, and other buildings on their tops, and concerning which many things are told almost incredible. Nor is the great bell in Peking, the capital, less to be admired, as it weighs no less than 120,000 pounds, and is 11 feet high and 12 in diameter. The found of all the bells in China, however, is extremely dull, by reason of their using only wooden clappers. The Chinese are said to have had the knowledge of gunpowder, and to have used cannon in their wars, long before they were known in Europe. The same is reported of their printing, but this must be understood only of block printing, which is a species of the art very much inferior to that of European invention, and indeed in a manner altogether useless. Their manufacture of porcelain was long an object of admiration to the Europeans, and many unsuccessful attempts were made to imitate it, while the materials remained unknown; but now they have been discovered in other countries, and the porcelain of Europe is thought by many to excel that of China. The late visit of Lord Macartney to this country, as ambassador from the king of Great Britain, though it failed with regard to its main object, an extension of the British commerce with the Chinese, has thrown some farther light on the character and manners of that extraordinary people. Farther particulars will be found under the article PEKIN.

CHINCA, a port town of Peru in South America, situated on a river, and in an extensive valley of its own name, 60 miles N. of Lima. Lat. 12. 5. S. long. 76. 5. W.

CHINKE, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, on the borders of Liège, 25 miles S. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 5. 3. E.

CHINON,

C H I

CHINON, a town of Touraine in France, on the river Vienne, in the department of Indre et Loire, defended by a strong castle, 26 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 20. min. E.

CHINSURA, a neat and pretty large town of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly mid-way between Chander Nagore and the old town of Hoogly. It is very distinguishable at a considerable distance, and has a handsome appearance. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river.

CHIOS, SCIO, or KIO, by the Turks called **SAKI SADUCI**, an island lying near the coast of Ionia in Asia Minor, about 100 miles W. of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in circuit. The number of its inhabitants is almost incredible, having besides others upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

CHIOS, the capital of the above island. It stands on the E. coast, is as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. Here is a Turkish garrison of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkish shipping, which trade to Constantinople, and usually the station of a squadron of Turkish galleys. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and shew a place they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about four miles from the city. Lat. 38. 4. N. long. 27. 5. E.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Rumania, with a see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, forty-seven miles W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 8. N. long. 27. 37. E.

CHIOZA, or CHIOGGIO, anciently **ROSSA CLAUDIA**, an island on which is a handsome and populous town, situated in the duchy of Venice, 12 miles S. of that city, at the influx of the Brenta Nuova into the Laguna.

CHIPPENHAM, a town in Wiltshire, with a bridge of 16 arches over the Avon, 94 miles from London. It is a large, populous, well built town, the seat of Alfred and other West Saxon kings. It has sent two members to parliament as long as any borough, and with a few intermissions. Its chief manufacture is fine broad cloth, but its main support are its markets on Thursdays, and its thoroughfare between London and Bristol for carriers and horsemen. Fairs, Sept. 2. June 12. Oct. 18. and Nov. 30.

CHIPPINGTON, a village in Hampshire,

H I

10 miles E. of Carlisle, with two fairs, on Easter Tuesday, and August 24. for cattle.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town in Oxfordshire, 75 miles from London. It is supposed, from its name, a corruption of the Saxon word *Chiepen*, to have been a market in the time of the Saxons, and, from the many merchants buried in its church, to have been a place of great trade. It sent burgesses to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and twice in that of Edward III. but never since. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, March 7. May 6. July 18. Sept. 4. Nov. 8. the last Friday in May, and the Wednesday before and after Midsummer.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a town in the county of Essex, 20 miles from London. The market was formerly on Tuesday, but now on Saturday.

CHIPPING-SUDBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, 12 miles from Bristol, 23 from Cirencester, and 103 from London. Market on Thursday. Fairs, May 23. and June 24.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE, a town in Buckinghamshire, 12 miles from Aylesbury, 14 from Uxbridge, and 33 from London. Market on Friday. Fair on Sept. 25. It sends two members to parliament.

CHIRK, a small village in Denbighshire, Wales. It has three fairs, on the second Thursday in February, second Tuesday in June, and Aug. 12.

CHIRVAN, a province of Persia, lying on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea.

CHISSELBOROUGH, a village in Somersetshire, four miles from Crookhorn. Fair on Oct. 10.

CHITOR, the capital of a province of the same name in the Higher India. This city is supposed to have been the seat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles N. E. of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 23. 30. N. long. 76. 10. E.

CHITOR, a city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Po, ten miles N. of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 7. 35. E.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, situated in the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great, were murdered by Cassander; and in its neighbourhood Perseus king of Macedon was defeated by Paulus Emilius, the Roman consul. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 23. 10. E.

CHITTEDROOG, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the kingdom of Mysore.

C H R

more, 117 miles N. by W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14. 5. N. long. 76. 19. E.

CHIVAS, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken, particularly in 1705, by the French; but was retaken the next year by the confederates after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that whoever is master of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellois, Montferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 12 W. of Vercelle. Lat. 45. 13. N. long. 7. 47. E.

CHIUSI, anciently **CLUSIUM**, one of the 12 old cities of Etruria, or the duchy of Tuscany, in Italy, on the borders of the pope's dominions; it is the see of a bishop, but by reason of the unhealthfulness of the air, thin of inhabitants; it is subject to the grand duke, and lies 38 miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 43. 7. N. long. 13. 12. E.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, situated on the Black Sea, and was formerly a very powerful city. Lat. 43. 2. N. long. 27. 30. E.

CHIUTAYE, a considerable town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia.

CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and seated on the river Niester.

CHOISY, late a royal palace, near Paris, in France.

CHOLET, a town of France, late in Anjou, now in the department of Maine and Loire.

CHOLMOGORY, a town in the government of Archangel, in European Russia, built upon an island in the Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, situated on the Merisi, 13 miles E. of Segedon; subject to Austria. Lat. 46. 22. N. long. 21. 20. E.

CHORASAN, the ancient Bactria, a province of Persia, in Asia, bordering on Ulbec Tartary to the N. E. This was the native country of Koult Khan, afterwards Sophi of Persia.

CHORGES, or **GORGES**, a very old town of Dauphine, in France, still retaining the memory of the Catorigi, of which it is a corruption; it lies in the department of the Upper Alps, 16 miles E. of Gap. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 6. 5. E.

CHOWLE, a small town of the Decan of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar. It has a harbour for small vessels, and is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts and a good trade. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 42. N. long. 72. 45. E.

CHREMNITS, the principal of the mine towns in Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria, and situated 68 miles N. E.

C H R

of Pressburg. Lat. 48. 47. N. long. 19. 15. E.

CHREVASTA, anciently **APSUS**, one of the principal rivers of Albania, in European Turkey.

CHRISTBURG, a town of the Marienburg palatinate, in Polish Prussia, situated on the river Sirgun, which above Elbing falls into the Drause.

CHRISTCHURCH, a large populous borough in Hampshire, at the conflux of the rivers Avon and Stour, 103 miles from London. Market on Monday. Fairs, on Thursday fortnight after Whitsunday, and Oct. 16. It sends two members to parliament.

CHRISTIANA, the capital and finest town in the diocese of its own name, in Norway, situated on the W. side of a bay, directly under the castle of Agerhuus, 100 miles N. of Cottenburg, and subject to Denmark. Lat. 59. 50. N. long. 10. 15. E.

CHRISTIANOPOL, a fortified seaport town of Blekum, in South Gothland in Sweden, 18 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 15. 40. E.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Schoonen, in South Gothland in Sweden, situated on the river Iljelge; it is fortified with ramparts and horn-works, and lies 45 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 56. 22. N. long. 14. 40. E.

CHRISTINA, anciently **LETOA**, an island of the Archipelago, on the S. side of Candia.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, so named by Capt. Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It lies in the lat. 1. 59. N. long. 157. 30. W. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, of a semicircular form. It is bound d by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which there is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. The soil, in some places, is light and black, evidently composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand. In other places, nothing but marine productions, such as broken coral stones and shells, are to be seen. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. The vegetable productions are only a few cocoa-nut trees, and a few low trees, small shrubs, and plants, such as are found on other islands of the same appearance, in a soil half formed. Here are also a few sorts of birds; so that a ship touching here must expect nothing but birds, fish, and turtles; and of the two latter an abundant supply may be depended on.

CHRISTOPHER'S (St.), or **St. KIT'S**, one of the Caribbee islands, to which Columbus gave his Christian name; it is about 20 miles long and seven broad, and watered with several rivulets from a high mountain.

tain in the middle of the island. Its principal produce is sugar, cotton, ginger, and indigo, with the fruits usual between the tropics; it lies near the N. W. point of Nevis island, and about 64 miles W. of Antigua; subject to Great Britain. Lat. 17. 15. N. long. 62. 50. W.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, near the river Tavy, 181 miles from London, and nine from Exeter Market on Saturday. Fairs, Easter Mond. Tues. and Wed. St Barnabas, and St Martin.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has firmly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superfluity of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; the next year, it was surrendered to them; they restored it to the rahob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but, in 1772 it was finally ceded to the English by that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade at Cawnpore. It is 185 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 10. N. long. 83. 50. E.

CHURCH-STRETON, a town in the county of Salop, 151 miles from London and about 91 from Bristol, on the road to West Chester. It has a good corn market on Thursday, and Fairs on May 14 and Sept 25.

CHURCHILL (FORT), a fortification on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, in British Canada in America, the most N. fort belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. Lat. 59. 30. N. long. 91. 35. W.

CHURCHINGFORD, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on Jan. 25. last Friday in March, and last Friday in April.

CHUSAN, or **CHEUKAN**, an island on the E. coast of China in Asia, near the province of Chekiang, where the English East India Company had a factory, but through the extortion of the natives were obliged to remove. Lat. 30. 5. N. long. 121. 4. E.

CHUSISTAN, a province on the S. W. of Persia, in Asia, bounded by the Persian Gulf on the S. and by Fyrac Aghem on the N.

CIALUS, a kingdom of Asia, an independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large sandy deserts, on the S. by Great Tartar, and on the W. by Turkistan. The chief town is of the same name.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the N. by the deserts of Cochinchina, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia.

CIBOLA, a province of North America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages.

CICLUT, or **CICLUGET**, a strong frontier town of Venetian Dalmatia, surrounded with walls in the ancient manner, situated upon a rocky hill, on the right side of the river Nantun. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1634. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 17. 45. E.

CIALU, or **CIFALDI**, anciently **CEPALDAIUM**, a town of the Val di Demona, in Sicily, 36 miles E. of Palermo; it is still the see of a bishop. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 13. 32. E.

CILICIA, anciently a province of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, N. W. of Syria, at present the E. division of Caramania, a province of Turkey in Asia.

CILLE, the capital of a territory of the same name in Stiria, in Austria, 47 miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 35. N. long. 15. 35. E.

CIMBRISHAMN, a small sea port town of Schonen, in East Gothland, in Sweden situated on the Baltic, with a harbour, from whence the old Cimbrs emigrated. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 17. 5. E.

CINALOA, a province of North America, on the Pacific Ocean, opposite to the S. extremity of California. Lat. 22. 10. N. long. 119. 30. W.

CINALOA, a town of Mexico, in North America, the capital of a territory of the same name, 30 miles E. of the bay of California; subject to Spain. Lat. 25. 40. N. long. 113. 12. W.

CINAN, a large and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in a marshy bottom. Lat. 30. 7. N. long. 101. 35. E.

CINCA, or **CINGA**, a rapid river of Aragon, in Spain, rising in Mount Biella among the Pyrenees, from whence it runs through the province, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, certain sea-port towns so called, on the coast of Kent and Sussex, namely Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Romney, and Hythe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must

have been added to the first institution. They are under the government of a warden, with large privileges granted them on account of their fitting out ships for the defence of the coast against France. The sea is now retired some distance from Rumney.

CINTRÁ, a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, situated at the foot of a mountain or promontory, commonly called the rock of Lisbon, on the N. side of the Tagus. Lat. 39. 5 N. long. 10. 15. W.

CIOTAT, a sea port town of France, late in Provence, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, famous for Muscadine wine.

CIR (br), a village of France, in the late diocese of Chartres, two miles from Versailles.

CIRAN (8n), a town of France, in the late diocese of Bouge, in Berry.

CIRCARS (NOR THERN), five provinces on the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these Circars, Cicalok, Rizamunry, Ellore, and Condapilly are in the possession of the English; and Guntour belongs to the Nizam of the Decan. The first four occupy the sea coast, from the Chikla Lake, on the confines of Cutch, to the N. bank of the Kistna, forming a narrow strip of country 350 miles long and from 26 to 75 broad. It is easily defensible against an Indian enemy, having mountains and extensive forests on one side, and the sea on the other, the extremities only being open. Its greatest defect is in point of relative situation to Bengal and Madras, it being 350 miles from the first, and 250 from the latter; so that the troops destined to protect it cannot be depended on for any pressing service that may arise in either presidency. The English Circars had been ceded to the French by the Nizam of the Decan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1757, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l. That of Guntour is 70,000l.

CIRCASSIA, a province of Asia, bounded by Russia on the N. by Astracan and the Caspian Sea on the E. by Georgia and Daghestan on the S. and by the Don and Palus Maotis on the W. The Circassian Tartars form a sort of republic, sometimes putting themselves under the protection of Russia, sometimes under that of Russia, and sometimes under that of the Turks. They generally dwell in tents, removing from place to place with their herds and flocks. Circassia is now chiefly remarkable for its beautiful children, from which, and its neighbouring country Georgia, the Scargios both of Turkey and Persia are commonly supplied. It lies between 45. and 50. deg. N. lat. and between 40. and 50. E. long.

CIRENCESTER, a town in Gloucestershire, 90 miles from London, 36 from Bristol, 33 from Bath, and 17 from Gloucester. It is commonly called Cirester, and by some reckoned the largest as well as the oldest town in the county. Fair, Easter Thursday, July 17. and Nov. 8. It sends 400 members to parliament.

CIRENZA, or **CERENZA**, an inconsiderable town of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 50 miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40. 49. N. long. 16. 56. E.

CISEAUX, or **CISEAUX**, a small town of Burgundy, in France, was celebrated for the principal abbey of the Cistercian order.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a city in a country of the same name, in the pope's dominions, on the Tiber; the see of a bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Istria, in the Venetian territories, on the Adriatic Sea; it is the residence of a bishop.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of the marquisate of Ancona, in the pope's territories in Italy, situated on the Mediterranean. It contains 16 churches and convents within the walls, and without are 15 more.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONFRA, a regularly fortified town in the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean; including also the old fort of St Margerita.

CITTA VINCIZIOA, or **IL BORGO**, a strong town of the island of Malta, situated on a narrow neck of land, at the head of a harbour to the left of Valetta, from which, on each side of the town, runs a broad natural canal inclosing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. The fortified castle of St Angelo stands before it, on a high rock, and is joined to the town by a bridge, and was formerly the residence of the grand master.

CITTADELLA, or **CIVIDADFLIA**, the capital of the island of Minorca. It stands on the W. side of the island, and 30 miles W. of Fort St Philip. It was conquered by Great Britain in 1708, and afterwards confirmed to it by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but taken by the French in 1756, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763; it was taken by the Spaniards in 1764, and ceded to them by the peace of 1765. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 3. 36. E.

CIVIDAD DI FRIULI, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Vincer.

CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, the capital town of the island of Canary.

CIVIDAD REAL, an elegant and well inhabited city of La Mancha, in New Castile, in Spain, 60 miles S. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 4. 15. W.

CIVIDAD

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a city of Leon, in Spain, situated in a fruitful country on the little river Aguada, or Agujar, 45 miles S. W. of Salamanca; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of St Jago. It was built in the 13th century on the site of the ancient Mirobrig, and was one of the three places of rendezvous for the Castilians, when they invaded Portugal. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 60. 50. W.

CIVITA BORRELLE, a small town of the Hither Abruzzo in Naples, in Italy, the see of a bishop. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 13. 37. E.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small city in the pope's dominions in Italy, situated on a very high and steep rock, near the conflux of the Triglia with the Tiber. This is the ancient city of the Falerni, the capital of the Falisci. Its bishopric is united with that of Ostia, and a bridge of unusual height joins the rock on which the city stands to the opposite mountain; it lies 25 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 13. 12. E.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, anciently **THEATE**, the capital of the Hither Abruzzo, in Naples, situated on the Pelicaro; the see of an archbishop. From this city the Theatine order of monks takes its name, being founded here in 1525 by John Peter Carasta, afterwards Pope Paul IV. It lies 25 miles E. of Aquila. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 15. 20. E.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a fortified city in the pope's dominions, situated in a bay of the Tuscan Sea; it is a free port, and commonly the station for the pope's galleys; it lies 30 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 12. 10. E.

CLACK, a village in Devonshire, seven miles from Tiverton in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on April 5. and Sept. 19.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a small county in Scotland, being only eight miles in length and ten in breadth. It is bounded on the north, west, and east, by Perthshire; and on the south by the Frith of Forth. It is a plain and fertile country towards the south, producing abundance of corn as well as of pasture. Coal is also met with in great quantities, and is exported to different countries. The county is watered by the rivers Forth and Devon, the former of which makes a number of beautiful serpentine windings, inasmuch that between Alloa and Glasgow castle, though only four miles in a straight line by land, it is 24 by water. This county and Kinross send alternately one member to parliament.

CLACKMANNAN, the county town of the above shire, is a small place, situated on the Forth. It stands at the bottom of a bay, the shore of which is the ancient seat of the king, whose sword is still

preserved there. Now the seat of the Bruce of Kennet.

CLAGENFURT, the capital of Carinthia, in Austria, in Germany, 180 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 12. 20. E.

CLAIN, a river of Poitou, in France; it rises in the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLARE (Sr), a lake of North America, half way between the Lake Huron and Erie, about 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the great Lake Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into Lake Erie.

CLAMECY, a town in Nivernois, now in the department of Nièvre, in France, situated on the Yonne, at the influx of the Buvron.

CLAMING, or **CLOMINGS**, a town in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland; it sends two members to parliament.

CLAPHAM, a village in the county of Surrey, three miles from London, towards Richmond. It surrounds an extensive common, from many parts whereof there are beautiful views of the Thames, with London and the country beyond it.

CLAPHAM, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, six miles N. W. of Thetford, in the road to Lancaster. Fair on Sept. 21.

CLARA (Sr), an island of Peru, in South America, situated in Guayaquil Bay, 70 miles S. W. of Guayaquil; subject to the king of Spain. Lat. 3. 38. N. long. 80. 20. W.

CLARE, a town in the county of Suffolk (an earldom in the Newcastle family), on the river Stour, 14 miles from St Edmundsbury and 56 from London. Here are the ruins of a castle. Market on Friday. Fairs, on Easter Tuesday and May 26.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 10,014 houses, 76 parishes, nine baronies, two market towns, and one borough. It sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Ennis. The soil is very fruitful, and it lies very commodious for navigation; but the principal place is said to be Killaloe, which has a bishop's see.

CLARE, the capital of the barony of that name, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland; it is a small town, situated on a lake, 17 miles S. W. of Limerick.

CLARENS, or **CHATILLARD**, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the principal scene of Rousseau's *Emile*.

CLAUDE (St.), a very handsome town of France, late in the Franche Comte, with bishop's see, now in the department of Jura.

CLAVENNA, or **CHIAVENNA**, a town of the Grisons, in Switzerland, situated on the lake, near the lake of Como, 35 miles S of Goure. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 9. 36. E.

CLAUSENUR, the capital of the Hungarian territory in Transylvania, situated on the river Samos, 55 miles N.W. of Hermstadt. It is a large and populous city, and fortified with walls and towers. On the gate Portina is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trojan. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 22. 56. E.

CLAXTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, on the Yare, near Thurston, in the road from Moddon to Yarmouth. Fair in Midsummer, for five days.

CLAY, a town in the county of Norfolk, eight miles from Walsingham and 125 from London, near the road from Lynn to Hasleworth. It is a port, with large salt-works; from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes to Holland and the Baltic. Market on Saturday. Fair on St. Margaret's day.

CLAYTON-CUM-KIMR, a village in the county of Suffolk, six miles N.W. of Ipswich. Fairs, July 5. and Sept. 26.

CLIFAR (CAPH), a promontory on a small island, on the S.W. coast of Ireland.

CLEBURY, a town in the county of Dorset, near Clechill, on the N. side of the Fens, 136 miles from London. Market on Thursday. Fairs, May 2. and October 7.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It is an island of considerable extent, in which are several hills, all connected by low ground, so that it looks, at a distance, like a group of islands. Near its eastern point is a little island, which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. Both the greater island, and this smaller one, were inhabited. Lat. 65. 15. N. long. 190. 30. E.

CLERMONT, late the capital of Champagne, in France, situated near the river Aisne; it was taken from Lorraine by Louis XIV. and given to the Prince of Condé. It lies 11 miles S.W. of Verdun. Lat. 49. 9. N. long. 5. 15. E.

CLERMONT, anciently **AUGUSTONEMETUM**, afterwards **ARVERNA**, late the capital of Auvergne, in France, a populous city, situated on a small eminence, between the rivers Arre and Bedat, 75 miles W. of Lyons; it was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Bourges, and as several petrifying springs in its neigh-

bourhood, one of which has formed a remarkable stone bridge over the brook Thoretaine. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 3. 50. E.

CLERMONT, a town of Beauvais, in the Isle of France, situated on a mountain, the original place of the royal house of Bourbon, 35 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 24. N. long. 2. 36. E.

CLERMONT IN ARGONNE, a town of France, late in the Verdunois, 127 miles N.W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 34. N. long. 2. 9. E.

CLERVAL, a town of France, late in the Franche Comte, seated on the river Doux.

CLEVE, or **CLEF**, the capital of the duchy of the same name in Westphalia, in Germany, near the W. shore of the Rhine, 10 miles S.E. of Nimwegen, and subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 5. 36. E.

CLEVELAND, a hundred in the North-riding of Yorkshire; it gives title of duke to the Fitzroys.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles S.W. of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Louis XI. who appears, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king!

CLIFF, a town in the county of Kent, situated on a cliff below Graveland; formerly called Bishop's Cliff, or Cliff at Hon, it being in the bailiwick of Hon. It is a pretty large town, and has a fair on October 8.

CLIFF (KING'S), a town in Northamptonshire, 81 miles from London. Market on Tuesday. Fair on Oct. 29.

CLISSA, a stony place in Venetian Dalmatia, situated on a high hill, near which, between two steep rocks, is a narrow valley, being the road out of Turkey into Dalmatia. It came into the hands of the Venetians in 1649, and lies ten miles N.E. of Venice. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 17. 59. E.

CLISSON, a little town of Bretagne, in France, now in the department of Lower Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Nantes. Lat. 47. 16. N. long. 1. 15. W.

CLIST-BROAD, a village on the N.E. side of Exeter, which has a fair on May 3.

CLITHERO, a town in Lancashire, 24 miles from London, stands with its ruined castle, built by the Lacy, at the bottom of Pendle-Hill, near the source of the Ribbles. Market on Saturday. Fairs, March 24. July 21. and Dec. 7. It sends two members to parliament.

CLITUMNUS, a celebrated river in the duchy of Spoleto, in Italy, rising near La Vene. The ancients erroneously imagined that the waters of this river rendered the cattle in its neighbourhood of a white colour,

CLONMEL,

CLOACAYNOG, a village in Denbighshire, Wales, with two fairs, on Easter Tuesday and Oct. 24.

CLOCHER, a small city in the county of Tyrone and province of Ulster, in Ireland; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 20 miles W. of Armagh.

CLONMILL, the capital of the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster, in Ireland; it is a well fortified town, sends two members to parliament, and lies 19 miles S. E. of the town of Tipperary.

CLOYNE, a small city in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland; it is the see of a bishop, sends two members to parliament, and lies 15 miles E. of Cork.

CLUGNY, a small town of Burgundy, in France, having a celebrated Benedictine abbey, and lies 24 miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 30. N long 4. 37 E.

CLUN, a village in the county of Salop, which takes its name from the river Clun. It stands on the S. side of Bishop's Castle. Fairs, June 13. and Nov. 27.

CLUSI, a small fortified town of Savoy, sixteen miles S. E. of Geneva; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 46. 29 N long. 6. 36 E.

CLUSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, running through the valley of Perouse.

CLYDI, a considerable river in the W. of Scotland; it has its source in Annandale, runs N. W. through the valley of that name, and after passing by Inmark, Hamilton, and the city of Glasgow, falls into the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the Isle of Bute.

CLYDESDALE, See LANARKSHIRE.

CLYNIEGFAUR, a village in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, with two fairs, on August 18 and Sept. 23.

COBHAM, a village in the county of Surrey four miles S. from Windor, on a rivulet that runs from Bagshot to the Thames. Fair on Dec. 11.

COBLENTZ, a large city of Trier, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, situated at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, 36 miles S. of Cologne; subject to the elector of Trier. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 7. 23. E.

COBLON, a port town of the Hither India, in Asia, on the Coromandel coast, twelve miles S. of Fort St George; it is the only settlement the East India Company of England had in India, and this the East India Companies of the English and Dutch ordered them to abandon. Lat. 13. 56. N. long. 80. 20. E.

CODBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, 17 miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 11. N. long. 11. 40. E.

CODA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain,

situated among mountains; near it is a strong castle, used as a state prison for persons of rank. Lat. 41. 29. N. long. 3. 28. W.

COCHIEM, a town of Trier, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, situated on the Moselle; 30 miles N. E. of the city of Trier. Lat. 50. 28. N long 6. 56 E.

COCHIN, a port town of India, in Asia, on the coast of Malabar, 200 miles S. of Calicut. Here the Dutch have a factory, and a very strong fort. Lat. 9. 5. N. long. 76. 5 E.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom in Asia, bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the N. by the Indian Ocean on the E. and S. and by the kingdom of Cambodia on the W. It is upwards of 400 miles long, and 150 broad, and produces silk and rice, and other commodities common to places in the torrid zone. Here are great numbers of elephants, and in these principally consist the strength of the Cochin Chinar army. The king is absolute, and the sentence of the magistrates is entirely arbitrary, being limited by no written law. The inhabitants are pagans, and superstitious observers of times, lucky and unlucky days and omens. Wives are purchased here as in China, nor are the men limited to any particular number, but what is still more strange, men of the highest quality will offer their daughters to merchants and strangers for prostitution. Cochin China lies between 10 and 17 degrees N. lat. and between 104° and 109° E. long.

COCHIN, anciently **HI PHESTIA**, one of the two principal places on the island of St. Lamine or Linnos, in the Archipelago. Lat. 42. N long 25. 36 E.

COCKERMOUTH, a town in the county of Cumberland, ten miles from Wharfe-haven, 20 from Carlisle, and 301 from London. It is almost surrounded with the rivers Cocker and Derwent, the former of which divides it into two parts, that communicate by good stone bridges. It is a neat built town, between two hills, on one of which is the castle, and on the other the church. It was represented in parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and once again in that of Edward III. but not afterwards till 1640, since which time it has continued to send two members to parliament. Market on Monday. Fairs, on What Monday and Oct. 10.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 20 miles E. of Turin, said to be the birth place of Columbus, the first discoverer of America. Lat. 44. 56 N long 8. 20. E.

COD (CAPE), a promontory in the Atlantic, on the coast of New England, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 69. 27. E.

CODOGNO,

COBOGNO, a small place of Milan, in Italy, 23 miles E of Pavia Lat 45 15 N. long 10. 49 E.

COESFELDT, a town of Munster, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Birket, 23 miles W. of Munster city Lat 51 19 N long 6 49 E

COFVORD N, one of the strong towns in the United Provinces, in Overysel, fortified by the famous Cohorn

COFVRE, a town in the Isle of France Lat 49 15 N long 3 10 W

COGESHALL, a town in the county of Essex, 44 miles from London, stands on the river Blackwater, and has a market on Thursdays Market on Thursdays Fair on Whitsun Ties and Wed

COGNI, anciently **ICONIUM**, where St Paul preached, the capital of Cirmania in Asia Minor, the residence of the Turkish neyoy, it lies 100 miles N of the Mediterranean and 250 S E of Constantinople Lat 38 21 N long 33 16 E

COGNAC, or **COGNAC**, the second town of Anjou, in France, delightfully situated in and in the department of the Charente, and in the place where Francis was born It is famous for its fine brandy, and lies 20 miles W of Angoulême Lat 45 46 N long 29 min W

COIMBRA, or **COI**, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the kingdom of Mysore It was taken by the British in Jan 22 1790, but taken by a detachment of British soldiers in October 1791, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1792 It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lat 10 5 N long 77 10 E

COIMBRA, anciently **COIMBRIA** or **CONIMBRICA**, a city of Portugal and the capital of Beira, situated on the Mondego, it has a fine university, consisting of 2000 students, and is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Braga, it lies 96 miles N of Lisbon Lat 40 14 N. long 9 13 W

COIRE, or **CHUR**, the capital of the Grisons, in Switzerland, situated on the Rhine 53 miles S of Constance Lat 46 16 N long 9 35 E.

COCKENHAUSEN, a fortress of Livonia, on the Dwina, 32 miles F of Riga, subject to Russia. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 25. 5 E

COCKER, or **COCKER**, a river in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Derwent at Cockermouth

COL, a small island, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland

COL D'AGNELLO, a passage from France into Italy, that leads from Guillebert to Chateau Duaplin

COL D'ARGENTIERE, a passage from

France into Italy, between the mountains of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

COL DE LIMON, a passage over the Alps, which leads from Sospel to Coud.

COL DE TEND, a passage over the Alps, between Piedmont and the county of Nice

COI BERG, a port town of Pomerania, in Germany, situated on the Baltic, 20 miles N E of Stettin, and subject to Prussia. Lat 54 25 N long 16 14 E.

COI CHILSTER, a town in the county of Essex, 51 miles from London. It is a large and populous town, through which runs the river Chelmer, that also encompasses it on the N and E sides over which are three bridges The river is navigable for small craft up to the Hith, where there is a quay and for ships of three hundred to a piece within three miles of it, at which there is a customhouse, and a little lower it may receive a royal navy It is principally noted for the manufacture of haires and leys, for the supply of which there is a corporation, called the Governors of Dutch Barge Hall, in which others to examine it and it is said to have formerly returned 200000 a week for money for those stuffs There is a guild, or, as they call it, a Moot hall to which it is the town guild The place is about three miles in compass, had anciently 15 parishes, now 10 parish-churches, five in the town, and five in the country, Quakers, besides a school which two are for Quakers, and a school and a French church In the town there is a liberty are called 14000 people It has liberty are 1000 people in the market of 2000 and 1000, after the 1st Jun 24 1793 and Oct 20 It must not be committed, this place is noted for carrying cringes, but much more for its cyllers, which being taken at the mouth of the Colchester water, and about the side which they call the Spire, are carried up to Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in beds or pits on the side to be, as they call it, and then, being huddled up, are brought to Colchester, from whence they are sent in great quantities to London, &c

COLCHIS, the mountain **MINGRELIA**, in Asia, situated at the extremity of the Euxine sea.

COL D'HILL, a village in the county of Essex, in the parish of Newport, with a fair on Nov. 6 for cattle

COLLINCAM about two miles from Fymouth, Farnworth, famous for its convent, the oldest in Scotland. In 870 it was destroyed by the Danes. The monks, to preserve themselves inviolate, cut off their hair and noses, to render themselves odious to the invaders. The convent was rebuilt in 1097.

COLDSTREAM, a town in Berwick

Coler, Scotland It lies on the Tweed, and is separated only by the river from Cornhill, in England. From this village the admeasurement of guards take their name, having been first formed here by General Monk. Fair July 30. (Monday and Saturday excepted.)

COLLEBROOKE DAI E, a village in the county of Salop, between Shifnal and Great Wenlock, where is a manufactory of mineral tar carried on, occasioned by the discovery of a spring of natural tar and pitch, of a quality superior to any yet known, and also a spring of brine, which are likely to prove very advantageous to the proprietors. The masters of the coal-works at the Dale, in 1787, having ordered an arched navigable canal to be made from the river Severn, about a mile below Madeley wood, under the Hyt hill, and to be carried on from thence several miles under the same, so low as a diam, and at 6° to carry the coals they should meet with by the same canal to the river Severn (the mouth of the canal being nearly equal with the surface of the water in the river), when they had drove about 700 yards they met with a small spring of the tar, which the workmen said yielded three or four b. cels per day; and when they had gone 50 or 60 yards farther they found a second spring of it, so very copious as, this, it is said, coming for some time, and sometimes 80 gallons nearly yields 7 cels are besides several smaller springs, and different places yielding the same. Carefully that the masters cannot tar so barrels fast enough, and have ordered the men to make large reservoirs in the canal to hold it. They have also found a spring of brine, which is as strong as most of those which are used in this kingdom for making salt.

COLBRAIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry and province of Ulster, situated on the Burne, five miles S. of the ocean, and 25 N. E. of Londonderry. It sends two members to parliament.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, 71 miles from Coventry, 15 from Litchfield, and 102 from London. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the river Coln, over which it has a stone bridge. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, on Shrove-Monday, May 6. and Oct. 2.

COLFORD, or **COVERD**, a town in Gloucestershire, near Monmouth, 30 miles from Gloucester, 14 from Warwick, and 124 from London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs on June 20. and Nov. 24.

COLIMA, a port town of Mechoacan, in the province of Mexico, in North America, at the mouth of a river near the Pa-

cific Ocean, 300 miles W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 19 20. N long. 109. 13. W.
COLLINGSBURN DUKK, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles from Marlborough, with a fair on Dec. 12.

COLLIOURE, a town in the territory of Perpignan, and late government of Roussillon, in France, situated on the sea, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees; it has a small harbour for barks, two fortified castles, and is situated five miles N. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 45 N. long. 3 3. E.

COLMAR, late the capital of Upper Alsace, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, situated on the river Lauch, now in the department of the Upper Rhine; it was formerly fortified, but dismantled in 1673; it lies 30 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lat. 48. 6 N. long. 7 14 E.

COLMAR, a small town of Provence, in France, on the borders of Piedmont, in the department of the Lower Alps, 18 miles N. W. of Glanville. Lat. 44 20 N long. 6 25 E.

COLTGOROD, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina.

COLN, a river which runs through Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and falls into the Thames at Stam. There is another of the same name in Essex, which empties itself into the German Ocean by Colchester, and a third which runs through Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, and falls into the Thames at Icklade.

COLNBROOK, a town in Buckinghamshire, 18 miles from London, stands in the channels of the river Coln, with a bridge over each. Its principal supports are its great mills on the Bish road. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, Apr. 13 and May 3.

COLN, a town in Lancashire, 215 miles from London and 36 from Lancaster. It lies near Pendle-hill, on the E. side of the county, and appears to have been very ancient, if not a Roman station, from the many coins, both of copper and silver, that have been cast up here by the plough. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, May 12 and October 11.

COLOCHINA, a small town of the Moravia, in European Turkey; it has an harbour, which gives name to a gulf near it, and lies 27 miles N. E. of Cape Matapan. Lat. 36. 6. N long. 23. 16. E.

COLOCSA, a fortified town of Hungary Proper, situated on the Danube; it is the see of an archbishop, but has undergone several vicissitudes from the Turks and Hungarians; it lies 50 miles S. E. of Buda, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 46. 36. N long. 19 40 E.

COLOGNA, a town in the province of Padua, and territories of Venice, in Italy,

C O L

30 miles S.W. of Padua. Lat. 45. 39. N. long. 11. 39. E.

COLOGNE, the capital of an archbishopric of the same name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, and situated on the river Rhine; it is a large and elegant city, with considerable trade, particularly in wines, and where, on account of its agreeable situation, king Charles spent the two last years of his exile. It has a mixed government, between the elector and burghers, most of the latter being Roman Catholics; the Lutherans have a church in the city, but the Calvinists go as far as Mulheim, two miles on the other side of the Rhine, to their public worship. The elector has two palaces here, but usually resides at Bonn, 10 miles S. of Cologne. It lies 45 miles E. of Mastricht. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 6. 45. E.

COLOGNE, electorate of, extends upwards of seventy miles along the W. shore of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, but is not more than seven or eight miles in breadth, lying between 50. 30. and 51. 30. N. lat. It is bounded by the duchy of Cleves on the N. by the Rhine, which divides it from the duchy of Bergue, on the E. by the electorate of Trier on the S. and by the duchy of Juliers and the Netherlands on the W. It is a very fruitful country, and carries on a considerable trade. The elector is the most powerful of all the ecclesiastical princes, being at present not only archbishop of Cologne, but bishop of Munster, Paderborn, and Middelheim; he is arch-chancellor of the empire in Italy, and as such has a vote for emperor; and is an absolute prince in most of these places, except in some imperial cities, which are sovereign states, and therefore may be considered as so many republics in his dominions. The revenue of Cologne is computed at 130,000*l.* per annum, and that of the rest of his territories at as much more.

COLOMBO, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1678 they were driven from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in possession of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the buildings in the modern taste, particularly the governor's house is a handsome structure. Lat. 7. 10. N. long. 80. 27. E.

COLOMBOTZ, or **GOLOMBOTZ**, a fortified castle of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, situated on a mountain, under which is the strong pass of Uraia.

C O M

COLOMIA, a town of Red Russia, in Little Poland, on the borders of Transylvania, 100 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 24. 57. E.

COLOMMIFRS, a town of France, late in La Brie, seated on the river Marne.

COLONNA (LA), a small place of the Campagna di Romania, in the ecclesiastical state, 18 miles E. of Rome, and subject to the pope. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 13. 25. E.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, a town of the ecclesiastical state; it is a frontier between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul, on the river Pisatella, anciently called Rubicon, and lies in the neighbourhood of Cesena. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 12. 25. E.

COLONSA, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland.

COLOSWAR, a large and celebrated town of Transylvania, where the senators have their meetings.

COLUMB, a river in Devonshire, which falls into the Ex, a little below Columb-
John.

COLUMB-MAGNA, a town in the county of Cornwall, 249 miles from London, and 13 from Bodmin, a great parish, but a little town, with a market on Monday and Thursday, and fairs on Thursday after Nov. 13. and Thursday in Mid Lent.

COLUMBTON, a town in Devonshire, 12 miles N.E. of Exeter and 164 W. from London. It is the best town on the river Columb, from whence it has its name, and over which there is a bridge. It is a pretty handsome place, and the woollen is its chief manufacture. Market on Saturday. Fairs, on May-day and Oct. 28.

COLUMNIA, or **KOLOMNA**, a small city, in the government of Moscow, in European Russia, situated at the conflux of the Moscow and Occa; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 40 miles S.E. of Moscow city. Lat. 56. 22. N. long. 40. 15. E.

COLURI, anciently **SALAMIS**, an island in the Gulf of Engia, in the Egean Sea; it is divided from the main land by the Straite of Perama, a mile broad. This island was formerly governed by Ajax, so remarkable at the siege of Troy, and is famous for a signal victory obtained near it by the Greeks over the Persians. It has a town of the same name, an harbour, and a village on the site of the ancient city of Salamis, as appears from the ruins still visible of that place. It lies ten miles S. of Athens. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E.

COM, a city of Asia, in the province of Eyraca Agem, in Persia; it is large and populous, but has suffered greatly, both from the Turks, and the late civil wars of Persia; and lies 100 miles N. of Ushah. Lat. 34. 15. N. long. 49. 29. E.

COMACCHIO, a town of the Venetian

See, in the duchy of Ferrara, and ecclesiastical state, in a lagoon or morass, formed between two arms of the Po. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 14 miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 45. 19. N. long. 13. 12 E.

COMANA, a port town of Terra Firma, in South America, lying on the coast of Caracao, thirty-five miles E. of Laguara; subject to Spain. Lat. 10. 16. N. long. 64. 36. E.

COMANAGOTTA, a sea port of Terra Firma, in South America, on the coast of Caracao, ten miles W. of Comana; subject to Spain. Lat. 10. 6. N. long. 64. 34. W.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devonshire, on the Bristol Channel, seven miles from Ilfracombe, ten from Barnstaple, and 181 from London. It is seated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. Market on Saturday. Fair on Whit Monday.

COMB ST NICHOLAS, a village in Somersetshire, N.W. of Chard. Fair on December 16.

COMBWELL, a village in the county of Kent. It is a manor in the parish of Goodhurst, and had once an abbey. It has a fair on St Mary Magdalen's day and the day after.

COMERCI, late a city of French Lorraine, situated on and in the department of the Meuse, 10 miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 5. 28. E.

COMETEAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Salts.

COMIN, anciently HENHESTIA. an island in the Mediterranean, lying between Malta and Gozo. Lat. 35. 52. N. long. 14. 15. E.

COMINES, a small town of Flanders (in the department of the North), now dismantled, divided by the river Lys into two parts; it lies five miles S. W. of Merin. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 3. 12. E.

COMINGES, late the east division of Gascony, in France.

COMO, an old but well inhabited town of the Milanese, in Italy, situated on the E. side of a lake of the same name, near the source of the Adda. It has many fine churches and a good trade; was the birth place of Catullus, Pliny the younger, and Jovius; it lies 39 miles N. of Milan, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 9. 39. E.

COMO, the lake so called, is the largest in Italy, and is in the duchy of Milan, and in Comasco, on the confines of Switzerland, and the Grisons. It is 88 miles in circumference, and yet it is not above six miles over any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite the coast of Madagascar in Africa, N. of the channel

of Mozambique and the island of Madagascar. They are five in number, and are called Johanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. Lat. from 10. to 14. S. long. from 4. to 46. E.

COMORIN (CAPE), the most southern promontory of the Hither India, in Asia; it lies to the N. W. of the island of Ceylon. Lat. 7. 45. N. long. 78. 17. E.

COMORRA, a city of the circle beyond the Danube, in Hungary, on the E. extremity of the island of Schut, formed between the Danube and Wag, which unite here. Near it is an impregnable fort, surrounded with a deep wet ditch, and the two rivers above mentioned; it lies thirty-three miles S. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 18. 26. E.

COMPEIGNE, an old city in the Isle of France, situated on and in the department of the Oise. Here several councils were held, and here, in 1430, the English took the maid of Orleans prisoner. It lies forty-nine miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 39. N. long. 3. 15. E.

COMPOSTELLA (ST JAGO DE), the capital of Galicia, in Spain, situated on the Tamra and Ulla, surrounded with rocks. It is a large, elegant, and flourishing city; and in its cathedral the body of the apostle James the Less is supposed to be interred; it is the see of an archbishop, who has a revenue of 60,000 ducats, or about 70,000 crowns. From this city the order of the knights of St Jago, or St James, take their name, and a certain number of them constantly reside here. They possess 87 commanderies or estates, amounting to 172,000 ducats per annum. None are admitted to this order but such as can prove their nobility for two generations, and that they are descendants from the old Gothic Christians, and their blood unmixed with that of the new Christians, namely, those converted from Jews or Moors. The city has a good trade, a celebrated university, and lies 56 miles E. of Cape Finisterre, and 305 N.W. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 9. 25. W.

COMPOSTELLA (NEW), a city of Mexico in North America, and territory of Xalisco, near the Pacific Ocean, 421 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico; subject to Spain. Lat. 21. 20. N. long. 110. 15. W.

COMRIE, a village in Strathern, in Perthshire, Scotland. Several shocks of an earthquake have been felt here at different periods since 1789.

CONCALE BAY is on the coast of France, in Brittany, where the English forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St Maloes, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, which were about 100, of all sorts. Concale is the town which gives

gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St Malo, and 197 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 1. 30. W.

CONCAN, or **COCKUN**, a low tract of country, on the W. coast of the Decan of Hindostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 deg. N. lat.

CONCARNEAU, or **CONEO**, a small port town of Bretagne in France, on the Bay of Biscay, 28 miles N. W. of Port Louis. Lat. 47. 55. N. long. 3. 50. W.

CONCEPTION, the capital of Veragua, in Mexico in North America, near the North Sea, 107 miles W. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10. 10. N. long. 83. 15. W.

CONCEPTION, a city of Chili, in South America, on the Pacific Ocean. It has a good harbour; the neighbouring country produces excellent wine; it is subject to Spain, and lies 150 miles S. of St Jago. Lat. 36. 43. S. long. 73. 7. W.

CONCHES, a town of Normandy, which carries on a considerable trade.

CONCORDIA, a small town in the duchy of Mirandola, in Italy, on the Secchia, 18 miles S. E. of the city of Mantua, and subject to Austria. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 11. 29. E.

CONCORDIA, a small place of Friuli, in the territories of Venice, joining to Porto Cusaro, anciently a considerable city, but destroyed by Attila.

CONCRESOULT, or **CONCORSAULT**, a small town of Berry in France, 26 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 2. 57. E.

CONCEVIR, a fort in the peninsula of Hindostan, the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Northern Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 miles W. of Guntoor, and 20 from the S. bank of the Kistna.

CONDE, a small town and considerable fortification of Hainault, in French Flanders, now in the department of the North, near the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, the country near which may be laid under water by means of sluices. It was taken by the French in 1676, and lies 23 miles W. of Mons. There is also a town of the same name in Normandy on the Noireau. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 3. 48. E.

CONDECEO (CAPE), a promontory of Yucatan, in North America, 109 miles W. of Merida. Lat. 21. 15. N. long. 93. 26. W.

CONDOM, the capital of the Condomois, in Gascony in France, situated on the Baïsse, in the department of Gers; it was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Bourdeaux. It suffered greatly in the religious

Wars, and lies 14 miles S. W. of Agen. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 29. min. E.

CONDOMOIS, a small territory of France in Gascony, of which Condom is the capital town.

CONDORE, or **PULO CONDORE**, a small but fruitful island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean. It has a convenient harbour, which induced the English East India company to make a settlement on the island in 1702; but most of their factors were assassinated by the Cochin Chinese; and the rest were driven from thence in 1705. Lat. 9. 39. N. long. 107. 5. E.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, late in Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines.

CONDROS, a district of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Liege. Huy is the capital town.

CONFLANS-EN-JANESI, a town of Lorraine, on the confines of the Franche Comte, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orne. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 5. 55. E.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace, at the junction of the Seine and Marne, formerly belonging to the archbishop of Paris.

CONFULENS, a town of France, late in La Marche, seated on the river Vienne. Lat. 46. 55. N. long. 0. 43. E.

CONGERSBURY, a village in Somersetshire, under Mendip hills, six miles from Axbridge, with a fair on Sept. 14.

CONGLETON, a handsome town in Cheshire, 161 miles from London, near the borders of Staffordshire. It is watered on all sides by the river Dan, the brook Howtey, and the Daningctow. It is governed by a mayor and six aldermen. It has nothing but a chapel of ease; the church is a stately structure, but near two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather gloves, but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs about 700 people. It is seven miles S. of Macclesfield, and 24 N. E. of Nantwich. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Thurs. before Shrove-tide, May 12. July 5. and July 12.

CONGO, a very large tract of land on the W. coast of Africa, comprising Loango, Angola, and Benguela, and lying between the Equator and 18 deg. of S. lat. and between 10. and 20. E. long. It is bounded by the kingdom of Benin on the N. by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman and a part of Caffraria on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. it is sometimes called the Lower Guinea, where great numbers of slaves are purchased by the Europeans. It is subject to several negro princes. But the Portuguese having many settlements on this coast and in the inland country, pretend to the sovereignty of the whole. The

trade, however, is open to all European nations. The capital city of all the Portuguese settlements in this part of Africa is Loango, situated in a little island near the coast. Lat. 5. 10. S. long. 11. 12. W.

CONI, a fortified town of Piedmont Proper, a territory of the same name in Italy, near the confluence of the Stura and Gesso. It has been several times besieged by the French, particularly in the year 1744, when by the gallant defence of Baron Leutrum, great numbers of their troops were destroyed. At the same time a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, when vast numbers were killed on both sides. Coni lies 35 miles N. of Nice. Lat. 44. 29. N. long. 7. 36. E.

CONIGLIANO, a very populous but small town in the marquisate of Trevigiana, and territories of Venice. Lat. 45. 50. N. long. 12. 40. E.

CONINGSACK, the capital of a country of the same name, in Suabia, in Germany, 20 miles N. of Constance. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 9. 33. E.

CONNAUGHT, the most W. province of Ireland, containing 6 counties, namely, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare or Thomond.

CONNECTICUT, one of the provinces of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the sea, and on the W. by New York, and is 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth.

CONNOR, a small city in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster in Ireland, the bishopric of which is united with that of Down; it lies 6 miles N. of Antrim.

CONQUET, a small port town on the most W. point of Bretagne, in France, now in the department of Finistère, 10 miles W. of Brest. Lat. 48. 34. N. long. 4. 50. W.

CONSENZA, anciently CONSENTIA, the capital of the Hither Calabria in Naples, a small city, but the see of an archbishop, who has a considerable revenue; it lies 16 miles E. of the sea. Lat. 39. 25. N. long. 16. 39. E.

CONSERANS, the S. W. division of Gauley in France, lying in the Pyrenees, with a village of the same name, anciently the capital of the country.

CONSTANCE, a genteel city of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the S. W. shore of a lake of the same name; it is the see of a bishop, who is a prince of the empire, but subject to the house of Austria. Here a council was held in 1514, in order to put an end to a schism in the church, three popes at the same time pretending a right to the infallible chair, when they were all deposed and Martin V. elected pope. Constance lies 69 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 70 S. E. of Friburg. Lat. 47. 57. N. long. 9. 19. E.

CONSTANCE (LAKE), a collection of water, on which the city of the same name is situated; it is 21 miles long, and between 8 and 10 broad, through which the Rhine runs with remarkable rapidity, though hardly so great as not to mix its waters with those of the lake, as is commonly reported.

CONSTANTINA, the capital of a province of the same name in Algiers, in Africa, 96 miles S. of Bona. Lat. 35. 36. N. long. 7. 20. E.

CONSTANTINA (province of), a large tract of land, terminated by the Mediterranean on the N. by the river Guadilbarbar, which separates it from the kingdom of Tunis, on the E. by Biledulgerid, on the S. and by Bugia on the W.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe, standing on the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulf of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the R. chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. The Grand Signor's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea-side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 1200 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great, but they are seldom or ever clean; and the people are infected with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople is the longest and broadest in the city, and the Bazaar, or Bezesteins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large square buildings, covered with domes, and surrounded by arches and pilasters. The new is the best, and

and contains all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves, of both sexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr Tournet 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 120 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 41. 10 N. long. 28. 59. E.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Volhynia, in Little Poland, on the river Slucz, 96 miles N. of Kaminiak. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 26. 49. E.

CONTENTAYNA, a village of Valencia in Spain, situated on Mont Mariola, and famous for an uncommon variety of curious plants and medicinal herbs. Lat. 39. 30. N. long. 5. min E.

CONTESSA, an inconsiderable place of Macedonia in European Turkey, with an harbour, giving name to a bay of the Archipelago near it, into which the river Strymon falls; it lies 69 miles E. of Salonichii. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 25. 27. E.

CONTE, a little town of Picardy in France, situated on the little river Seile, 18 miles S. W. of Amiens, now in the department of the Somme. It gave title of prince to the 2d line of the royal house of Bourbon. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 2. 20. E.

CONVERSANO, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terri-di-Bari.

CONWYDD, a village in Merionethshire, North Wales, with a fair on Oct. 21.

CONZA, a small city of the further principality of Naples in Italy, situated on the Ossante; it is the see of an archbishop; and lies 11 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 16. 15. W.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of North America, which flows into the North Paci-

fic Ocean. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778; as he left a blank for its name, it was filled up, after his death, by direction of the late earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61. 30. N. long. 150. 0. W. which is above 70 leagues from its mouth.

COOLTICORMACK, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster in Ireland, 24 miles S. of Limerick.

COOS, or **LONGO**, an island in the Archipelago, near the S. W. coast of Natolia or Asia Minor, 56 miles N. W. of the Isle of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lat. 37. 27. N. long. 27. 39. E.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, anciently called **KIOBMANDS-HAVN**, a commodious city for trade; it lies on the E. shore of the island of Zealand, on a fine bay of the Baltic, five miles from the strait called the Sound or Oresund, and not above 16 from the coast of Schonen in Sweden. It is opposite to the Isle of Amack, which forms the harbour. The town is about 5 miles in circuit, and contains 100,000 inhabitants; is divided into Old Copenhagen, New Copenhagen, and Christianshavn, and these are further subdivided into 12 quarters; it stands in a marshy ground, but is fortified in the modern manner, and has a citadel; the harbour is defended by forts and platforms, and the entrance to it so narrow as to admit only one ship. In certain places of the town are canals for large ships to come up to the very houses. It appears, however, that their fortifications are not a sufficient defence against a bombardment by sea, nor from the attacks of a land army on that side, since the Baltic has been so firmly frozen some years, that the Swedes have brought their artillery over the ice, and besieged Copenhagen, and by its lying in a morass, it is more easily approached on that side in wint; than summer. It has an university, and was formerly the see of an archbishop; but the Danes, like other Lutheran princes, have reduced their prelates to superintendants, having stripped them, not only of their lands and revenues, but also of their power. It is very liable to fires, and suffered much by a dreadful one in 1795, by which 58 streets and 1500 houses were destroyed. Copenhagen lies about 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 55. 40. N. long. 12. 50. E.

COPHTI, a name given to the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, and still applied to a sect of Christians residing there.

COPIAPO, a port town of Chili in South America, at the mouth of a river of the same name on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 520 miles N. of St Jago, and subject to Spain. Lat. 25. 20. S. long. 75. 20. W.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, where formerly

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merly several Albanian merchants of the Roman Catholic religion resided, but were expelled in the year 1700. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 27. 30. E.

COQUET, a small island on the coast of Northumbria, between Seaton and Aylmouth, which takes its name from the river. It had anciently both a castle and a monastery; but the soil is so barren, that, except a few huts for the diggers of sea-coal, it has only one house.

COQUIMBO, a town of Chili in South America, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name on the Pacific Ocean, 260 miles N. of St. Jago, and subject to Spain. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Lat. 24. deg. S. long. 75. 46. W.

CORAH, or **CORAHJEHENABAD**, a small city of Hindostan Proper, in the Doab, or country between the Ganges and Jumnah, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles S. S. W. of Lucknow. Lat. 26. 5. N. long. 79. 45. E.

CORALIN, a remarkable cataract on the Clyde, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

CORBACH, a town of Hesse and the Upper Rhine in Germany, 38 miles W. of Cassel, and subject to the Prince of Waldeck. Lat. 51. 29. N. long. 8. 36. W.

CORBECK, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, 5 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 4. 39. E.

CORBEIL, a town in the Isle of France, in the department of Seine and Ouse, at the junction of the Juine or Essone with the Seine, the latter of which divides it into two parts called the Old and the New Town; it has a stone bridge over each of the said rivers, and lies 18 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 2. 38. E.

CORBIERES, a small territory, in which is a valley of the same name, in Languedoc in France, remarkable for a victory obtained there over the Saracens in 737.

CORBIF, a small city of Amiens and Picardy in France, situated on and in the department of the Somme; it was formerly fortified, but was dismantled by Louis XIII. it lies 7 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 2. 47. E.

CORBY, a town and abbey on the S. E. borders of Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Weser, the abbot of which is a sovereign prince; it has also a seat in the imperial diet; its territories round the town are pretty extensive; Corby lies 36 miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 9. 25. E.

CORBY, a town in Lincolnshire, in the road from Market-Deeping to Grantham, 28 miles from Stamford, and 96 from London. It has a market on Wednesday, but very little trade; and fairs on Aug. 26. and Monday before Oct. 10.

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CORCANG, otherwise called **JURGANTZ**, a town seated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caspian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel.

CORDELLERAS, the two chains of those famous mountains in South America, called Andes.

CORDOUA, anciently **CORDUBA**, **COLONIA PATRICIA**, a royal large and free city of Spain, the capital of a little kingdom of its own name in Andalusia; it is situated on the Guadalquivir, at the foot of a high mountain, a branch of the Sierra Morena; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Toledo; the roof of its cathedral is supported by 365 pillars of different species of marble, and was a Turkish mosque in the time of the Saracens. It contains about 14,000 families, has an university, and a good trade in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. It lies 74 miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 38. N. long. 4. 53. W.

CORDOUA (NEW), a considerable town of South America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles from St. Jago. Lat. 32. 20. S. long. 62. 5. W.

CORDOUAN TOWLEK, a remarkable light house at the mouth of the Garonne, in the province of Guienne in France. Lat. 45. 39. N. long. 1. 25. W.

COREA, an island, or rather peninsula; on the N. E. of China, between 35. and 38. deg. N. lat. and between 126. and 136. E. long. terminated by Tartary on the N. by the Indian Ocean, which divides it from Japan, on the E. by the Kang sea and bay of Nankin on the S. and by the province of Leotong on the W. It is said to contain rich mines of gold and silver, and is subject to China.

CORFE CASTLE, a town in Dorsetshire, in the middle of the isle of Purbeck, at the foot of the hills that divide the N. from the S. part, 121 miles from London, 18 from Poole, and 20 from Weymouth. It has its name from a castle supposed to have been built by king Edgar, who kept his court here; and it being a royal demesne, great privileges have been granted to it by him and others of our monarchs. The town is on a rising ground that declines to the E. and consists of two streets. The houses are mean, but built of stone; it is the principal and only town in the island; and its parish is very extensive. Its only trade is in stone and knit stockings. The town is separated from the castle by a stately bridge of four very high arches, over a very deep dry ditch. It has a market on Thursdays nearly disused, and fairs on May 12. and Oct. 10. It sends two members to parliament.

CORFU, the capital of an island of the same

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same name in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the Adriatic, opposite to Butrinto in Epirus, a province of European Turkey; it lies 12 miles W. of Batuntro, and is subject to the Venetians, who have fortified the harbour, and constantly keep in it a fleet of galleys and other ships. Lat. 39. 50. N. long. 10. 48. E.

CORFU ISLAND, anciently **DREPLANE**, **PHAACIA**, afterwards **CORCYRE**, an island of the Archipelago, 70 Italian miles long from Capo Barbara to Capo Balacrum, but in most places scarcely 12 broad; it lies about 4 miles W. of the coast of Epirus, famous in ancient times for gardens. It has been in the possession of the Venetians ever since the 13th century.

CORIA, a city of Spanish Estremadura, situated on the little river Alagon, in a very fruitful plain. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of St Jago, gives a title of marquis to the duke of Alba, has a very delightful district near it, called La Vera de Plazancia, and lies 37 miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 59. N. long. 6. 46. W.

CORIENTES (CAPE), a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico in America, lying on the Pacific Ocean, 100 miles S. of Xalisco. Lat. 25. 18. N. long. 1. 2. W. There is also another cape of the same name in Africa, on the Indian Ocean. Lat. 24. 18. S. long. 36. 49. E.

CORINTH, called by the Turks **GERIKLE**, a celebrated city of Romania Minor, and the Morca in European Turkey, situated at the foot of mount Airo Corinth, a steep rock having a castle on the top of it, near the isthmus, between the gulfs of Engia and Sapeanto. It was anciently one of the finest cities in all Greece, adorned with stately structures of every kind, beautifully decorated; and from this city the Corinthian order of architecture has its name. At present the buildings are intermixed with gardens and fields, which gives the place more the appearance of a village than a town, and it is often exposed to the attempts of banditti. The narrowest part of the isthmus of Corinth is about 6 miles over, where, on a mount called Onceus, the Isthmian games were anciently celebrated: upon it are still to be seen the remains of a town, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Neptune, Diana, Pluto, Ceres, and Bacchus, as also of the wall built by the Lacedaemonians quite across the isthmus, to secure the peninsula of Peloponnesus from the incursions of the Athenians. The present inhabitants of Corinth are chiefly Christians, and have here an archbishop; but are subject to the Turks. Corinth lies 56 miles W. of Athens, 12 N. of Lacedaemon. St Paul wrote two epistles to the Christian community in this city. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 25. 10. E.

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CORITA, a town of Leon in Spain; 25 miles E. of Salamanca. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 5. 29. W.

CORKE, a capital city of a county of the same name, and province of Munster in Ireland, situated on the Lee; it is the see of a bishop, has a good harbour, and is next to Dublin the best trading place in the kingdom; it sends two members to parliament, and lies 56 miles S. of Limerick, and 129 S. W. of Dublin. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Boyle.

CORMENTIN, the name of a fortress and town on the gold coast of Guinea. The fortress belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, which is very large and populous. Lat. 5. 30. N. long. 0. 15. W.

CORMERY, a town of France, late in Tourrain, now in the department of Indre and Loire.

CORNET (CASTLE), a fortification situated on a small island, to the right of the pier of St Peter's, in the island of Guernsey, on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain. Lat. 49. 40. N. long. 2. 42. W.

CORNETO, a town of the pope's dominions in Italy, situated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Marta; it is the see of a bishop, united with that of Monte Pascone, and lies 5 miles E. of the Tuscan Sea, and 38 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 12. 56. E.

CORNHILL, a village in the county of Durham, with a fair on Dec. 6.

CORNIGLIA, one of the five places round the fortified castle of St Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Spezia, in the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Italy. Lat. 44. 8. N. long. 9. 46. E.

CORNWALL, a county in England, forming the western extremity of the kingdom, bounded on the S. the E. and the N. by the sea, and by the river Tamar, which separates it from Devonshire, on the W. It is about 75 miles in length from E. to W. and its greatest breadth, viz. from the northern point of Morwintlow to Ramhead, is about 45 miles. But from hence the land continually grows narrower towards the W. so that near the western extremity it is only five miles broad, from Mount's Bay on the S. to St Ives' bay on the N. It is divided into nine hundreds, in which are 22 parliamentary boroughs, 27 market towns, 89 vicarages, 161 parish churches, exclusive of chapels of ease, and between 1200 and 1300 villages. According to the most accurate computation, it is 250 miles in circumference, and contains 908,800 acres. But according to a survey made in the reign of Edward I. it contained at that time 1,500,000 acres; a sufficient proof that large tracts of this county have been swallowed up by the ocean.

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ocean. Perhaps the islands of Scilly were once joined to the western extremity of Cornwall, though since separated from it by the sea. This county abounds in mines; the principal is tin, which produces about 190,000l. annually. Of this the prince, as duke of Cornwall, receives about 10,000l. and the proprietors of the soil 30,000l. the remainder goes to the adventurers in the mines. The pilchard fishing is carried on to a prodigious extent, and exported to distant countries, particularly to Spain. As the greater part of the boundary of Cornwall is washed by the sea, the air must be moister or more loaded with vapours, and consequently more subject to rain, than in situations farther removed from the coast. The rains in Cornwall are rather frequent than heavy and excessive; and there are few days so thoroughly wet as to afford no intermission, nor so cloudy as to afford no intervals of sunshine; owing, in all probability, to the hilly, narrow, ridge-like form of this county, over which the winds make a quick, because they have a short passage; and the clouds pass over without being detained by forests and deep valleys. Storms are more violent in Cornwall than in the inland parts of England. The prince of Wales is born duke of Cornwall, and has a considerable estate annexed to it. It sends two members to parliament.

CORO, a port town on the Caracca coast, in Terra Firma, in South America, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 69 miles W. of La Gocaira. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 69. 20. W.

COROMANDEL (COAST OF), the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10. and 20. deg. N. lat. and 79. 30. and 86. 30. E. long. It is terminated by Gokonda on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Madura on the S. and by Bishnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras, or Fort St George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes, and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. It was formerly a province of the kingdom of Bishnagar, but conquered with most part of the peninsula by the Great Mogul, Aurengzebe. It now belongs to the English East India Company.

CORON, a considerable strong town of the Belvidere and Mores, in European Turkey, having an harbour on a bay of its own name, in the Mediterranean. It made but a weak defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, together with the rest of the Mores, from the Venetians. It lies 46 miles W. of Lacedaemon. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 22. 15. E.

C O R

CORREGIO, a small town of a principality of the same name, in Modena, in Italy, 10 miles N. W. of the city of Modena. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 11. 25. E.

CORREZE, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. Tulle is the capital.

CORSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chestnuts. They have horses also, of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France. In 1794, it was annexed to the throne of Great Britain, by consent of the inhabitants, and a new constitution formed nearly similar to that of the British. It is governed by a viceroy.

CORTATE, a town of the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, a little N. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 77. 12. E.

CORTE, a small town in a territory of the same name, situated near the middle of the island of Corfica, 40 miles S. of Bastia. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 9. 34. E.

CORTIS, a town of Liege, in Germany, 10 miles N. E. of Ranillies. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 5. 15. E.

CORTONA, a small city of Tuscany, in Italy, one of the old towns of Etruria; it is the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope, and lies 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 13. 12. E.

CORUNNA, or the GROYNNE, anciently BRIGANTUM, a city of Galicia, in Spain, situated at the bottom of a small bay on Berroast Britany, 16 miles S. W. of Ferrol. To this port the English packet boat always comes in time of peace. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 9. 20. W.

CORVO, one of the Azore or Terceira islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and America. It lies to the N. of Flores, and is divided from it by a channel a mile over; these islands produce several beautiful flowers. It is only three miles in circuit, has two small harbours, and is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39. 48. N. long. 31. 22. W.

CORWEN, a village in Merionethshire, North Wales, 10 miles E. of Bala. Fairs,

on March 12. May 24. July 21. Oct. 10. and Dec. 26.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool, situated between Scarba and the N. point of Jura, in the Hebrides.

CORZOLA, or **CURSCOLA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, divided from Regusan Dalmatia by a narrow channel. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 18. 15. E.

COSHAM, a town in Wiltshire, on the N. side of the road from London to Bath. It is four miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath, is a pleasant and very healthy place, being on a dry stony soil, and therefore not very fertile. It has fairs on March 7, and Sept. 4.

COELIN, a town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany. 12 miles E. of Colberg. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 16. 26. E.

COSMOPOLI, a small fortified town, on an island in the Tuscan Sea.

COSSACKS, people dwelling on the banks of the Nieper and Don, near the Black Sea and borders of Turkey; their country is commonly called the Ukraïn, and principally under the dominion of Russia.

COSSANO, or **CASSANO**, a small city of the Hither Calabria in Naples; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 16 miles W. of the gulf of Otranto, and 26 N. of Rossano. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 17. 15. E.

COSSIMBAZAR, a small city of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factories, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island in the western arm of the Ganges, 110 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 40. N. long. 85. 22. E.

COSSOVA, a large plain or heath on the frontiers between Rascia and Bulgaria, famous for a battle fought in 1479, between Lazarus the despot of Servia and the Turkish emperor Amaruth I. when the Christians were defeated; it is also remarkable for another battle between Hunniades and Muhammed, to the advantage of the former.

COSTA RICA, a province of Mexico, in America, terminated by the North Sea on the N. E. by the Pacific Ocean on the S. W. by the province of Nicaragua on the N. W. and by Veragua on the S. E. Its capital is New Carthage, and subject to Spain.

COTATIS, a town of Asia, in Georgia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Fasso, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTENTIN, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the side of the English channel.

COTES DU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northerly mari-

time position, and containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St Brieux is the capital.

COTESWOULD HILLS, in Gloucestershire, on the E. side of the county, are noted for sheep-cotes, where are fed large flocks of sheep, with fleeces of fine white wool. The number of sheep in this county, of which most are kept in this part, is reckoned not far short of 500,000.

COTHUSE, a town of Lusatia, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Spree, 56 miles N. E. of Dresden. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 13. 54. E.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, late in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, now in the department of Var.

COTRONE, anciently **CROTO**, a small city of the Further Calabria, in Naples, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 16 miles S. E. of St Severino; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 17. 46. E.

COTTINGHAM, a village in the East riding of Yorkshire, near Hull, with two fairs, on the days of St Thomas and St Martin. The river Hull falls, about six miles from hence, into the Humber.

COVARD, a town in Gloucestershire, 124 miles from London and 20 from Gloucester, in the road to St David's. It has a market on Tuesday.

COUCO, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia.

COUCY, a town in the Isle of France, divided into Upper and Lower; the former stands upon a mountain, and is called Le Chatel; the latter in a plain, and termed la Ville. It is now in the department of Aisne. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 2. 20. E.

COVENTRY, a town in Warwickshire, almost in the middle of the kingdom, 30 miles from Northampton, at 192 from London. Joined with Litchfield it is a bishopric, and had formerly the honour of being such itself. Here was a rich convent, destroyed by th. Danes in 1016, from whence the city is supposed to have its name. It was rebuilt by Leofric earl of Mercia, who seems to have been the first lord of this city, as his lady was its first benefactress; for there is a tradition firmly believed here, that her husband having heavily taxed the citizens for some offence they had given him, this good lady, viz. Godiva, the daughter of Thorold, a sheriff of Lincolnshire, earnestly importuned him to remit it them, and to free the citizens from all servile tenures; but could not prevail on him, unless she would consent to ride naked through the most frequented part of the city, a condition which he was sure her modesty would never comply with; but, in compassion to the city, the tradition says, that, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be shut, up-

on pain of death, she rode through the streets on horseback naked, with her loose hair about her, which was so long that it covered all her body but her legs. We read in Camden, that nobody looked after her; yet it is said elsewhere, that a poor tailor would needs be peeping, and that thereupon he was struck blind. Be this as it will, his figure is put up in the same window, in the high-street, to this day; and there is now revived a yearly procession through the town on Friday after Trinity Sunday, which is one of its fairs, with the figure of a naked woman on horseback. St Michael's church has a stone spire, of excellent workmanship, 300 feet high, which, it is said, was more than 22 years in building.—It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons as well as debtors. It is an earldom in the Coventry family, and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, three parish churches, two of which have very lofty spires, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar school with three masters, and exhibitions for both universities, another free school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for 10 old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in West Orchard-street. In the market-place stood the stateliest cross in England, 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings; but it has been lately taken down. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tennies, as also ribbons. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, 38 N. E. of Gloucester, 11 of Warwick, 50 N. of Oxford, 37 S. of Derby, 26 of Litchfield, and 92 of London. It had a considerable manufactory of cloth and caps, which is much decayed. Market on Friday. Fairs, on May 2. Friday in Trinity week, and Nov. 1. The water of the river Sherborn, on which this city stands, was remarkable for its blue dye; and the roads to the town are kept well paved for a mile round.

COVERDEN, a town of Overijssel, in Holland, near the borders of Westphalia, a fortified place in the marshes, 42 miles N. W. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 56. N. long. 6. 46. E.

COULAN, or **QILON**, a Dutch fort and factory on the W. or Malabar coast of the Hither India, in Asia, 62 miles S. of Cochim. Lat. 8. 36. N. long. 75. 36. E.

COULANGE LA VINEUSE, a town of Burgundy, in France, on the river Yonne. There is also another town of the same name, and on the same river, five French miles distant from the former.

COUREZE, one of the principal rivers in Limosin, in France; it rises beyond Maignac, and falls into the Vezere.

COURLAND (**Duché** or), is bounded on the W. by the Baltic; on the N. by the Bay of Riga and Livonia; on the E. by Lithuania Proper; and on the S. by Samojitia. Its length is about 50 miles, and its breadth in some places 20, but in others scarcely 10, and towards the S. E. it stretches out to a point. It formerly belonged to the Teutonic order, and now is commonly reckoned a province of Poland; though the Courlanders chuse their own dukes, and are governed by their own laws. This choice, however, is influenced by the Poles and Russians, and the latter, as being the most powerful nation, seem at present to have the greatest ascendence over them. It lies between 56. 36. and 57. 36. N. lat. and between 22. and 26. E. long.

COURMONTREUIL, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

COURMIÈRE, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

COURTENAY, a small town in the Isle of France, on the little river Clairy, 56 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 3. 16. E.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Esca, 16 miles E. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 3. 18. E.

COUTANCES, or **CONSTANCES**, a port town of Normandy, in France, and the capital of the Coutantin; now in the department of the Channel; it had a college, was the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Rouen, and lies 40 miles S. of Cherbourg. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 1. 40. W.

COUTHORPE, a village in Lincolnshire, about the middle of the eastern part, near the sea coast, two miles S. of Louth, with a fair on July 5.

COUTRAS, a large village of Guienne Proper, in France, at the confluence of the river Droume, in the department of Dordogne. Near it Henry IV. beat the Ligue in 1587; it lies 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 20. min. E.

COWBRIDGE, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a market on Tuesday, and three fairs, viz. on April 23. Aug. 1. and Oct. 18. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions.—It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, 63 W. by N. of Gloucester, and 177 on the same point from London.

COWDEN, a village in the county of Kent, near the Medway, to the S. W. of Penherst, with a fair on July 21.

COWES (**EAST & WEST**), in the Isle of Wight, in the parish of Northwood in the Medina, are two pretty towns on the shore which

which have the advantage of trade above any in the island. Several rich merchants live here; and formerly ships from America used to unload their cargoes here, pay their customs, take their goods again, and then sail to Holland, Hamburg, &c. to entice them to the drawback on such goods. Here also masters of ships, &c. are furnished with money for bills on London; and provisions are taken on ship-board at West Cowes, which is the most thriving place in the island, though it lies so low that it is not reckoned very healthy. At West Cowes is a castle and garrison, which was built by king Henry VIII. as was another at East Cowes, in time of war this is a place of general rendezvous for merchant ships that wait for convoys. It is 8 miles from Portsmouth.

COWJING, a village in the county of Suffolk, 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, on July 31. and Oct. 17.

COXWOLD, a village in the North riding of Yorkshire, to the S. E. of Thirsk, 16 miles from York, and 214 from London, with a fair on Aug. 25.

COZUMEL, an island near the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and rested his troops before he attempted the conquest of Mexico; subject to Spain. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 89. 20. W.

CRACOW, the capital of all Poland, situated on the Vistula and Rudana, in a fruitful country. The town properly is called is walled round, as is the royal castle, and fortified with towers and bulwarks, where the regalia and crown jewels are kept, and the supreme courts held; it is the see of a bishop, and an university. It has been often burnt and taken by the Swedes; in 1655 and 1738 the plague carried off several thousands of the inhabitants. It stands about 40 miles E. of the borders of Silesia, and 140 S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. N. long. 19. 30. E.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle to the S. E. of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France; and here, too, repenting her rash match with the profligate lord Darnley, she often retired, to indulge her melancholy in solitude.

CRAIL, a small royal borough in Fifeshire, Scotland.

CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the river Saave.

CRAMBOURN, a town in Dorsetshire, 98 miles from London. It is a pretty little town, well watered, and pleasantly situated in a healthy sporting country, near a place which extends almost as far as Salisbury, bordering on Wiltshire and Hampshire, of

great antiquity, in the Saxon and Norman times eminent for its monastery, chase, and lords. It is the largest parish in the county, being full 40 miles in circuit and 12 miles in length. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Aug. 29. and Dec. 6. A little river runs from hence, which joins the Stour at the borders of Hampshire.

CRAMOND, a small village in Mid Lothian, Scotland.

CRANBROOK, a town in the county of Kent, 32 miles from London, in a woody part of the county. It is the place where the first woollen manufactory in the kingdom was erected by those Flemings who were encouraged to settle here by king Edward III. in order to teach the art to his subjects; and durable cloths, with good mixtures and perfect colours, used to be made here formerly; but that trade has long since decayed. A beacon was set up here in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Here is the greatest market in these parts on Saturdays, and fairs on May 30. and Sept. 29.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort of the peninsula of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued between that prince and the rajah, who being powerfully supported by the English, and their allies, the nizam of the Decan and the Mahrattas, the war was happily terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay above three crores of rupees toward the expences of the war, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lat. 10. 23. N. long. 76. 30. E.

CRANSAC, a small town, late of Guennee, in France; noted for its excellent sulphureous water and coal pits. Lat. 44. 49. N. long. 1. 5. E.

CRAONNE, a town of France, late in the generality of Soissons.

CRATO, a small town of Alentejo, in Portugal, the capital of the priory belonging to the order of Malta, which has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction; it lies 20 miles W. of Portalegre. Lat. 38. 59. N. long. 8. 12. W.

CRAVAN, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

CRAWLEY, a village in the county of Sussex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horsham, with two fairs, on May 8. and Sept. 19.

CRAW, a river in Brecknockshire, which falls into the Uke soon after its rise.

CRAY, a river in the county of Kent; it falls into the Dart at below Dartford.

C R E

CRAY (St MARY's), a town in the county of Kent, near the source of the river Cray, 12 miles from London. Market on Wednesday. Fair on Feb. 2.

CRAYFORD, a town in the county of Kent, near Dartford, 14 miles from London. It had anciently a ford over the river Cray or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. Market on Tuesday. Fair on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and four days after.

CREDITON, or **KIRTON**, a town in Devonshire, 9 miles from Exeter, and 183 from London, situated on the river Credy. Its chief manufactory is serge, in which it drove a great trade, and was a flourishing town till the 14th of August 1743, when above 460 houses were burnt down, besides the market-house, wool-chambers, and other public buildings, and 18 persons were burnt in the flames. The loss in houses, goods, and stock in trade, was supposed to amount to between fifty and sixty thousand pounds. Another terrible fire happened here on the first of May 1772, which again nearly destroyed the town. Market on Saturday. Fairs, May 11. Aug. 21. and Sept. 21.

CREETOWN, a small port of Scotland, on the E. side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

CRICKLADE, or **CRICKLADE**, a town in Wiltshire, 10 miles from Malmesbury and 81 from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, at the influx of the Chum and Rey into the Thames. It contains near 1400 houses, and is governed by a bailiff.—Market on Saturday. Fairs, 3d Wednesd. in April and July, 3d Tuesd. in Aug. and St Matthew's day. It hath sent two members to parliament since the 20th of Edward II.

CREMA, a pretty strong city of Italy, in the Cremasca and Venetian territories; it is well built and populous, is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Bologna, and lies 40 miles E. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 10. 25. E.

CREMIEU, a small town of Dauphiny, in France, in the department of Isere, situated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the Rhone. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 5. 26. E.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine town in Upper Hungary, situated in a deep valley between high hills, of which the suburbs are the most considerable part. It has suffered greatly from the intestine disturbance of Hungary, and lies 69 miles N. E. of Presburg, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 48. 52. N. long. 19. 21. E.

CREMONA, a large city, and the capital of the Cremasca, in the duchy of Milan, defended with a strong castle; it is five Italian miles in circuit, lies close by the Po,

C R I

over which is a bridge of boats covered by a fort; it is the see of a bishop, and has a celebrated university. Here, in 1702, prince Eugene of Savoy surpris'd the French general marshal Villeroy, and carried him off, though the town had a strong garrison: the prince entered it through a subterraneous passage, formerly an aqueduct, but the troops appointed to support him losing their way, he retired through the same passage with very little loss. It lies 46 miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 10. 36. E.

CRESCENTINO, a fortified city of Montferrat, in Italy, 50 miles N. of Veruc. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 7. 42. E.

CRESPEY, the capital of Le Valdis, in the Isle of France, in the department of Oise, situated between two rivers. It has a good trade in corn and wood, and lies 39 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 2. 59. E.

CRESSY, or **CRECY**, a village of Picardy, in France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, remarkable for a bloody battle fought near it in 1346, between Edward III. of England and the French, in which the latter were defeated. It lies 29 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 2. 14. E.

CREST, a small town, and the capital of Valentinois, in Dauphiny, in France, in the department of Drome, 47 miles S. of Vienne. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and has a garrison. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 4. 49. E.

CREVANT, a little town of Burgundy, in France, situated on the Yonne, over which is a stone bridge. Here a battle was fought in 1423, between the English and French. It lies 22 miles S. of Auxerre.—Lat. 47. 47. N. long. 3. 39. E.

CREVECOEUR, a small town of the late French Low Countries, in the territory of Cambray, now in the department of the North. It is situated on the Scheldt, 7 miles S. of the city of Cambray. Lat. 50. 14. N. long. 3. 21. E.

CREUSE, a department of France, so named from a river that falls into the Vienne, and containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

CREUTZNACH, a city of the palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany, 19 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 7. 25. E.

CRICKHOWEL, a town in Brecknockshire, South Wales, with a very small market on Thursday, though it is a very pretty place. It is seated on the river Uik, over which there is a bridge; and it has a fair on May 12. for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses.

CRICKLIETH, a town in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, 223 miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity, and has the remains

remains of a strong castle, supposed to have been built by one of the Welch princes in the reign of king John. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, May 23. July 1. and Oct. 18.

CRIEFF, a pleasant and thriving village in Strathern, Perthshire, Scotland. Fairs, 2d Tues. in Jan. and Oct. 10. The O&ober market for horses, cattle, &c. is one of the greatest in Scotland.

CRIM TARTARY, anciently **TAURICA CHERSONESUS**, a peninsula in the Euxine Sea, bounded by the Palus Mæotis on the N. E. and by the Black Sea on all its other parts, except the narrow isthmus which joins it to Little Tartary; its principal towns are Brachiserai and Kassa, the town bearing its name, which was formerly a considerable city, having now only the appearance of a large village. The Tartars in this peninsula are subject to the Turks, who not being able to defend them from the ravages of the Russians in 1738 and 1739, quitted the country, as lying too far from their frontiers. The cham is obliged to furnish the Turks with 30,000 men when required; they subsist entirely on plunder; every man takes two or three horses with him on their inroads, for carrying off the booty; and when they lose a horse, they regale themselves on his flesh, inviting their comrades to partake of the feast. In time of peace their chief traffic is in buying children in Circassia and the neighbouring countries, and selling them to the Turks in exchange for rice, coffee, dates, raisins, and cloathing. The soil is by nature fruitful, but cultivated no farther than mere necessity compels the inhabitants.

CRISINGHAM MAGNA, a village in the county of Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with a fair on Aug. 12.

CROATIA, a part of ancient Illyrium, extending from the river Drau to the borders of the Adriatic. It is bounded by Sclavonia and Bosnia on the E. by Stiria and Carniola on the W. and by some part of Bosnia on the S. The country is fruitful, and is divided into Croatia on this side, and Crostia on the other side of the river Sau, subject to Austria.

CROCCEUS, or **HOAMBO**, a river of China, in Ase, rising in the mountains to the W. of the province of Suchuen. It runs along the frontiers of Tartary, beyond the Chinese wall, to a considerable distance; then enters China, and with a S. course between Kansu and Kensi, and E. through Houan, Xantum, and Nankin, after traversing 2000 miles, falls into Nankin Bay. The water of this or any other river in China are not drinkable till they are boiled, and this is one reason for infusing tea in them.

CROIA, a town of Albania, in Turkey, in

Europe, with a bishop's see. The Turks have demolished the fortifications. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 30 S. of Scutari. Lat. 42. 6. N. long. 19. 27. E.

CROISSETTE, a place near Chalons, in Champagne, in France, where its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated 8000 English.

CROMACH, a town of Francania, in the bishopric of Bamberg, in Germany, 26 miles N. E. of Bamberg city, and subject to that bishop. Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 11. 30. E.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere and Loweswater, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and in some places near half a mile over.

CROMARTYSHIRE, a small county in Scotland, which may properly be called a part of Ross-shire, being bounded on all sides by that shire except on the E. by the Moray Frith. It is very fertile in grain, and produces plenty of black cattle, and abounds with several gentlemen's seats up and down. Its coasts abound with fish of different kinds. This county and Nairn alternately send one member to parliament.

CROMARTY, the county town of the above shire, is a small sea-port, with some little trade.

CROMER, a town on the N. E. coast of the county of Norfolk, 23 miles from Norwich, and 127 from London. It has a harbour, and was formerly much larger than it is now, having two parish churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities and carried to Norwich, and some to London. It is a rocky coast, and the seamen call Cromer Bay the Devil's Throat. Its market is on Saturday. Fair on Whit Monday.

CRONBORG, a fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. In this fortress is a royal palace, in which the late unfortunate and much injured queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. About half a mile from this, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden, said, by tradition, to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lat. 56. 0. N. long. 12. 54. E.

CRONENBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, 16 miles N. of Frankfurt. Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 8. 27. E.

CRONSTADT, a considerable free town, on the borders of Moldavia, in the royal territory of the Saxons, in Transylvania, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches; it has been often pillaged, and suffered great

ly from earthquakes. It lies 36 miles N. E. of Hermannstadt, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 25. 16. E.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, situated on the island of Retusari, on the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, with the great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 22 miles W. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 56. N. long. 29. 56. E.

CROOKHORN, or **CREWKERN**, a town in Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire. It has a good market on Saturday for corn, sheep, and provisions; and a fair on Sept. 4. for horses, bullocks, linen-drapery, cheese, and toys. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 39 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London.

CROSCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, near Wells and Shepton-Mallet. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is stockings.

CROSSEN, a town of Silesia, on the Oder, 37 miles N. W. of Glogau. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 15. 36. E.

CROTONA, an ancient city of the Greeks, in Italy, situated at the mouth of the Estro, where it falls into the gulf of Tarento, on the coast of the Ionian Sea, 50 miles E. from Cosenza. Lat. 39. 4. N. long. 18. 4. E.

CROTOY, a small town of Picardy, in France, situated about a mile from the mouth of the Somme, opposite to St. Valery, and 16 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 1. 36. E.

CROUY, a town of France, late in Brie, 20 miles from Meaux, near Ferte Milon.

CROWBOROUGH, a village in the county of Sussex, with a fair on April 25.

CROWLE, a village in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, with fairs on the last Monday in May and Nov. 22.

CROYDON, a town in the county of Surrey, 20 miles from London, on the edge of Bansted Downs. It is said here was once a royal palace, which, with the manor, was given to the archbishops of Canterbury, who turned it into a palace for themselves; but the palace, with its appurtenances, was sold by auction, Oct. 10. 1780, for 2520l. The market, which is on Saturday, is chiefly for oats and oatmeal for London, though there is a good sale too for wheat and barley; and its fairs are June 24. and Sept. 21.

CROYLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles from Peterborough, 36 from Boston, and 98 from London. It had formerly an abbey, which was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Eadred. Though this place is so inclosed with bog, yet it is pro-

that are separated by water courses, having a communication with one another by a triangular bridge of curious contrivance, tho' of little use, it being too steep for anything but foot passengers to get over it. All carriages and horses pass under it; yet it is a great curiosity for its antiquity and peculiarity, and deserves attention. Their greatest gain is from wild ducks; of which sometimes they drive 3000 into a net at once, by dogs, and they are brought hither by ducks bred for the purpose. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on Aug. 24.

CROZET, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of the Bourbonnois.

CRUSEY, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nîmes.

CRUZ, or **CROIX**, one of the Caribbee islands of America, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, 66 miles S. E. of Porto Rico, and subject to Dr. mark. Lat. 17. 55. N. long. 65. 2. W.

CRUZY, a town of France, late in the Semonois, and election of Tonnerre.

CUPA, a Spanish island in the Caribbean Sea, extending upwards of 820 miles in length from E. to W. and for the most part 70 in breadth from N. to S. It has a chain of hills covered with woods, running through the island from E. to W. but near the coasts a champaign country. A great number of rivulets run from the hills N. and S. but with a short course. Here are several convenient harbours, particularly one on the S. E. part of the island, where the English admiral and general landed in July 1741, and encamped with some thousands of men; but it being in the rainy season, they returned to Jamaica without attempting anything. St. Jago, on the S. E. part of the island, is commonly reckoned the capital, but the Havannah on the N. W. is much more considerable, both on account of its trade, and being the place of the annual rendezvous of the galleons on their return to Europe. The island is not very fertile, at least little is produced on it; but probably this is owing to the indolence of its inhabitants. It lies 56 miles W. of Hispaniola, 76 N. of Jamaica, and about 124 S. of Florida, between 20. and 23. 12. N. lat. and between 74. and 83. W. long.

CUBA, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 36 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 8. 31. E.

CUBAGUA, an island of America, lying between that of Margareta and the Terri Firma, subject to Spain. Lat. 10. 25. N. long. 64. 20. W.

CUBAN, a large river, formed by the junction of a great number of streams that rise in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Taking a westerly direction, it divides the Abas and Ciscaians.

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Circassians from part of Taurica, and then falls into the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or **CUBAN TARTARY**, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the Sea of Asoph; on the N. by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E. by the Desert of Afracan; and on the S. by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkas.

CUBLAY, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with a fair on November 30.

CUCKFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, 40 miles from London. Its market, which was first on Monday, is now on Friday. Fairs, May 25. Whit Tues. Sept. 19 and Nov 18.

CUDDAI ORE, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1781; and in 1783 it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received from Europe of the peace. It is 80 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 11. 41. N. long. 79 45. E.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the territories of Tippoo Sultan, seated on the river Pennar, 95 miles W. by N. of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 N.W. of Madras. Lat. 14. 3 N. long. 78 47. E.

CULNCA, anciently **CONCA**, a city of New Castile, in Spain, situated on an eminence between high mountains. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 88 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 27 N. long. 2. 36. W.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, lying along the river Vistula, on the confines of Prussia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Iaske, and Brestia. The capital is Uladislav.

CULEYT, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hca.

CULIACAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Mexico, in North America, near the Pacific Ocean, opposite to the S. extremity of California, and subject to Spain. Lat. 24. 20. N. long. 114. 5 W.

CULLEMBACH, or **CULLEMBERG**, a marquisate in the N. division of Franconia, in Germany.

CULLEN, a royal borough in Banffshire, Scotland. Near it stands Cullen house, the family seat of the earls of Fmister.

CULLENBACH, a city of Franconia, in Germany, situated on the Maine, 25 miles E. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 11. 37. E.

CULENBURG, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, situated on the Leek, 23 miles S. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 5. 13. E.

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CULLIFORD, a village in Devonshire, W. of the river Colly, near Axmouth, two miles S. of Culliton. Fair on March 2.

CULLITON, a town in Devonshire, 17 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 139 W. of London. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs May 1 and Nov. 30.

CULLODEN, a village about three miles E. of Inverness, in Scotland, remarkable for the entire defeat of the rebel army by the duke of Cumberland, on the 16th of April 1746.

CULLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and fairs on May 1 and Nov 30 for cattle. It is situated on a river, not far from the sea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconsiderable. It is 20 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 130 W. by S. of London.

CULM, the capital city of Culmerland, in Polish Prussia, situated on the Vistula, 36 miles S. of Dantzic. It was formerly a hanse town. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 19. 30. E.

CULMORE, a town in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster in Ireland, situated on Loch-foyle, 7 miles N. of Londonderry.

CULMSIFF, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm.

CULMSTOCK, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. from Wellington, with fairs on May 11 and Oct 1.

CUIROSS, a borough town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Forth, about 23 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here is a magnificent house, with 13 windows in front, built about the year 1390 by Edward lord Kinloss, better known in England by the name of lord Bruce, slain in the noted duel between him and Sir Edward Sackville. Fairs, last Tuesday in July and 3d Wednesday in Nov.

CUMANÁ, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 9. 46. N. long. 83. 35. W.

CUMBERLAND, a county in England, 53 miles in length, 45 in breadth, and 225 in circuit. It is bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It is a dukedom in the royal family, and contains 14,800 houses, 88,220 inhabitants, 447 villages, one city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends six members to parliament, two of whom are for the county. The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, fowl, and tallow, with abundance of large sheep. The principal mountain is the Skiddaw, which is very high, from whence runs a ridge of mountains.

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ains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the country; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, whose flesh is particularly sweet and good, and the valleys produce corn, &c.—This country is generally admired for the pleasant prospects it affords; but these would be more beautiful could trees be brought to thrive here better than they generally do. The principal commodities produced by this county are coal, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, which contains more than is sufficient to supply all Europe; wild fowl, salmon, pearls, &c. The salt are found in muds at the mouth of a brook called the Irt, which discharges itself into the sea a little to the N. of Ravenglass. This county abounds with rivers and lakes, called by the inhabitants meers; of the former the Eden takes its rise from Ullas water, and, after a course of about 30 miles to the northward, turns to the W. and falls into the Solway Frith. This river is remarkable for a small delicious fish called char. The Derwent runs through the middle of the county, and discharges itself into the Irish Sea. This river abounds with salmon.

CUMBRAYS (**GRATER** and **LESER**), two small islands situated near the isle of Bute, in Scotland.

CUNNINGHAM, one of the four bailiwicks in Scotland, and one of three into which the shire of Ayr is subdivided. The principal town is Irvine.

CUPAR IN FIFE, the principal town of that county, in Scotland, and a royal borough, is situated in a fertile valley on the N. side of the river Eden. Fairs, 1st Thurf. 1st Jan. 1st Wednes. O. S. in Feb. 1st Wednes. O. S. in April, last Wednes. O. S. in May, June 25. O. S. July 25. O. S. 1st Thurf. O. S. in Oct. and Nov. 11. O. S.

CUPAR IN ANGUS, a small town in Forfarshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair, Thurf. before Easter.

CUR, or **CYRUS**, a river of Asia. It rises in mount Caucasus, runs S. through Georgia and Chirvan in Persia, joins the Arras, or Araxes, and continuing its course to the eastward, falls into the Caspian Sea.

CURASSOW, or **CURACAO**, an island of the smaller Antilles, in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to Coro or Venezuela on the Terra Firma in South America. It is subject to the Dutch, who carry on a smuggling trade with the Spanish settlements on that continent. Lat. 11. 56. N. long. 68. 20.

GURDISTAN, properly **ASSYRIA**, a large country, situated in Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia or Armenia,

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and on the S. by Eyraca Arabic or Chaldæa.

CURRY, a village in Mid-Lothian, Scotland.

CURRY (EAST), a village in Somersetshire, E. of Taunton, on the same river, one mile from Langport. Fair on Monday after Aug. 1.

CURRY-REVEL, a village in Somersetshire, near the Parret river, opposite to Langport. Fair on Monday after Aug. 1.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, lying on the coast of Dalmatia.

CUSCO, the capital of Peru in South America, during the reign of the Incas. It stands in a very uneven situation, on the declivity of the Cordellera. The N. and W. sides are surrounded by a mountain, on one of which is the famous castle built by the Incas; on the S. is an elegant plain, decorated with walks. The houses are of stone, well contrived and covered with tiles; the moulding of the doors are gilt, and the other ornaments and furniture equally rich. At the time of the Spaniards conquering the country, the temple of the sun and the emperor's palace, both structures in this city, were remarkably rich, the walls and ceilings being covered with gold. Cusco is still an elegant city, and the see of a bishop, and stands about 356 miles E. of Lima. Lat. 13. 26. S. long. 70. 20. W.

CUSSET, a town of France, late in Bourbonnais, and diocese of Clermont.

CUSIRIN, a city of Brandenburg in Germany, situated on the Oder, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 15. 18. E.

CUTCH, a territory of considerable extent in Hindostan Proper. It is governed by a rajah of its own, and is situated on the S. E. of bindy; the E. branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N. coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar, or one of its branches. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The interior part of it is unknown. Its capital is Boodge-boodge.

CUYO, a subdivision of the province of Chili in South America.

CYCLADES, the ancient names of certain islands, encompassing the island of Delos in the Archipelago, or Ægean Sea.—They lie between Europe and Asia, and at length included all the little islands in those seas, called Sporades, i. e. scattered isles, which contributed to the revenues of the temple of Delos.

CYDNUS, river of Cilicia in Asia Minor.

CYPRUS, an island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, about 150 miles long and 70 broad. Its principal town, called Nicola, is the residence of the beglerbey or

Turkish viceroy, as it was formerly of the king of the island. Here is one of those mountains called Olympus, there being another in Asia Minor, and a third of the same name in Greece; but has neither springs nor rivers, except those produced by rain, which failing 30 years successively during the reign of the emperor Constantine the Great, the island was abandoned for some time. The soil however is fertile, and a tolerable trade is carried on between the European and Asiatic merchants. It lies about 60 miles S. of the coast of Caramania or Cilicia, and 36 W. of that of Syria, between 34° 33' and 35° 40' deg. N. lat. and between 33° and 35° 8' E. long.

CYR (St), a village of France, two miles from Versailles, lately celebrated for a nunnery, founded by Louis XIV. under the patronage of Madame de Maintenon.

CYRENE, the ancient name of the territory of Barca in Africa, situated on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Egypt.

CZACKATHURN, a town of Stiria, in Austria in Germany, near the union of the rivers Muec and Saxe, fifty-six miles north-east of Gratz. Lat. 46° 59' N. long. 17° 20' E.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, near which a battle was fought in 1742, between the Prussians and Austrians, in which the latter were worsted, though both claimed the victory. It lies 36 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49° 56' N. long. 15° 21' E.

CZENSTOCHOWA, a small town of Little Poland on the Warta, having near it a celebrated convent, fortified and garrisoned. In the neighbourhood a battle was fought in 1665, between the royal army of Poland and Lubomirski, to the disadvantage of the former. It lies 65 miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51° 25' N. long. 18° 51' E.

CZERCASSI, a town of the Russian Ukraine on the Nieper, 96 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 49° 30' N. long. 32° 20' E.

CZERNICK, a town of Carniola in Austria, 28 miles S. E. of Laubach, remarkable for its lake, from which the water retiring in summer, its bottom is covered with excellent graze; and about the 20th of September the water rushes in again from under ground through several large apertures.— Lat. 49° 51' N. long. 31° 22' E.

CZERNIGOF, the capital of the province of the same name in Russia, near the borders of Poland, 96 miles N. E. of Kiow. Lat. 53° 20' N. long. 31° 20' E.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52° 26' N. long. 21° 31' E.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, situated on the Theiss, 13 miles N. of Seges.— Lat. 46° 10' N. long. 19° 56' E.

DABAL, a port town of Decan, on the W. coast of the Hither India in Asia, situated at the mouth of a river called Kalewacko, 71 miles N. W. of Rajapour. Lat. 18° 24' N. long. 73° 33' E.

DACCA, a city of Hindostan Proper, in the E. quarter of Bengal, and was a branch of the Ganges. Few situations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade, as the river communicates with all the other inland navigations, and that not by a circuitous, but a direct communication. It is the provincial capital of this quarter. Indeed, within less than a century, it has been the capital of all Bengal; and it is the third city of that country in point of extent and population. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most for use in Europe; and the cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lying low, and being always covered with verdure during the dry months, is not subject to such violent heats as Mourshedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 160 miles N. E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 55' N. long. 90° 25' E.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the Amber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lat. 48° 33' N. long. 14° 36' E.

DACIA, the ancient name of Transylvania, Wallachia, and some other contiguous countries.

DAGENHAM, a manor in the liberty of Havering, county of Essex, 9 miles from London. A breach was made here in 1734 by the Thames, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water; when captain Perry, who had been long employed in the Russian service, undertook the work, and reduced the river to its former channel.

DACHESWAN, a country in Asia, bounded by Circassia on the N. by the Caspian Sea on the E. by Chirvan in Persia on the S. and by Georgia on the W. Its principal towns are Tarkie and Derbent; but the inhabitants generally live in tents, and are often changing from place to place. Though this is but a small community, yet none of the neighbouring princes have been able to subdue them, by reason of the country being mountainous, and consequently difficult of access. When laid pressed by one power they put themselves under the protection of another; thus, when Kouli Kan attacked them on the side of Persia, they called in the assistance of the Russians, and made so good a defence for themselves with some secret support from Russia, that Kouli Kan was obliged to retire, after having lost great part of his army among their mountains.

DAGHO, or DAGERWORT, the capital

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ed of a little island of the same name in the Baltic, near the coast of Livonia, 76 miles S. W. of Revel, and subject to Russia. Lat. 52. 52. N. long. 21. 36. E.

DAGNO, or **DUCAONI**, a city of Albania in Turkey, situated on the Drino, 36 miles N. E. of Scutari. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 21. 20. E.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalcarlia and Geftricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E. of Gelle.

DAHOMÉ, a kingdom in Africa, lying N. of Widah or Fida on the Guinea coast, of which latter province its sovereign made a conquest, and very much interrupted the negro trade of the European nations.

DALABORC, a town of West Gothland, Sweden, once fortified, but now dismantled. —It stands on the W. side of the Wener lake, 56 miles N. E. of Gottenburgh. Lat. 59. 20. N. long. 13. 12. E.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, over against the coast of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden Proper, terminated by Norway on the N. and W. by Hollingland and Gastrickland on the E. and by Warmeland and Westmanland on the S. It is very mountainous, and abounds with iron and copper mines.

DALECARLIA, a river in Sweden, from which the province takes its name; it rises in the mountains dividing Norway from Sweden, runs from N. W. to S. E. through the whole province, and falls at last into the Bothnic Gulf, between Upland and Gastrickland.

DALTM, a town of Limburg in the Low Countries, 12 miles N. E. of Liege; subject to the Dutch. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 5. 39. E.

DALIA, a territory of Sweden, bounded by Dalecarlia on the N. by Warmeland and the Wener lake on the E. by Gothland on the S. and by Bohus district and Norway on the W.

DALKEITH, a small town in Mid Lothian, Scotland, about 6 miles S. E. from Edinburgh, situated on the river Esk. It has one very handsome street, and a weekly market for corn, oatmeal, &c. The palace of the duke of Buccleugh is the principal ornament of the place, and the plantations which surround it are laid out with great taste. The duke's eldest son is earl of Dalkeith. Fair, 2d Tues. in Oct.

DALMALLY, a small village at the head of Loch Awe, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

DALMATIA, anciently a kingdom, now a province of Hungarian Illyria, bordering on Bosnia to the N. Servia to the E. Albania to the S., and on Morlachia and the gulf of Venice to the W. In the 15th century

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the Venetians were in possession of all Dalmatia; but the Turks afterwards took the greatest part of it from them; they are however still in possession of some towns on the coast, and the Hungarians and Ragusians enjoy some other parts of it.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, upon the Dudden Sands in Loynsdale, 273 miles from London, has a market on Saturday, and fairs on June 6. and October 23. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, near the sea. Its ancient castle has been made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt for the liberty of Furness.

DALWOOD, a village in Dorsetshire, near Dorchester, with a fair on August 4.

DAM, a town of Groningen, in the United Provinces, near the Dollart bay, 15 miles N. E. of Groningen city. Lat. 53. 32. N. long. 7. 14. E.

DAM, town of Pomerania, situated on the Oder, opposite to Stetin, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 53. 27. N. long. 15. 22. E.

DAMAN, a port town of the province of Guzurat or Cambaya, and on the W. coast of the Hither India, in Asia, 85 miles S. of Surat. It is the second Portuguese factory in the East Indies, and is situated at the mouth of a river of its own name. Lat. 20. 16. N. long. 72. 32. E.

DAMASCUS, or **SCHUM**, the capital of the S. part of Syria, lying in a delightful and fertile plain, encompassed with mountains, but at so great a distance from it as to be hardly discernible, and extremely well watered by small streams. The city is about two miles in length, and surrounded with gardens for above 30 miles, and scarce any of them but what have a fine clear stream running through it, with cascades, fountains, and other water works. The natives believe this to have been the seat of paradise, and have a tradition among them that Adam was formed of the dust of the fields in the neighbourhood. It lies 95 miles N. E. of Jerusalem, and 280 S. of Aleppo. Lat. 33. 23. N. long. 37. 27. E.

DAMBEA, the capital of Abyssinia or Ethiopia, in Africa, situated at the head of a lake of the same name, 320 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lat. 14. 40. N. long. 34. 20. E.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, situated on a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles W. of Stralsund; it was taken by the Danes and Prussians in 1715. Lat. 54. 34. N. long. 12. 39. E.

DAMIANO (Sr), a town of Italy, in Montserrat, famous for a siege it sustained of three months in 1553.

DAMIETTA, a port town of Egypt, in Africa, situated on the eastern mouth of the Nile.

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the Nile, five miles from the sea, and 105 N. of Grand Cairo; it was anciently called Pelusium. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 31. 50. E.

DAMME, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands, five miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 3. 9. E.

DAMVILLIERS, a small town of French Luxemburg, in the government of Metz, on the borders of Lorrain, 32 miles W. of Thionville; it was ceded to Louis XIV. by the Pyrenean treaty. Lat. 49. 28. N. long. 5. 20. E.

DANBURY, a village in the county of Essex, near Chelmsford, upon a high hill, at the top whereof stands its church, with a tall spire, that is a sea-mark.

DANCALA, a town of Nubia, in Africa, situated on the Nile, 266 miles S.W. of Sagem. Lat. 17. 20. N. long. 33. 40. E.

DANEBURG, a city of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, 35 miles S.E. of Lunenburg city, and subject to that duke ever since the year 1671. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 11. 18. E.

DANGER (ISLES OF), three islands in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by commander Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded in every direction by rocks and breakers, that it was very unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's islands, but very imperfectly described by him. Lat. 10. 15. S. long. 169. 28. W.

DANTSEY, a village in Wiltshire, near Malmesbury, and on the same river. It is remarked that this parish is all one manor, and affords very rich pasture; so that here is made excellent cheese, not inferior to that of Cheddar, which indeed is its only commodity.

DANTZIG, or **DANTZICK**, a considerable trading and fortified city, the capital of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia, situated on the W. shore of the Weichsel or Vistula, having the little rivers Radune and Motlau running through the town, and about a mile from the Baltic; it has a fine harbour, and the best trade of any port within the Baltic, especially in corn, of which 38,060 last of forty-bushels each were exported in 1732. It is divided into the old and new town; is large, and the houses built according to the old manner of the Hanse towns, six or seven stories high, and said to contain 200,000 souls. It is the see of a bishop, but the government is mixed, consisting of senators, burgo-masters, and consuls. A hundred burgesses are chosen to inspect the administration, who, with the consent of the senate, present to vacant benches. The Lutheran is the established religion in this city, but papists, Calvinists,

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and anabaptists, are tolerated. The privilege of the town extends forty miles round. This was formerly one of the principal towns of the Hanseatic union; and still maintains a garrison of its own, the fortifications being considerable, particularly towards the S. and W. where the city is surrounded with hills. They coin their own money; and are under the protection of Prussia. In 1703, the English, Dutch, and Prussians, entered into an alliance to protect them against Charles XII. of Sweden; as also in 1706, when that prince threatened them with a visit, upon his success against king Augustus II. if they refused to acknowledge Stanislaus for their king. But in 1734 having received Stanislaus, they held out a smart siege and bombardment from the Russians and Saxons, but after losing all hopes of assistance from the French, whose money had corrupted them, they were obliged to surrender on the 9th of July, and submit to Augustus III. and purchase their peace with several thousand pounds, for letting Stanislaus make his escape during the siege. It has a college with seven or eight professors, one of which reads lectures in Polish. It is situated 72 miles S.W. of Konigsburg, and 136 N. of Warsaw. Lat. 53. 38. N. long. 18. 35. E.

DANUBE, one of the largest rivers in Europe. It having its source near Furstenburg, in the black forest of Suabia, and taking a N. E. course through that province, visits Ulm its capital, and then runs E. thro' Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; afterwards entering Hungary runs S. E. from Presburg and Buda, and so to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia and Moldavia, and also bounds Servia to the N. In its vast course it receives 60 rivers, mostly navigable, besides near 120 small streams, and empties itself with great rapidity by several outlets through Bessarabia into the Euxine Sea, in which the current of its waters may be sensibly observed for several miles. The Danube is so broad and deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have fleets upon it, which in the late wars had frequent engagements; yet it has cataraets both below and above Buda, so as not to be navigable either way.

DARDA, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, on the W. side of that river, and not far from the Drau. It was formerly fortified to defend the bridge of Essek, and taken by the Imperialists in 1686. Lat. 46. 17. N. long. 20. 37. E.

DARDANELLES, two famous castles defending the gulf of Lepanto, and entrance of the narrow strait called the Hellespont, which is here two miles over, and the key

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as it were to Constantinople; the one on the side of Europe, and the other on that of Asia; the former was anciently called Sestos, and the latter Abydos. In 1656, the Venetians passed through with their fleets between these forts, and drove that of the Turks on shore. Here all vessels coming from the Archipelago are examined. Not far from hence, namely, off Lepanto, the Venetians gained a considerable victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. Lat. 40. 16. N. long. 26. 51. E.

DAREI, HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans.

DARHA, or **DRASS**, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the same name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco.

DARIEN, or **TERRA FIRMA**, properly so called, a province of South America, and a narrow isthmus, 60 miles over, joining the N. to the S. continent, and about 300 miles long. The northern part is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, by the gulf or river of Darien, which divides it from the province of Cartagena, on the E.; by Popayan and the S. Sea on the S.; and by Vezaguan and another part of the same continent on the W. This province is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the scene of more actions than any in America, from its situation both on the N. and S. Seas; the gold sands of its rivers, and the treasures of Peru, which are brought hither and imported into Old Spain, have induced several to make attempts on Panama, Portobello, &c. The country is mountainous and barren, extremely hot, and the low lands overflowed with continual rain. The mountains are so difficult of access, that it takes up several days to cross them, though the distance is so small: From their tops the Spaniards first discovered the S. or Pacific Ocean in 1513, and called it the S. Sea, as they crossed the isthmus from the N. Sea, though in fact the Pacific Ocean lies W. of the main land of America.—In 1699, the Scotch got possession of this province, and attempted to form an establishment, under the direction of a clergyman of the name of Paterson, which, had it been properly supported, would have proved one of the most useful and important that ever was projected. A series of misfortunes attended the expedition, which were aggravated by the jealousy of the Dutch East India Company, who prevailed on the English government to counteract it. The colony lingered eight months, waiting in vain for assistance, when most of them died, or quitted the settlement. The Scotch considered themselves very ill-used by the English in this business, and it was the occasion of much in-

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difference, if not dislike, between the two nations for a considerable time afterwards.

DARKING, a town in the county of Surry, 12 miles from Guildford and 25 from London, on the river Mole, just before it runs under ground. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was rebuilt by Canute, or the Normans. It stands on a soft sandy rock, in which are dug several convenient cellars, that are extremely cold even in the midst of summer. The streets are wide and open; and the town, which is paved, is, from its natural situation, remarkably clean. The water-mills are very numerous in the parish and neighbourhood, and grind a great deal of corn. According to a custom of this manor, the youngest son or youngest brother of a customary tenant is heir of the customary estates of the tenant dying intestate. The great Roman causeway called Stone Street passes through its church-yard. Some learned physicians have said the best air in England is upon Cottman Dean, i.e. The Heath of Poor Cottagers, belonging to this town, on which stand their almshouses. This place is noted for its meal trade, and its market for poultry, particularly the fattest geese and the largest capons, which are brought hither from Hordham. Wheat is brought hither from the wilds of Sussex; and on most of the market days it is furnished with all sorts of sea-fish. Market on Tuesday. Fair on May 23. the greatest in England for lambs.

DARLEY, a village in Derbyshire, near Derby, with several mills. Fairs, May 13, and Oct. 27.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, 2,8 miles from London, has a stone bridge over the Skern, which runs into the Tees. It is a post town and thoroughfare from London to Berwick, and the most noted in the north of England for the linen manufactory, particularly hackabucks 10 quarters wide, which are made no where else in the kingdom, and therefore sent in great quantities to London, Bristol, &c. Some fine linen is also made here, the Skern water being famous for bleaching it. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are quakers, who have two meeting-houses. Its market is on Mond. for cattle, corn, &c. Fairs, Whit-Monday, Easter Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22.

DARMSTADT, the capital of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, situated on a river of its own name, 16 miles S. of Frankfort, and subject to its own laudgrave. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 8 34. E.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, situated

in a barren part of the country called Dartmoor, not far from Gidleigh, and, after a course of about 14 miles, is joined by two considerable streams; whence it continues its course above five miles to Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels. About three miles below Totness it is joined by the Hareborn; and seven miles farther falls into the sea at Dartmouth-haven.

DARTFORD, a town in the county of Kent, 16 miles from London, 11 from Rochester, and seven from Gravesend. It is properly called Darentford, from its situation on the Darwent, which runs through it, and falls not far off into the Thames. It was disgraced by being the first town in the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. The first paper mill in England was erected on this river by Sir John Spilman, to whom king Charles I. granted a patent, with 20-l. a-year to encourage the manufactory. On this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars to make wire. In January 1738, a powder mill was blown up here (for the fourth time in eight years), when, though all the servants were at their duty, not one was hurt. Here are two church-yards, one about the church, the other on the top of the hill towards Northfleet, which is so steep that it overlooks the tower of the church. King Edward III. had a general tournament performed here by his nobles. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded about the year 1355 by Edward III. for a prioress and nuns of St Augustine. The town is finely watered with two or three very good springs, and full of inns and other public houses, by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Canterbury and Dover; and it has a harbour for barges. Its market, which is on Saturday, is chiefly for corn; and its fair is on August 2.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, formed out of Clifton, Dartmouth and Hardness, which were originally three distinct towns. It is 204 miles from London, and 31 from Exeter. The river Dart, which rises in Dartmoor-forest, runs into its harbour. It was called Clifton, from the cliffs on which most of the houses were founded, and out of which many of them were dug. It was burnt in the reign of Richard I. by the French, and again in the reign of Henry IV. They attempted it afterwards, but were repulsed, and chiefly by the bravery of the women, who fought so like Amazons, that, besides a great slaughter which they made, they took M. Cassel the French general, three lords, and 23 knights, prisoners. The town, which is a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with very irregular streets, being sometimes two or three one above another; yet the houses are

generally very high. Five hundred sail of ships may ride in its harbour, which is defended by three castles, besides forts and block-houses; and its entrance may, upon occasion, be shut up with a chain. Here is a large quay, and before it a spacious street, where live some considerable merchants, who trade to Portugal, Italy, Newfoundland, &c. and from the latter to Italy, &c. with fish. Here is also the greatest pilchard fishery of any place in the W. except Falmouth. The shipping and trade of this port and town was the most considerable of any in the county except Exeter, till Plymouth's late increase in both. Its market is on Friday. The number of its freemen, who vote for its members of parliament, is 78, who send two representatives, and the return is made by the mayor. It is an earldom.

DARWENT, a river which rises in the Peak of Derbyshire, and running through that county falls into the Trent near Great Weln. There is another river of the same name in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble below Preston. And a third rises in the North riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse.

DARWENT, a river in the county of Kent, rising near Westram, and after running in a northern direction about 5 miles, is joined near Orford by another stream, rising at the foot of Idle-hill. Thus augmented, it continues its course towards the N. passes by Dartford, and falls into the Thames about two miles below that town, after being joined near its mouth by another stream, which rises near Arpington and passes by St Mary Cray.

DARWENT-FELLS a range of mountains between Borodale and Kildwick, in the county of Cumberland, where were formerly discovered some veins of copper, not without a mixture of gold and silver; concerning which there was a trial between queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland, lord of the manor, who was cast. Here is also a mine of black lead for painters, or wadd for cleaning arms; of which as much may be dug in one year as will serve Europe for seven years.

DARWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and, forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish Sea below Cockermouth.

DASSET (BURTON or MAGNA), a town in Warwickshire, on the N. side of Avon-Dasset. It is a large parish, and its church stands in that part called Burton-Dasset. Market on Friday. *See* M. St James-tide.

DATCHET, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Windsor, with a bridge over the Thames.

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Thames, built in the reign of queen Anne, and is noted for its frequent horse-races. It is situated in a small valley, surrounded on every side with steep hills.

DAU GLEDHEU, or **TWO SWORDS**, a river in Pembrokeshire, which rises to the S. of Ffigard, and running S. E. and S. passes by Haverford-West, and falls with the river Clethy into Milford Haven.

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTRY**, a town in Northamptonshire, 13 miles from Northampton, 20 from Coventry, and 73 from London, on the road to Chester. It is a great thoroughfare to and from the N. W. country, and therefore has many good inns, which are its chief support. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and 12 freemen. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday. June 6. Aug. 3. 27. and Oct. 2.

DAVID's (Sr), a town in Pembrokeshire, 16 miles from Haverford-West, 24 from Pembroke, and 272 from London.—It was formerly an archbishop's see. In king Arthur's days it was the metropolitan of the British church, and so continued till the reign of king Henry I. at which time Bernard, who was the 47th archbishop of David's, became suffragan to the see of Canterbury. As the situation of it, however, is so very unhealthy, and the soil all round about it so very barren, it has nothing now to boast of but its cathedral, which is 300 feet long and about 127 feet high, an ancient and venerable building; and though the E. end of it is in ruins, the western part and choir are in good repair. It is at present a bishop's see, yet only a single street of miserable cottages. The bishop's palace, an extensive ruin, whose walls are entire, is large and magnificent, with an open Gothic aspect on the top.

DAVID's (Sr), a town with a fort on the Coromandel coast, and Hither India in Asia, 86 miles S. of Madras; it was one of the strongest forts belonging to the English East India Company in those parts, from which they export chintz, muslins, and calicoes. It was lately taken by the French.—Lat. 16. 5. N. long. 80. 55. E.

DAVID's STRAITS, a narrow sea, running N. W. from Cape Farewell, in 60 N. lat. to Baffin's bay in 80. it divides Greenland from North America. In 1585 one Davis an Englishman passed them in quest of a N. W. passage.

DAUPHIN (FORT), a fortification built by the French, on the E. coast of Madagascar in Africa. Lat. 23. 59. S. long. 48. 14. E.

DAUPHINE ISLAND is situated at the river Mobile, in North America, and submitted to the French. Lat. 30. 10. N. long. 88. 10. W.

DAUPHINY, a province of France,

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bounded on the W. by the Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the heir apparent of the late crown of France was called the Dauphin; a title which he derived from the following circumstance: In 1349, Hubert II. count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his own son, whom he had let fall from a window of his palace at Grenoble into the Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny (which, moreover, he had with difficulty defended against the attempts of Amadeus duke of Savoy) to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins gold (each of the value of 20 sols, or 10d. English), on this condition, that the eldest son of the king of France should be styled the Dauphin. Charles V. surnamed the Wise, grandson of Philip of Valois, first bore this title in 1530. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage, plenty of timber; fir-trees, in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois (a kind of wild goat, whose skin is much valued), marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. A number of children go from town to town, and gain a livelihood by making the marmot dance. The vallies afford wheat, and the hills in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage; and they have likewise been successful in working a mine of gold (the only one in France) at Gardette, nine leagues from Grenoble. The principal rivers of Dauphiny are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps; including an extent of country 40 leagues long from N. to S. and 36 broad from E. to W.

DAX, or **ACQS**, from its warm baths, anciently the capital of Aquitain, a city of Gascony in France, on the Adour; its fortifications and strong castle are not at present considerable; it was the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Aux, and lies 24 miles N. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 39. N. long. 59. min. W.

DEAD, a river in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Annifer near Neverne.

DEAD-MAN's-HEAD, a cape or point of land, near Tregey in Cornwall, between St Mawes and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, or the **LAKE ASPHALTIS**, a collection of waters in Palestine in Asia, into which the river Jordan runs, imagined to be the place where Sodom and Gomorrah were anciently situated. It is 70 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; its waters are not only salt, but very acrid and unpleasant.

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pleasant to the taste. It is inclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains, abounding with sulphureous stones; the bitumen or asphaltus of this lake exactly resembles pitch, from which it is only distinguishable by its sulphureous smell and taste.

DEAL, a town in the county of Kent, 7 miles from Sandwich, of which it is a member, and 72 from London. It is called *Dol* by Julius Cæsar, who is supposed to have landed here in his second descent upon Britain. It has two churches, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500, but no manufacture is carried on. Between this place and Godwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is a handsome large town, where ships bound to and from London and foreign parts, by way of the channel, generally stop, if homeward bound, to dispatch letters notifying their arrival, and to set passengers ashore; if outward bound, to take in fresh provisions, and to receive their last letters from their owners and friends. It carries on some foreign trade, and has thriven very much by the great resort of seamen to it from the Downs. Its castle is defended on the N. by Sandown castle, and on the S. by Walmer castle, all three built by king Henry VIII.—The government is vested in a mayor and common council, called jurats; they have a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on April 5. and Oct. 10. A ridge of cliffs runs 7 miles along the coast from hence to Dover, which abound with samphire.

DEAN (GREAT), alias **MICHAEL DEAN**, a town in Gloucestershire, 12 miles from Gloucester, 15 from Monmouth, and 120 from London. It has a good church and a handsome spire, but consists chiefly of one street. Cloth and pins have been its principal manufactures. The market is on Monday, for the conveniency of which a new market-house has lately been built.—Fairs, Easter Monday and Oct. 10. The soil of the forest in which it stands, consisting of about 30,000 acres, is a deep clay, fit for the growth of oak. In its hills, which are full of iron ore, are several furnaces for making iron, which, by the violence of the fire, becomes fluid, and, being carried to the forges, is beat out into flats. The workmen are very industrious in seeking out the beds of the old cinders, which not being fully exhausted of the metal, they are burnt again in the furnaces, and make the best iron; and the land-owners sell these cinders at a good price.

DEBENHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, 24 miles from St Edmundsbury, and 86 from London. It is a pretty clean town,

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on a hill near the river Deben, but in so dirty a country that it is little frequented. Market on Friday. Fair on June 24.

DEBRETZEN, a large and populous royal town of the circle beyond the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, 82 miles E. of Buda.—Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 22. deg. E.

DECAN, an extensive tract of country in Asia, which, according to the signification of its name, the *South*, has been supposed to include the whole region S. of Hindostan Proper. But, in its more limited and accurate sense, it contains only the countries situated between Hindostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candish, Dowlatabad, Visapour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. It is bounded on the N. by the river Nerbuda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna separates it on the S. from the peninsula of Hindostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candish, Visapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder to the Nizam of the Decan.

DECAN, the dominions of Nizam Ally, soubah of the Decan, comprise Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar; the latter subject to a tribute of a fourth part of its net revenue to the Berar Mahrattas. His territories are bounded on the N.W. by the Poonah Mahrattas, on the N. by the Berar Mahrattas, on the E. by the Northern Circars, and on the S. by the Carnatic and the Mysore. By the peace of 1792, he had a share of the country ceded to the English East India Company and their allies by Tippon Sultan, including Kopaul, Cuddapah, and Gange-colla. By the death of his brother in 1780, he became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Rachore, and of the Guntoor Circar. His dominions (without including the cessions of Tippon Sultan) are supposed to be 430 miles long, from N.W. to S.E. by 300 wide. His capital is Hyderabad.

DECISE, a very old little town on a rocky island in the Loire, in Nivernois in France, at the conflux of the Airon, 20 miles S. E. of Nevers. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 3. 29. E.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria in Germany, on the Danube, 39 miles S. E. of Ratibon. Lat. 48. 39. N. long. 16. E.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, 62 miles from London, and 16 from Oxford. It was anciently a corporation town, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but never since; yet it is a pretty large town, governed by a bailiff. It has a little market on Saturday, and fairs on Whit Monday, Aug. 10. and Nov. 12. There is a school here called *Jesus school*.

DEDHAM, a town in the county of Essex,

DEL, with a market on Tuesday, and a fair on Easter Tuesday and Wednesday for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine tower-skeple, of the Gothic order, and has a great deal of carved work about it, but this is much injured by time. It has also a Presbyterian meeting-house. The town consists of about 400 lofty houses, and the streets, though not paved, are very clean, owing to their lying pretty high. It is 6 miles from Colchester, 5 from Manningtree, and 58 from London.

DEE, a river in the E. part of Merionethshire, having two spring-heads, which being united, is supposed to run through the lake called Pimble-meer, without mixing its waters with those of the lake; at least the fish seem not to mingle; for it is said, that tho' the Dee abounds with salmon, none are ever taken in the lake out of the stream of the river; nor does the Dee carry off any gwinads, a fish peculiar to the lake, which resembles the whiting, but tastes like a trout. This river, after leaving the lake, runs by a N. E. course into Denbighshire, when turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Irish Sea.

DEE, also the name of a river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, which rises in the mountains of Mar-fordell, and, after traversing a large tract of country, falls into the sea at Aberdeen. On it is a great salmon fishing, and over it a bridge of 7 arches, built by a bishop of Aberdeen.

DEEPING (MARKET), a town in Lincolnshire, among the fens, on the N. side of Welland river, 6 miles from Stamford, and 90 from London. It is an old, ill-built, dirty town, with a market on Thursday, and fairs, 2d Wednesd. after May 11. Wednesd. before Aug. 1. and Oct. 10. Below it is a plain many miles in compass, the deepest in all this marshy county; and it is remarkable that the channel of the river Glen, which runs from the W. lies much higher than this plain.

DEERHURST, a town in Gloucestershire, about three miles E. of Tewkesbury. Its parish 8 miles in compass, subject, from its low situation, to frequent inundations by the Severn, which runs two miles together on the W. side of it. In 1770 the flood rose to the top of the first floors, and continued so for many days. It is a barony in the Coventry family.

DEHEURED, a village in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with a fair on May 9.

DEINSE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 8 miles S. W. of Ghent.

DELAMERE-FOREST, in the county of Cheshire, to the N. of Chester, towards the river Weaver, is a delightful and com-

fortable place to the neighbouring towns, having pasture in its valleys, wood on its hills, fern on its plains, fish and fowl in the meers, besides turf for fuel, &c.

DELAWARE, before the breaking out of the late American war, was under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania, though it was, in a great measure, a distinct government, and had an assembly of its own. In the late treaty of peace, however, it was considered as a distinct state, and forms one of the thirteen United and Independent States of North America. It contains only three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, which are all situated on the banks of the river Delaware, from which the state takes its title.

DELAWARE, a fine river of North America, which rising in the state of New York, in the Lake Udayantho, takes a S.W. course till it crosses into Pennsylvania in lat. 42. Thence proceeding W. it divides New York from Pennsylvania, till it strikes the N.W. corner of New Jersey, in lat. 41. 24. and it then passes off to the Atlantic Ocean, through Delaware Bay, having N.W. Jersey on the E. side, and Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Mendocin, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a sufficient depth of water all the way for a 74 gun ship.

DELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, near the source of the river Ens.

DELFT, the capital city of Delfland and Holland, situated in a pleasant country amidst meadows, and having canals running through its streets, planted with trees; it is about two miles in circuit, and defended against inundations by three dykes. It has an inconsiderable trade, and is the retreat of the most wealthy merchants. Delft is noted for making the best earthen ware, which takes its names from this town; it stands 10 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 36 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 16. N. long. 4. 15. E.

DELHI, a province of Hindostan Proper, bounded on the N.W. by Lahore, on the N.E. by Serinagur, on the E. by the Rohilla country, on the S. by the Agre, and on the W. by Moulran. This province is in the most wretched state that can be conceived. Having been the seat of continual wars for 50 years, the country is almost depopulated; the lands, in course, lying waste; the wretched inhabitants not daring to provide more than the bare means of subsistence, lest they should attract the notice of those whose trade is pillage. "Nothing (says major Rennell), but the natural fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, could have kept

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kept up any degree of population, and rendered the sovereignty of it, at this day, worth contention for; so that a tract of country, that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants; so dearly do mankind pay for the ambition of their superiors, who, miscalculating their powers, think they can govern as much as they can conquer.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindostan Proper, is seat d on the W. bank of the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital at present of all Hindostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahomedan conquest. It was said to contain, during the latter part of the last century, 2,000,000 of inhabitants. But Bernier, an author of great veracity, who wrote in 1663, when the grandeur of the empire and its capital was at its height, does not justify so high a calculation; for he estimates the circumference of Delhi at three leagues only, reckoning what was within the fortifications; beside which, he describes several suburbs, but altogether no extraordinary extent for a capital city of India; and he describes Agra to be considerably larger. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the tumults, massacres, and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling was said to be collected. The same dreadful calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Since the decline and downfall of the Mogul empire, we may expect, therefore, to find the present population to be very low. Delhi is 280 miles N. E. by N. of Bombay. Lat. 28. 37. N. long. 77. 40. E.

DELMONHURST, a city of Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Delm, 12 miles W. of Bremen city, subject to Denmark. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 8. 14. E.

DELOS, anciently a very celebrated island in the Archipelago, the chief though the least of the Cyclades, but now desolate and an uninhabited rock, serving only as a shelter for pirates. Delos having been supposed the birth place of Apollo and Diana, it was honoured by all Europeans, and even by the Persians. The Greeks instituted festivals, erected temples, and sent thither priests, sacrifices, and choirs of virgins; its oracle was the most famous in the whole world. And here are still the remains of the celebrated marble statue of Apollo, and of the magnificent temple and ancient city of the same name. The island is only 6 miles in circuit, and lies a little to the S. of Mycone and Tenedos. Lat. 37. 29. N. long. 25. 50. E.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, anciently a fa-

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mous city of Achaia, now Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, situated on the declivity of mount Parnassus, about 10 miles to the N. of the gulf of Lepanto, where Castri, a mean village of about 200 houses, stands; it was formerly very much celebrated and resorted to, on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo, and the dark caves from whence the Pythian priests pronounced their sentences.

DELSBERG, or **DESBERG**, a town of Pass in Switzerland, 10 miles S. W. of Basil city, and subject to the United Cantons. Lat. 47. 54. N. long. 7. 56. E.

DELTA, the ancient name of the Lower Egypt, from its triangular figure, resembling the Greek Δ delta.

DEMER, a river of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, on which the city of Mecklin is situated.

DEMERY and **ISSEQUIBO**, two settlements situated in the province of Surinam. This province is situated between 5 and 7 deg. of N. lat. extending 100 miles along the coast. Demery and Issequibo are to the westward of Surinam about three leagues, contiguous to each other, and the principal dependencies of the capital. The former is rather a new colony; but the latter has been established many years. This colony is in a most flourishing situation, on account of the extensive trade it carries on. Both these places belong to the Dutch, from whom they were taken by the English in the course of the last American war; but the English did not long keep them.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Smolenskan, seated on the river Ugra. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 56. 5. E.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stettin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Peen. Lat. 53. 54. N. long. 13. 22. E.

DEMONA, or **DEMINO**, the N. E. province of the island of Sicily; it is a valley extending from Capo di Faro to the river Termini; its capital is Messina.

DEMONA, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Stura, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. Lat. 44. 18. N. long. 7. 28. E.

DENAIN, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Scheldt.

DENBFERRY, a village in Devonshire, S. W. of Newton-Bushel, with a fair on Sept. 8.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county in Wales, bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, on the W. by Caernarvonshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea and part of Flintshire. It extends 31 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. This county is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 4 market-towns, 57 parishes, and 100 villages.

D E N

about 6400 houses, and 38,400 inhabitants. It is partly in the diocese of St Asaph, but the greater part of the vale of Clwyd is in the diocese of Bangor. It sends one member to parliament. The air of this county is very wholesome, but sharp, it being continually agitated by the winds which blow over the snowy tops of the mountains. The soil is various, for the famous vale of Clwyd is a fruitful, pleasant, and delightful spot, said to be equalled by few places in Europe, and takes up so great a part of the county that it extends near 17 miles from N to S and from E to W about 5. The E side of the county is not very fertile, and the W is in a manner entirely barren. The river Conway is the boundary between Denbighshire and Caernarvonshire. Among the hills there are stones called Druid stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

DENBIGH, the county town of the above shire, is seated on the side of a rocky hill on a branch of the river Clwyd, 27 miles W of Chester, and 209 N W of London. It was formerly walled all round, and secured by a castle, now in ruins. It stands on the summit of a rock, sloping on all but one side, which is a precipice. It was built in the reign of Edward I and Charles I resided in it some time. The town, in its present state, is moderately large, well-built, and populous, principally inhabited by tanners and glovers, who carry on here a considerable trade. It sends one member to parliament in an election in the fielding family and is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, and 25 capital burgesses with other inferior officers. Market on Wednesday fairs, May 3 July 15 and Sept 24.

DENDERMOND, a fortified town of Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries, situated in a marshy ground, at the junction of the Scheldt with the Dender, 14 miles E of Ghent, it was taken by the allies, in 1706. Lat. 51. 26 N long 3 56 E.

DENGY a town in the county of Essex, between St Otho island and the sea. It is the chief town in the hundred of its own name, one of the three hundreds which include the marshy part of the county. The grass of this hundred, which lies between Crouch and Blackwater Bays, is excellent for cattle, with which it is well stocked, but the air is not the healthiest.

DENIA, a city of Valencia, in Spain, at the foot of Mount Mougon, on the declivity of a hill extending to the sea; it has a high tower, well fortified castle, and a commodious harbour on the Mediterranean, opposite to Ivica, and 36 miles S of Valencia. Lat. 39. 12. N. long 26 min W.

DENIS (57), anciently **CATOLACUM**, or **CATULLACUM**, a town in the lie

D E N

of France (department of the Seine), six miles N of Paris; it has a celebrated Benedictine abbey, in which the crown jewels were kept, and is also a burial place of most of the kings of France.

DENMARK, one of the northern kingdoms, divided from Germany towards the N. by the Luecens-ane and the Eiderstrom, which last from very ancient times has been known as the boundary between these countries. It is washed by the North Sea on the W by the waters of the Cattagat or Selwigerack on the N and by those of the East Sea or Baltic on the E. Between the continent and the large islands of Funen and Zealand, are the famous straits called the Small and Great Belt, and the Oeresund, which last separates Denmark from Sweden, being at Helsinguer, about 1331 fathoms or half a mile in breadth, and the usual passage out of the Baltic into the sea, over all which the king of Denmark has the sovereignty, and all ships are obliged to pay him a certain toll. The country is generally a flat barren sandy soil, and the air from the seas surrounding it and its numerous lakes, thick and foggy. The peninsula of Jut and was by the ancients called Cimbric Chersonesus, or the peninsula of the Cimbric. Denmark properly consists of the two large islands of Funen and Zealand, several smaller ones lying contiguous, and the peninsula of Jutland. The king of Denmark is also sovereign of Norway, the islands of Faro, Iceland, and half of the duchy of Holstein, the county of Oldenburg and Delmonhurst, in Germany, besides some small settlements in Asia, Africa, and America. The constitution of Denmark, from hereditary, elective, and limited, at different times, became absolute in the year 1660, when the peasants being grievously oppressed by the nobility and gentry, agreed, in conjunction with the clergy, to make the crown hereditary and absolute, and the king assuming his nobility and gentry in a garrisoned town, compelled them to deliver up their liberties into his hands. The regular troops of Denmark, Norway, and Holstein usually amount to 40,000, most of which are maintained by subsidies from foreign powers; but they are very burdensome to the farmers while they remain at home. The king's annual revenues are reckoned at about 500,000 which arise from crown lands, customs, and several imposts on beer, malt, corn, paper, land, &c. In Norway, the king has the tenth of timber, tar, fish oil, and munes. In Denmark their religion is Lutheran, besides which no religion is tolerated, and the clergy are subsidised by the state, all the church lands having been seized by the government at the reformation.

DENYS

D E R

DENYS (Sr), a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

DENYS D'ANJOU, a town of France, late in Anjou.

DENYS DE CANDE, a town of France, late in Anjou.

DENYS LE GAST (Sr), a town of France, late in Normandy.

DEPTFORD, a town in the county of Kent, four miles and a half from London, has a bridge over the river Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford, from whence it has its name. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, both together containing above 2000 houses, two churches, several meeting-houses, and two charity schools. It is most remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ships at Woolwich and other places where there is a greater depth of water; but, notwithstanding this, the yard is enlarged to more than double its former dimensions, and a vast number of hands are constantly employed. It has a wet dock of two acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and other stores, and extensive buildings, as storehouses and offices, for the use of the place, besides dwelling-houses for those officers who live upon the spot, in order to superintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and near the dock is the seat of Sir John Evelyn, called Says Court, where Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, resided for some time, and in this yard completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture. The little ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world was, by queen Elizabeth's order, laid up in a dock here for a monument. The Red-house on the N. W. side of it was a large collection of warehouses and storehouses, but they were all consumed by a dreadful fire in June 1748-9, as was a storehouse on September 2. 1753. It was destroyed again by fire on Feb. 26. 1761, as was the King's mill in Dec. 1775.

DERASA, a large town of Asia, in Persia. Lat. 31. 42. N. long. 61. 55. E.

DERBENT, a city of Daghestan, in Asia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, and subordinate to Russia. Lat. 42. 6. N. long. 52. 22. E.

DERBYSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and on the W. by Staffordshire and Cheshire. It extends near 56 miles in length; in the northern parts it is about 34 broad; and it is computed to be near 176 in circumference. This county is divided into six hundreds, in which are

D E R

contained 10 market towns, 53 vicarages, 106 parishes, near 500 villages, 21,150 houses, and 126,900 inhabitants. It is seated in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and sends two members to parliament. The air, especially on the east side, is wholesome and agreeable; but in the mountains of the Peak it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony; but the southern and eastern have rich lands, that are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the N. W. parts, called the Peak, is not destitute of riches; for the bleak mountains produce great quantities of the best lead, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, iron, coal, a coarse sort of crystal, and in the intermediate valleys is great plenty of fine grass. The principal rivers are the Darwent, the Dove, the Erewash, and the Trent. The two first rise in the Peak; the Darwent running from N. W. to S. E. through the middle of the county, and at length becoming a considerable river, discharges itself into the Trent about eight miles below Derby. The Dove parts this county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent about five miles to the N. of Burton upon Trent.

DERBY, the county town of the above shire, is 127 miles from London, and 36 from Coventry. It has the river Darwent on the E. side, which is here broad and very beautiful, and on the S. that called Meriton Brook, which has nine bridges over it before it falls into the Darwent, over which it has a stone bridge. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was a royal borough, exempt from paying toll in London, or any other place, except Winchester and a few towns more. The Danes had their headquarters here, but were put to the sword by Ethelreda, at the head of the Mercians. It had walls formerly, and in the S. E. corner of it there was a castle, of which there are no traces now but Cow Castle-hill, and a street leading to St Peter's is in old deeds called Castle-Gate. It is a neat town, divided into five parishes. It has sent 2 burgesses to parliament from the 23d of Edward 1. It is an earldom in the noble family of Stanley. By a grant of king Henry III. no Jew was to live in the town. King Henry VIII. granted to the duke and countess of Burton upon Trent the fee-farm rent of this town and manor, which belonged to the duchy of Lancaster. Besides the collegiate church, it had formerly three monasteries, and several others were in the neighbourhood. Many gentlemen who have estates in the Peak reside here; and on the Row-ditches near this place are frequent horse-races. In an island of the Darwent, facing the town, is a large building, several stories high, where one water wheel

D E S

DES gives motion to about 97,746 movements, for the making orgunzine o- thrown silk. This mill, which is the only one in the three kingdoms, is near a quarter of a mile long, erected in 1734 for the silk manufacture by Sir Thomas Lombe, who brought the plan of it out of Italy at the hazard of his life. The model of it (for which, and for his expense and danger in introducing it, Sir Thomas was allowed 14,000l. by parliament), is kept in the Tower of London, in order to secure and perpetuate the art of making the same for the future. It gives employment to between 300 and 400 hands, chiefly women and girls. Besides this there are seven or eight other smaller machines of the same kind, some of which are moved by water, and others by animals. A great part of the silk is sent to supply the manufactories at Nottingham. The porcelain manufactory here employs near 100 men and boys, and the perfection that it has arrived at is by no means contemptible. There is a pottery of queen's earthen ware here; but the chief manufactory is fine worsted, cotton, and silk hose, in which a considerable number of hands are employed. Market on Friday. Fairs, Feb. 25. Easter-week, May-day, Whit-Monday, July 25. Midsummer-day, St James's day, and Michaelmas day.

DEREHAM (EAST), or MARKET DEERHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, 11 miles from Norwich, and 101 from London. It is a neat large town, with a abundance of hamlets belonging to it, and was once almost burnt to the ground. Market on Friday. Fairs, Feb. 3. and Sept. 28.

DERP, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing first through the lake to which it gives name, and then thro' Bassenthwaite-water, turns to Cocker-mouth, and enters the Irish Sea near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick: it is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which being covered either with turf or trees, add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of these islands is an elegant modern built house. From this lake the river Derwent flows to Bassenthwaite-water.

DESFADA, or as it is commonly called **CAPE DESIRE**, the most W. promontory of the Magellan Straits in America, at the entrance of the South Sea. Lat. 53. 35. S. long. 85. 15. W.

DESERDA, or DESIDERADA, one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic Ocean, N. of that of Guadaloupe, and subject to France. Lat. 23. 36. N. long. 61. 15. W.

D E V

DESSAW, a city of Anhalt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe, 8 miles N. W. of Dresden, and subject to its own prince, styled the prince of Dessau. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 12. 52. E.

DETHMOLD, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, eight miles N. of Paderborn. Lat. 52. 8. N. long. 8. 35. E.

DETROIT, a town of North America, situated on the W. side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between Lake St Clare and lake Erie. Lat. 42. 22. N. long. 83. 2. W.

DETTINGEN, a village in the territory of Hanau, and Upper Rhine, in Germany, where the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, as auxiliaries to the queen of Hungary, and commanded by the king of Great Britain, were attacked on the 16th of June 1743, in their march from Aschaffenburg to Hanau, by the troops of France, under marshal Noailles, who passed the Maine for that purpose, but was repulsed, and great part of his army cut to pieces. Dettingen lies six miles W. of Aschaffenburg, and 12 E. of Hanau. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 12. 12. E.

DEVA, a little town of Guipuzcoa and Biscay, in Spain, having an harbor on a river of the same name, which here falls into the Bay of Biscay, and lies 38 miles E. of Bilbao. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 2. 18. W.

DEVENTER, a city of Overissel, in the United Provinces, situated on the eastern bank of the Iffel, 11 miles N. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 6. 5. E.

DEVIZES, a town in Wiltshire, 24 miles from Salisbury, and 89 from London. It is supposed, from coins, pots, urns, and other antiquities, dug up hereabouts, to have been once inhabited by the Romans; and a number of little brass statues of the heathen deities were found under a Roman brick here in 1714, which were carried about the kingdom for a show. Its chief manufacture, besides malt, is the woollen, especially druggets. The inhabitants value themselves for being tenants to the king, and having one of the best markets in England, which is held on Thursday, and is much frequented for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle; but water is scarce here. The buildings are old, and for the most part of them; yet, the model of them being good, they look tolerably well. The fair is on Feb. 13. Holy Thursday, June 13. July 5. and Oct. 6. which holds six days. It sends two members to parliament.

DEVON, the name of a river in Perthshire, Scotland.

DEVONSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the S. by the English Channel, on the N. by the Bristol Channel; on the W. by Cornwall, and on the E. by the counties of

D E Y

SOMERSET and Dorset. It is about 70 miles in length from N. to S. 65 in breadth from E. to W. and 280 in circumference. It contains about 2520 square miles, and 1,612,800 acres; in which are 33 hundreds, 12 boroughs that send members to parliament, 38 market towns, 394 parishes, 1733 villages, and near 57,000 houses. The air of this county is sharp upon the hills and cold in the valleys, but in general healthy and pleasant. The soil is very various. About Taillstock, Briddestow, Oakhampton, Holforth, Biddestow, Great Torrington, Chulmleigh, Chagford, Moreton Hampstead, and around Dartmore, as well as that large forest itself, it is very niury and fenny, and is generally barren, in some places producing a dwarf kind of furze, of little or no value. In other places nothing grows but rushes, or a coarse kind of pasturage, which the cattle will eat, and therefore dies and withers into a sedge. The earth here is generally of a stiff clay, through which the water cannot find a passage: this renders the ground very unhealthy to cattle, especially sheep, which in these parts are of a small kind and very subject to the rot, especially in wet seasons, by which great numbers are destroyed. The principal, indeed the only profitable return the husbandman can make from these lands, is by breeding black cattle, for which they are very well adapted; and here many of those fine oxen brought up to Smithfield by the drovers of Somersetshire are bred, and afterwards fattened in the fine pastures between Bridgewater and Wells. The northern parts of the county are of a very different nature from the former: they consist in general of a dry healthy soil, especially about Ilfordcomb, Southmoulton, and all about the borders of the forest of Exmore. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt water fish. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful when manured. Besides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are the Ex, the Touridge, the Tamer, and the Taw. It sends two members to parliament, and is ranked in the noble family of Cavendish.

NEWBURY, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, at the foot of a hill, to the W. of Wakefield, eight miles S. W. of Leeds. Fairs, Wed. before May 22. and Wed. before Oct. 10.

DEUX PONTs, a city of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 58 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 4. 31. E.

DEYNSE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Lys, 12 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 3. 36. E.

D I G

DIARBEC, anciently Mesopotamia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, lying between the Tigris and Euphrates; it is bounded by Turcomania on the N. by Persia on the E. by Eyraca Arabic or Chaldaea on the S. and by Syria on the W.

DIARBEC, the capital of the province of the same name, in Turkey in Asia, situated on the Tigris, near its source, 218 miles E. of Aleppo, and 261 N. of Bagdat. Lat. 47. 41. N. long. 42. 17. E.

DIE, late the capital of Diois, in Dauphiny, in France, situated on and in the department of the Drome; it was the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Vienne, and lies 30 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 5. 32. W.

DIEGEM, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, four miles N. of Brussels.

DIEMEN'S LAND, a tract of land in the South Sea, discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman in 1642. The S. W. extremity of it lies in the 43. 38. S. lat. and the 146. E. long. It is now certain that it is a part of New Holland. See **HOLLAND (NEW)**.

DIEPHOLT, a city of Westphalia, in Germany, situated at the N. extremity of the Dummer lake, 40 miles S. of Bremen, and subject to Hanover. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 8. 12. E.

DIEPPE, late a town of Upper Normandy, in France, in the department of Lower Seine, strong, but very irregularly fortified; it has a good harbour, and is generally a station for privateers, but has not water enough for large ships. It lies on the English channel, opposite to Rye, and 36 miles N. of Rouen. In 1694 it was almost entirely destroyed by a bombardment of the English. Lat. 49. 55. N. long. 1. 9. E.

DIESSENHOIEN, a large, rich, and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen.

DIEST, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, on the Demer, 40 miles N. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 5. 15. E.

DIETZ, a town of Nassau, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, on the Lohr, 18 miles N. of Mentz, and subject to the Prince of Nassau Orange. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 7. 38. E.

DIEU, an island of France, on the coast of Poitou.

DIEUSE, a town of France, late in Lorraine, now in the department of Meurthe; remarkable for its salt pits, where they make a great deal of salt.

DIGNAN, a handsome town of Italy, in Istria.

DIGNE, a city of Provence, in France, situated near the river Blaine, 60 miles N. of Toulon, now in the department of the Lower

D I T

Lower Alps It was the see of a bishop, with warm springs of mineral waters for drinking and bathing. Lat 44 12 N long 6 13 E

DIJON, late the capital of Dijonais, in Burgundy in France, now in the department of Côte d'Or, it is pretty large, surrounded with good walls & broad ditches, and defended with 12 bastions and a castle. It stands on the river Dijon, 138 miles S E of Paris. Lat. 47 19 N long 5. 12 E

DIJMBURG, a city of Nassau, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 38 miles N of Frankfurt, and subject to the Prince of Nassau. Lat 50 39 N. long 8 22 E

DIENINGEN, a city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Danube, a little to the S E. of Hochstet, and 12 miles N E of Ulm. It is the residence of the bishop of Augsburg, to whom it is subject. Lat 48 38 N long 10 32 E

DILTON (MARSIL) a village in Wiltshire, three miles N of Warminster, with fairs on Friday Monday and 5 pt 13

DIMOLIC, a town of Romania, in European Turkey

DINAN, a town of Brittany, in France in the department of the North Coast, situated on a mountain, 10 miles S of St Malo. Lat 49 06 N long 2 12 W

DINEN, a town of Jura, in Germany, situated on the Melle, 16 miles S of Namur. Lat 50. 2 N long 4 48 E

DINAMOND, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, with a good market on Friday, and fairs on June 2 5 pt 10 (Oct 1 and Nov 19. It is 18 miles from Bala, 8 from Dolgell, and 196 from London

DINKELSHOF, a city of Bavaria, in Germany, near the borders of Franconia, 36 miles N. of Ulm. Lat 49 20 N long 10 30 E.

DINGLING, a town of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the Isar 18 miles S of Lindshut. Lat 48 39 N long 12. 38 E

DINGILL, the best town in the county of Kerry and province of Munster, in Ireland, it has an harbour, and stands in a bay of its own name, 79 miles S W of Limerick

DINGWALL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, situated on the frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W. of the town of Cromarty

DINGHAW, a town of Germany, in Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm

DIST, a town in the county of Norfolk, 23 miles from Norwich and 92 from London, situated in the most southern confines of the county. The market, which is well stored with yarn and linen cloth, besides other goods, is on Friday, and the fair on Nov. 9.

DIEMASH, a territory of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

D O E

DIU, a little island, on which is a town of the same name, on the coast of Gujarat, in the Hither India, in Asia, 216 miles W. of Surat, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 21. 37 N. long 72 28 E.

DIVANDUROU, the name of five islands in Asia near the Maldives

DIVE, a river of France, in Normandy, which rises below Gasse, and falls into the sea, after a course of thirty miles

DIVI, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne

DILUI, a sea port town of Asia, in the province of Latta or Sindia, in the Hither India, on the Indian Ocean, 58 miles W of the city of Latta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Mogul, when he retired at Delhi. Lat 26 11 N. long 68 58 E

DIYMUDT, a town of Flanders, in the Liege Austrian Lowlands, on the river Yser, 9 miles N of that city. Lat 51. 15 N long 38 E

DIJON, a town in the territory of Picardy and Upper Champagne, in France, situated on the Marne, it was besieged by the Emperor Charles V. in 1554, and lies 50 miles N E of Troyes. Lat. 48 40 N long 5 12 E

DNIIPER See BORISTHENES

DNIESTER an ancient river which rises in Galicia, in Austria in Poland, and taking a south-easterly direction, visits Czernowit, dividing Podolia from Moldavia, it then separates the Turkish province of Bessarabia from the late Russian acquisitions, called the government of Catherineburg, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Danube

DOBELIN, an ancient town of Semigalia, in the duchy of Courland, thirty six miles W of Mittau. Lat 57 20 N long. 25 25 E

DOBZIN or **DOBZAN**, a town of Galicia, in Great Poland built on a rock on the Vistula, 68 miles N of Warsaw. Lat 53 10 N long 29 12 E

DOLZIN, a territory of Poland, in Mizovia, which lies between Pansia, Cujavia, and the palatinate of Poznan

DOCKUM, a city of Friesland, in the United Provinces, 15 miles N E of Harlingen. Lat 53 30 N long 6 15 E

DODBROOK, a town in Devonshire 219 miles from London, in the road to Salcomb, with a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Wednesday before Palm Sunday

DOI, a town of France, in Anjou remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are still to be seen, for its fairs, and for its handsome fountains.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, situated on the W. side of the Scheldt, and of possi

D O M

Doite to Lillo, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp.
Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 4. 3. E.

DOMBURG, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, situated on the Yssel, 12 miles S. of Zutphen. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 5. 46. E.

DOFREFIELD, or **DOFRINE**, the highest peak of mountains, dividing Norway from Sweden, over which king Christian V. rode in 1686, though his attendants feared it, and was saluted with 9 pieces of cannon by Major-General Webe, in memory of which he erected a pyramid here.

DOGADO, the duchy of Venice Proper, a Province of the Venetian territories, bounded by the Paduan on the W. and by the gulf of Venice on the E.

DOL, a city of Bretagne, in France, situated in a marshy soil, near the English channel; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 14 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 1. 49. W.

DOLCE AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquissate of the same name.

DOLCIGNO, or **DULCIGNO**, a town of Abania, in European Turkey, 46 miles S. E. of Ragusa; it has a good harbour on the Adriatic and a strong castle. Its inhabitants are famous corsairs, and subject to the Turks, who took the place in 1571.—Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 19. 14. E.

DOLE, a city of Franche Comte, in France, formerly considerable, but dismantled twice by Louis XIV. and was a bishop's see. It lies on the river Doux, 18 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 5. 20. E.

DOLGELHE, or **DOLGETH**, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, distant from Montgomery 35 miles, and from London 205, situated on the river Avon, in a valley. Its weekly market, which is but small, is kept on Thursday. Fair, on May 11. July 4. Sept. 20. Oct. 9. Nov. 22. and Dec. 16.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulf, dividing East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, in the United Provinces.

DOLTABAD, a city of Asia and the Hither India, in the kingdom of Decan, 264 miles S. E. of Surat. Lat. 20. 16. N. long. 75. 29. E.

DOLTON, a village in Devonshire, 6 miles S. E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wed. before March 25. and Nov. 20.

DOMAZILE, a town of Bohemia, situated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilsen.

DOMES, a sovereign principality of France, 9 miles in length, and of the same breadth, lying round Burgundy, but not in its government, on the W. bank of the Saone.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, sometimes called Chaule, in Asia, upon

D O N

which the capital of Keccio and most of the other towns are situated. Its source is in the province of Yunan, in China, and after running S. through Tonquin, it falls into the gulf of Cochinchina.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, in Normandy.

DOMINGO (St), one of the richest of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. It is 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified with the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spanish name of it was Hispaniola. The W. part of it belongs to the French; the E. to the Spaniards, but ceded by them to the French, in the treaty between the two nations in 1795. Since the great revolution in France, the French part of this fine island has been subject to the most dreadful calamities, as well from an insurrection of the negroes, as from a civil war between the patriots and the royalists. It lies between Jamaica to the W. and Porto Rico to the E.

DOMINGO (St), a handsome town of the West Indies, capital of Hispaniola, or St Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It belonged to the Spaniards, now to the French, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of access. It has an excellent harbour. Lat. 18. 20. N. long. 70. 10. W.

DOMINICA, an island in the West Indies, one of those formerly called The Neutral Islands, but ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Paris 1763. It lies in 15. 18. N. lat. and 61. 23. W. long. about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 18 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water.

DOMIT'S, a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, situated on the Elbe, 18 miles S. of Swerin. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 11. 41. E.

DOMME, a town of France, late in Perigord.

DOMO D'OSCELA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the country of Angliera.

DOMREMY, surnamed **LA PUCELLE**, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of the Maid of Orleans.

DON, or **TANAIS**, by the ancients reckoned

reckoned among the most famous rivers in the world, and the boundary between Europe and Asia. Not far from Tula it issues from St John's lake, and afterwards joins the Soyna near fort Nova Pawlowskaja, in the government of Woronez. It is not above 70 miles from the Wolga, which induced Peter the Great to attempt cutting a canal to connect these two rivers, but his design proved abortive. After a long course it divides itself into three arms, and falls below Asoph into the Palus Mæotis. The Czar also attempted to make another canal, where the river Lawla, which empties itself into the Don, and the Chamischinka, into the Wolga, are about two or three miles asunder; but this he also left unfinished.

DON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the wild country of Aberdeenshire, four miles N. of the Castle of Braemar. At Inverurie, it joins the river called Urie Water, and passing by Kintore, falls into the British Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee. Both these rivers are noted for the salmon fishery. A space of between 200 and 300 yards, on the Don, has been known to produce 20000 in one year. The method of taking salmon here, is by heaping a ridge of loose stones across the river, in an oblique direction, and of a height sufficient to overtop the water. Several openings of nine feet wide are left in this wall; and in these a kind of boxes, called cruives, are fixed, in which the salmon are caught.

DONAT (St), a fortress of Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys.

DONAWERT, a city of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the Danube. The duke of Marlborough's forcing a strong pass in the French and Bavarian entrenchments at Sikkellingberg, near this place, in 1704, was one of the warmest services in queen Anne's wars. It lies 36 miles N. E. of Ulm, and 30 W. of Ingolstadt. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 10. 32. E.

DONCASTER, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 37 miles from York, and 160 from London. It has a ruinous castle, and two bridges over the Don, from whence it takes its name. About the year 760 it was burnt down by lightning, but is now a noble, spacious, populous town. It is very ancient, and formerly sent representatives to one of our conventions. It is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and 24 common council. King James gave them a charter, which was brought to the town-hall in great pomp, with a train of 300 horsemen. It granted fairs on April 5. and Aug. 5. a market on Monday, &c. The mayor has a grand mansion-house to reside in during his mayoralty. As it stands on the road from London to York, here are

several very good inns. Its manufactures are knit waistcoats and petticoats, gloves, and stockings. There is a large canal way beyond the bridges, because the river is apt to overflow its banks. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway; and the old horse-course in the neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The duke of Buccleugh is earl of Doncaster, in right of his ancestor the duke of Monmouth.

DONCHERRY, a handsome town of France, late in Champagne, now in the department of Ardennes.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh. It contains 10789 houses, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 12 members to parliament. It is, in general, a champagne country, and abounds with harbours; the principal town is of the same name.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated in the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N. of Ballishannon. Lat. 54. 42. N. long. 10. 17. W.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the circle of Suabia. It is the chief residence of the Prince of Furstenburg, in the court-yard of whose palace the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground, form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Danube, which is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour of being called the source of the Danube.

DONGALA, or DANCALA, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the E. bank of the Nile. The streets are represented to be half deserted, being filled with heaps of sand, brought down by the waters from the mountains. The castle is large, but not strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar, and 690 S. of Cairo. Lat. 21. 0. N. long. 32. 35. E.

DONZY, late the capital of Dauphinois, in France, situated on the Rhone, now in the department of the Nièvre, 30 miles N. of Nevers. Lat. 4. 22. N. long. 3. 32. E.

DOOAB, or DOABAH, a tract of land in Hindostan Proper, lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, and formed by the confluence of those rivers. It is so named by way of eminence; the word signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation or junction of two rivers. The principal part is subject to the nabob of Oude.

DOON (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, in the S. E. part of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It is six miles

lake in length, and of considerable breadth. On the shore in this lake stands Ballock Castle.

DOKAT, a little town late of Lower La Marche, in France, 18 miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 21. N. long. 1. 15. E.

DORCHESTER, the county town of Dorsetshire, 6 miles from the sea, 132 from London, and 77 from Oxford, was the most considerable station of the Romans in these parts. It had two mints in the time of the Saxons, and a castle which was demolished by the Danes; but after the Norman conquest a new one was erected, of which the greatest of the barons used to be governors. It is bounded on the N. side by the river Frome, beyond which are fine meadows and many small lakes; and on the S. W. are pleasant chalky downs. It extends 5 furlongs from E. to W. and within the walls covers about 8 acres. It is situated on a rising ground that declines gently to the N. S. and E. and the country about it is level and fruitful. It is surrounded by pleasant walks, planted with rows of limes and sycamores, as are the avenues of the town on the S. W. and part of the E. and E. In 1763 it had 1808 inhabitants. Its form is an irregular square, and consists of three principal streets, broad and well paved, which meet in the centre of the town. It has sent members to parliament ever since the original demand of burgesses in the reign of Edward I. The market is on Saturday, and inferior ones on Wednesday and Friday.—Fairs, Feb. 2. Trinity-Monday, July 5. and Aug. 5.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Abingdon, and 10 from Oxford, has a bridge over the Thames, and, by the altars, coins, and medals, often dug up in and near it, appears to have been an ancient city of the Britons, and also a Roman station. It was the see of a bishop near 500 years, till 1000, in the reign of William the Conqueror, it was translated to Lincoln. It is a small village since the loss of the see, and turning the high road to London another way. Fair on Easter-Tuesday.

DORDONNE, a river of France, rising in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Cuienne, divides Limousin from Angoumois and Oleron, and falls into the Garonne, 25 miles below Bourdeaux.

DORPAT, or **DORPAT**, once a considerable city of Livonia, on the Embock, between the lakes of Worsero and Pepus, but has suffered so greatly by sieges and captures, at different times, particularly from the Russians in 1704 and 1708, that it is now in ruins, which lie 15 miles S. of Narva, in the territories of Russia. Lat. 58. 20. N. long. 28. 14. E.

DORNOCH, a royal borough, the coun-

ty town of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, many far from the sea, on the frith bearing its name. Fairs, 1st Wed. in Feb. 3d Wed. in March, 1st Wed. and 22d day of July O. S. or 1st Wed. after, 1st Wed. in Nov. and 1st Wed. in Dec.

DORSETSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the W. by Devonshire and Somersetshire, on the E. by Hampshire, and on the S. by the English channel. It is about 58 miles in length from E. to W. on the sea coast, but not above 40 in the inland parts, about 36 in breadth, 200 in circumference, and contains 1250 square miles.—In this county are 60 hundreds, 14 market-towns, 250 parishes, 6 castles, about 800,000 acres, 25,200 houses, and 132,000 inhabitants. This county lies in the diocese of Bristol, and contains 68 vicarages. It sends 20 members to parliament, of which two are knights of the shire, and two for each of the following towns, Dorchester, Poole, Lyme, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Corfe-Castle, Weymouth, and Melcomb-Regis; for though these two last are united, each sends two. The air of this county, which has been often styled the garden of England, is in general exceeding healthy. On the hills it is somewhat sharp, but mild and pleasant in the valleys and near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile. The northern part, divided from the southern by an almost continued ridge of lofty hills, was formerly covered with woods, but now affords excellent pasture for black cattle, being watered by many streams, which flow through beautiful meadows. The southern parts, which consist chiefly of fine downs, feed an incredible number of sheep, remarkable both for the sweetness of their flesh and the fineness of their wool. The valleys are remarkably fruitful in corn, flax, and hemp, the last of which is allowed to be the best of any produced in the British dominions. There are still extensive woods of very fine timber, which flourish here, especially in the northern parts of the county, extremely well; and some very considerable plantations have been lately made here.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, a city built on an island in the Maase, in the province of Holland, famous for a protestant synod held there in 1618, to which James I. of England sent some bishops; it lies 15 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 4. 36 E.

DORTMOND, an imperial city or free-reign state of the Mark, in Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Emster, 28 miles N. E. of Dusseldorf. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 6. 46. E.

DOUAY, a pretty large and well fortified city of Flanders, in the department of the North,

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Doune, North, and late French Netherlands. It has a fort on the Scarpe, and an university. In 1667 it was taken by France, and retaken by the confederates June 26. 1710, after losing a great number of men before it, and in 1712 taken again by the French after the suspension of arms. It has three celebrated colleges. It lies 20 miles S. of Lille. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 3. 15. E.

DOURS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte. It is so named from a river which falls into the Rhone.

DOUE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles S.W. of Saumur.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVER, a town in the county of Kent, 15 miles from Canterbury, 72 from London, 28½ from the Land's-End, Cornwall, and 30 from Calais in France. It is one of the cinque-ports, and its situation is very romantic, being in a valley under a semicircle of hills, and is the only one about the coast where water is admitted inwards off the cliffs, which are here very high, and abound with samphire. It had once 7 churches, now but 2, and had several religious houses. It was also walled, and had 10 gates; and the passage from hence to France being nearer than from any other port in England, there was a law formerly that none should go to it from hence. The packet-boats go twice a-week from hence to France and Flanders. It is a populous place, and noted for its tide-harbour. On a neighbouring steep rock, or chalky hill, stands the castle, which is its chief glory, and was so fortified in the time of the Saxons, that it was reckoned the lock and key of England; but it is too high to hurt any ship at sea, and could not stand a formal siege on the land side half a day, tho' the area of its fortification is 30 acres. It is said to have been begun by Julius Cæsar and finished by Claudius. The well here, which is 60 fathoms deep, is said to be the work of Julius. Great part of a rock called Shakespeare's Cliff fell down on March 2. 1771, and part of the wall of the castle gave way. Soon after the conquest great part of this town was destroyed by fire, as it was also in the reign of Edward I. by the French, who sacked in the night. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. Fair on November 22. It sends two members to parliament.

DOUGLAS, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on a river of the same name, that falls into the Clyde above the town of La-

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Doune, Near Douglas is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the leading family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles S.W. of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, a town in the isle of Man, on the E. side, which is the most populous, and has the largest and best harbour in the island. It is defended by a fort which makes it impregnable by sea. The French and other foreigners come hither with bay salt, and buy wool, leather, and salt beef; so that the town has a great market, and is the richest in the island, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores.

DOUGLAS (CAPE), on the W. coast of North America, discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and named after the then bishop of Carlisle. It is a lofty promontory, whose summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceedingly high mountains. Lat. 58. 56. N.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

DOURDAN, a town of the Ar. of France, now in the department of Seine and Oise.

DOURLACH, a small handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of Raden-Dourlach.

DOURLENS, or **DOULENS**, a town of Picardy in France, in the department of the Somme, situated on the Authie, fortified with a strong citadel, 20 miles N. of Amiens. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 2. 27. E.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amrednagar, a province of the Decan of Hindostan. It is bounded on the N. by Candellish and Malwa; on the W. by the Gatte, the Balagat mountains; on the S. by Vishnupour and Golconda; and on the E. by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortress in the Decan of Hindostan, 15 miles from Aurungabad. In the neighbourhood are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. M. Thevenot says, that for two leagues together, nothing is to be seen but pagodas, in which there are some thousands of figures. But he does not greatly commend the sculpture; and major Rennell thinks they are of early Hindoo origin. Lat. 19. 55. N. long. 76. 0. E.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N.W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houses, 72 parishes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though in some places encumbered with

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with bog; and the principal place is Down Patrick.

DOWN, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. from Stirling, and 43 from Edinburgh. The earl of Moray's eldest son is lord Down. Fairs, Feb 11 2d Wednesd. in May, July 26 Nov 26 and Dec 26

DOWNHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, 11 miles N. of King's Lynn, and 86 from London. It has its name from its highly situation, though the common name is Downham-Market, from its having a market on Saturday, which is of so ancient a date that it was confirmed by Edward the Confessor. It is seated low on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and is known by the name of East Angles butter.

DOWNS, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass in going out and returning home, and here no thousands of men of war frequently rendezvous. It is situated between the North and South Foreland.

DONKIN or **DONCKIN** a town in Wiltshire, 6 miles S. of Salisbury, and 84 ft. in elevation. It is situated in a borough by prescription and has two members for parliament. Market on Friday — June, April 23 and Oct. 2.

DRAGWIGMAN, a town of 1,100 people in Prussia, now in the department of V.

DR 191, a large river, rises in the high part of the range, runs northward a few miles from Salsman, and afterward joins into the Danube, at 1861.

DRAYTON a town in the county of Salop, 17 miles from Shrewsbury, and 15 from London, with a market on Wednesdays, and fairs on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday, Sept 13, and Oct 22. It is situated on the river Tern, which here separates this county from Shropshire.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector formerly resided. It is situated by the Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge supported by 12 piers, and is 65 paces long. In 1736, banishedes were expelled each side, when an extremely wild storm, one side for the lost passers, but later into the town, and the other for those that go out. Both towns are furious did with the thing fortifications, however it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was rendered back in consequence of a peace between him and the then elector, who was also king of Poland. All the houses are built of iron, are fire-proof,

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and are almost all of the same height. They have lately built a very magnificent church for the Roman Catholics, which stands between the Elbe the bridge, and the cattle; and there have been so many palaces erected of late, that it is become one of the handsomest cities in Germany. Before the place, where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's stables, of the cabinet of curiosities, the arsenal, the court of the lawyers, the garden, the picture gallery of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the wall, and other things, which must be beheld with admiration. With regard to ecclesiastical affairs, there is a superior confederacy, on which the two universities depend, as well as the two confederacies of Weymberg and Lusatia. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure, and the steeple is so high, that it cannot easily be plotted from the town. The situation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine prospect all round it. The palaces of Poland and Japan are full of curiosities in that country and China, with great quantities of Dresden porcelain. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1762, after a little devoted defence, by the king of Poland and the empress-queen, but retaken in 1763. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meissen, and 75 N. W. of Prague. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 13. 55. E.

TRIUX, a city in the N. of France, and one of the chief in the province, situated on the left river bank in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is in a plain good water, to the N. of the city the cathedrales of Lormont and Yver. It stands 40 miles W. of Lons. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 1. 20. W.

DPHSN, a tiny town of Germany,
in the New Market of Brandenburg

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DRAGON PRINCE, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. In the history above alluded to it appears, that king Alfred, being wounded in the battle of Stamford Bridge, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds 20 days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish church thereof. During his sickness he chartered four fairs, which are now annually held.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Bosnia.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulf of the same name.

DRINO, a sea-port town of Turkey, situated in a bay of the Adriatic, of the same name, 58 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 20. 12. E.

DROGHEDA, the capital of the county of Louth, in the province of Ulster in Ireland, situated on the Boyne; it has a fine harbour, and lies 7 miles W. of the Irish channel, and 26 N. of Dublin.

DROPTWICH, a town in Worcester-shire, 119 miles from London, and 5 from the Severn. It stands on the navigable river Salwarp, and is noted for its springs of salt. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about 400 houses, and sends two members to parliament. Market on Friday. Fairs, on Good Friday, St Simon and St Jude, and St Thomas's days.

DRONERO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, 4 miles W. of Belper, and 15.5 N. W. from London, in a wholesome air that the inhabitants commonly live to a great age, and it is therefore resorted to, that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Jan. 10. April 14. July 15. and Sept. 1.

DRONTHIM, a fortified city, the capital of the province of the same name, in Norway, situated on the Nid; it has a good harbour in a bay of the Northern Ocean, and is the see of an archbishop. It lies 261 miles N. E. of Bergen. Lat. 63. 16. N. long. 10. 55. E.

DRONTHEIM HUSS, a province of Norway, lying along the sea coast.

DROWNED LANDS, a large and valuable tract of country, so called, in North America. It contains forty or fifty thousand acres, and lies in the state of New York, on the N. side of the mountains, in Orange county. The waters which descend from

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the surrounding hills, being but slowly discharged by the river issuing from it, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants in the vicinity to intermit-tents. The river Walkill, which passes through this tract, and falls into Hudson's river, is, in the spring, very plentifully stored with large eels.

DRUMBOTE, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, 10 miles W. of Dundalk.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, in the district of Nithside; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry's, screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. In one of the parks here, Mr Gilpin saw a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. These animals, he says, are milk-white, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. They are described by old writers as having manes; but these have none. They resemble the common cow in many respects; but their form is more elegant, with a spirited wildness in their looks; and when they run, instead of the clumsy cow-yallop, they bound like deer. Drumlarnrig is situated on the river Nith, 13 miles N. of Dumfries.

DRUSENHEIM, a town of Alsace, in Germany, situated on the Motter, near its influx into the Rhine, 5 miles S. E. of Haguenau, and 4 S. W. of Fort Lewis. Lat. 48. 29. N. long. 8. 12. E.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus.

DRUSLIWYN, a village in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with two fairs, viz. July 1. and Oct. 1.

DUBLIN, the capital of the kingdom of Ireland, which in magnitude is undoubtedly to be reckoned the second city in the British dominions, being supposed to contain 200,000 inhabitants. It is situated about 7 miles from the sea, on the river Liffey, at the bottom of a spacious bay, called, from the name of the city, Dublin Bay. The river runs through the city, and divides it almost into two equal parts, being banked in through its whole length with spacious quays; so that vessels are loaded and unloaded before the merchants' doors. The city resembles London in its appearance, the houses being built of brick, the old streets narrow and mean, but the new ones elegant and spacious. The most beautiful street of the city is that called Sackville-street, and sometimes the Mall. The houses are lofty and uniformly built, and there is a gravel walk running through the whole length, at an equal distance from the sides. There has been

been a great addition to this city of late; and since the time of queen Anne it has been computed that no fewer than 7000 houses have been built. In the year 1777 the number of buildings was upwards of 17,000, and many new ones have been added since. A new street has lately been opened from Essex-street to the castle, where the lord-lieutenant resides, which has proved very convenient for relieving the centre of the city, formerly too much crowded for commercial purposes. A new exchange has lately been built, of white stone, embellished with semi-columns of the Corinthian order, and other ornaments of architecture.—

The parliament house is justly accounted one of the grandest pieces of architecture in the British dominions. It is in general of the Ionic order, and its portico is particularly beautiful. It was begun in 1728, and finished in 1739, at the expense of £2,000. In the year 1728 also the linen-hall, which had been erected at the public expence, was opened for the reception of such linen-cloths as were brought to Dublin for sale. It is under the direction of the trustees for the encouragement of the Irish linen manufactory, who consist of the lord chancellor, the primate, the archbishop of Dublin, and the principal part of the nobility and gentry.—

The institution is of the utmost national utility, by preventing a great number of frauds, which would be otherwise committed in this capital branch of trade. The barracks of Dublin are said to be the largest and most commodious in Europe, being capable of containing 3000 foot and 1000 horse. They are pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river, and consist of four large courts, in which four battalions of foot and one regiment of horse are generally quartered. Stephen's Green is the place where genteel company usually walk in the evenings. It is an extensive square, having a gravel walk round it for near a mile. The river Liffey, on which Dublin stands, though navigable for ships as far as the centre of the city, is much less in size than the Thames at London. It has lately had two elegant bridges built over it, in imitation of Westminster bridge at London; and there are three others of inferior note. The bay is about 2 miles broad, and in stormy weather extremely dangerous; but on entering it, a stranger is agreeably surprised with the beautiful prospect afforded on each side, and the view of Wicklow mountains at a distance. The city itself makes no great appearance, on account of its low situation.—The channel of the bay is confined on each side for three miles by a stone wall, of the breadth of an ordinary street, and a proportionable height, for the security of vessels in stormy weather, which is certainly one of

the greatest and most laudable undertakings the present age can boast of. Besides these buildings, Dublin has two theatres, which serve as a kind of nursery for the actors on the London stage. There are 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 3 churches for French, and one for Dutch protestants, besides a number of meeting-houses for sects of different denominations. There is a royal hospital for invalids, in imitation of that of Chelsea; an hospital for lunatics, founded by the celebrated Dr Swift. There is also a lying-in hospital, with gardens laid out in an elegant taste; and indeed the improvements of Ireland seem rapidly to follow those of Britain, in every quarter of the kingdom. Dublin is governed by a lord mayor and 24 aldermen.

DUDDINGSTON, a small village near Edinburgh, where there is a fine seat belonging to the marquis of Abercorn.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Hildesheim, in Upper Saxony in Germany, 40 miles N. E. of Cassel, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 51. 41. N. long 10. 12. E.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire, surrounded by Staffordshire, 120 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on May 8. August 5. and October 2. It gives title of viscount to the Ward family.

DUERO, or **DOURO**, a river of Portugal, having its source in the N. E. part of Old Castile in Spain, from whence running through it by Valladolid, crossing Leon, and passing by Toro and Zamora, it enters Portugal near the town of Miranda, and runs mostly between mountains, divides the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and after receiving several small rivers, and turning W. crosses Portugal, and empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean below Porto. It is navigable near the village of St Joan de Pelquera, and is said to have gold mixed with its sand.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht in the United Netherlands, situated on the Leck, 16 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 5. 20. E.

DUFFRIN, a village in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a fair on Aug. 10.

DUISBURG, a city of Cleve, in Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Rhine, which a little below it falls into the Rhine; it lies 12 miles N. of Düsseldorf, and is subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 6. 19. E.

DULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Münster.

DULVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, on the borders of Devonshire, situated on the Dunbrook, over which it has a bridge, near its fall into the Ex, 169 miles from London, 24 from Barnstaple, and 27 from Bridgewater.

ter. Market on Saturday. Fairs, July 10. and Nov. 8.

DULWICH, a village of Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, famous for its college, founded by Mr Edward Alleyn, an actor, and principal performer of Shakspeare's plays, in the reign of Elizabeth. He called it, The College of God's Gift, and endowed it for a master, warden, and four fellows; three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; for six poor men and six poor women, and for twelve poor boys, to be educated by two of the fellows. The master and warden were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, and to be single men. Dulwich was once noted for its medicinal waters. It is five miles S. of London.

DUMBAR-TON, or, as it was anciently called, **LENOXSHIRE**, a county in Scotland, extending in length 44 miles, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the river and frith of Clyde, on the W. by Argyleshire, on the N. by the Grampian hills, on the E. by Stirlingshire, and on the S. E. by Lanark. The country is for the most part full of heathy hills, fit only for pasturage and the exercise of the sportsman; and the lower part is less fertile than the corresponding parts of some other counties, notwithstanding which it is agreeably diversified, and well inhabited. Part of it is washed by the river Clyde, but the only stream of any consequence that runs through it is the Leven. This takes its rise from Loch Lomond, and after a course of 5 or 6 miles, joins the Clyde at Dumbarton. The greatest curiosity of the county is Loch Lomond itself. This is a vast body of fresh water, supplied by subterraneous springs, as well as rivulets, surrounded by huge mountains, extending 25 miles in length, and in some places 5 in breadth. It is excessively deep, and has 24 verdant islands, some of which are inhabited, and stocked with deer. This county sends one member to parliament.

DUMBAR-TON, the principal town of the above county, is a royal burgh, well built, though small place. Its principal manufacture is glass, and the adjoining banks of the river Leven have some very extensive bleaching and printfields. The situation of Dumbarton castle is singularly picturesque. It stands on a vast rock with two sides of unequal height, steep on every side, rising to the height of 500 feet, in the middle of a plain perfectly unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. It overlooks the Leven and the Frith of Clyde, and was deemed in ancient times a place of great strength. A garrison is still kept here. On the south side, at the bottom of the rock facing the Clyde, and defended by a battery, stands the governor's house, from which with great labour the steps of

a long stair, ascending between the cliffs, have been cut out of the solid rock. Near the top of this stair in ancient times there was a great iron gate or portcullis, that was drawn up or let down occasionally. This gave so effectually divided the higher part of the castle from the lower, that it is said at one time the English held the south side while the Scots retained the north. On the north side a square tower, built in the hollow between the two peaks, is said to have been the residence of Wallace, while the English were in the possession of the south side. On the western top, which is the highest, and almost inaccessible, are the remains of a watch tower, from whence seven counties may be seen. Fairs, 3d Tuesday in March, Thursday before Easter, 3d Tuesday in May, 2d Tuesday in August, and 2d Tuesday in November.

DUMBLANE, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Allan. Here are the remains of a cathedral, and a public library. This place is remarkable for a battle fought in its neighbourhood, commonly called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715. The duke of Leeds is a Scots peer by the title of Viscount of Dumblane. Fairs, 1st Wed. in March, last Tuesday in May, August 12. O. S. and Nov. 12.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a county in Scotland, comprehending Annandale, Wauchope-dale, and Niddisdale. It is a large county, extending 70 miles in length from E. to W. and 27 in breadth; is bounded on the E. by Solway Frith, on the W. by Galloway and Kyle, on the N. by part of Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Tiviotdale, and on the S. by the Irish Sea. The country is rough and mountainous, less adapted for corn than pasture, and producing innumerable flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which are fed and sent to England. The face of the country is bare and brown, almost destitute of wood, and very deficient in fuel; yet the vallies being fertilized and watered by a bundance of streams, produce good corn; and the shire is adorned with many seats and plantations, thriving towns, and populous villages. Annandale, so called from the river Annan by which it is watered, and which, in its windings through the county, exhibits a variety of fine romantic scenes, falling into the Solway Frith after a course of 27 miles. Lochmaben, near a town of the same name, abounds with fish, and is particularly remarkable for a species to be met with nowhere else. Moffat, about 48 miles from Edinburgh, is remarkable for a sulphureous mineral water, which cures like that of Scarborough, and is efficacious in cholic and nephritic pains, and in removing

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ving all obstructions of the viscera. Wanchopdale has its name from the river Wanchop. Niddisdale, or Nithdale, lying to the westward of Annandale, is a large and mountainous tract, deriving its name from the river Nith, which issues from a lake called Loch Cude, and running by the towns of Sanguhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, discharges itself into the Solway Frith. This country was formerly covered with wood, which being now destroyed, its appearance is excessively naked and savage; however, the bowels of the earth are said to yield lead, silver, and gold, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.— This county sends one member to parliament.

DUMFRIES, the principal town of the above shire, is situated on the river Nith, about ten miles above where it falls into the Solway Frith, and is a royal burgh and earldom. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and surrounded on all sides with a fertile country. The houses are well built and commodious, the streets spacious, open, and neatly paved. Here are two very elegant churches, &c. several meetinghouses, a large hospital, an infirmary, with apartments for lunatics, &c. There are two elegant bridges over the Nith. The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council, composed of merchants and the convener and deacons of the incorporated trades. They have a small share of foreign trade, and a manufacture for stockings and another for cottons. Fairs, the Wednesday on or next after the 13th February, the Wednesday on or next after the 25th September.

DUNBAR, a royal burgh, and seaport town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland. It has a good harbour, on which considerable sums have been expended. The Greenland and herring fishery, and malt, is the principal object of trade here. The ruins of the castle, a place of great antiquity, and once an important fortress, are seated on a cliff above the sea; under the castle is a deep cavern, said to have been the dungeon for confining prisoners. The old Scots pikes, six ells long, are still preserved here. Fairs, 1st Tues. after May 26. and 1st Tues. after Nov. 22.

DUNCANNON, a town, with a good fortress, on Waterford haven, in the county of Wexford and province of Leinster, in Ireland, eight miles E. of Waterford.

DUNDALK, a town in the county of Louth, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, having a harbour on a bay of the Irish channel, of the same name; it is the see of a bishop, and lies twenty miles N. of Drogheda.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh in Forfarshire, Scotland. It is a large and flourishing

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town, seated on the N. side of the Tay, and is very advantageously situated for trade, ships of the largest burden being easily admitted into the harbour. The houses in the town are neatly built, and some of the public buildings approach to elegance. The lofty Gothic square tower in the middle of the town is part of a superb consecrated edifice, in form of a cross, built in the 12th century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; a new church (St Andrew's), with an elegant steeple, has been lately erected here. The principal manufactures are coarse linen, thread, leather, &c. A sugar house and glass house have been lately erected here, and are both in a thriving way. The town is supposed to contain about 24,000 inhabitants. It suffered much in the last century, during the troubles of Charles II. Fairs, August 15. and September 19.

DUNDRY, a village in Somersetshire, between Pensford and Keynsham, five miles S.W. of Bristol, with a fair on Sept. 12.

DUNEBUR, a town of Livonia, in Russian Lithuania, situated on the N. shore of the Dwina, eighty miles S. E. of Riga. Lat. 59. 42 N. long. 26. 17. W.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal burgh, and considerable manufacturing town, in Fife-shire, Scotland. It is chiefly remarkable for its royal palace, which was the birth-place of Charles I. and also of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI, who was the mother of the prince (a Sophia, from whom the present royal family are descended. Adjoining to the palace was a magnificent abbey, the remains of which serve as a parish church. Malcolm and his queen, and several kings of Scotland, are buried here. Fairs, 3d Wed. in January O.S. 2d Wed. in March, 4th Wed. in April, 1st Wed. in July, 1st Tues. in August, 4th Friday in September, last Thurs. in October, and 4th Wed. in November.

DUNCANNON, the capital of the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 14 miles N. of Armagh.

DUNGARVON, a small town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, Ireland, situated on a bay of the same name, which is a good road for ships; the place has a strong castle, and lies 24 miles S.W. of Waterford.

DUNGESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, six miles S. of Romney.

DUNHOLM, a village in Nottinghamshire, six miles from Tuxford, with a fair on Aug. 12.

DUNKELD, a small town in Perthshire, Scotland, is situated amidst vast rocks, partly naked and partly wooded, under which the river Tay rolls its majestic stream. It

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is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and from its romantic situation is much resorted to in summer. The duke of Athol has a very elegant villa here, the grounds about which are laid out with great taste. Here are the ruins of a very fine cathedral, part of which is used as a parish church. It is noted for a victory gained over the rebels, at the revolution, under viscount Dundee, who was killed. It lies 15 miles N. of Perth. Fairs, Jan. 21. Feb. 3. March 8. and 2d Tues. in Nov.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of Flanders, belonging to France, in the department of the North; it was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by king Charles II. in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense sums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713.—The French afterwards attempted to rebuild the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763; but, by the peace of 1783, they were again permitted to repair them. In 1793, the English army, under the duke of York, attempted to take it, but failed. It is 15 miles N. E. of Gravelines, 22 S. W. of Ostend, and 445 of Ghent. Lat. 51. 2. N. long. 2. 28. E.

DUNLOP, or **DELLAP**, a village in Ayrshire, Scotland, celebrated for its rich and delicate cheese.

DUN LE ROI, a small town, late of Upper Berry, in France, in the department of Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 2. 40. E.

DUNMOW (**ATTLE**), a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow. It had once a priory; and is still famous for the custom instituted in the reign of Henry III. by Robert de Fitzwalter, and which is now the tenure of the manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two sharp-pointed stones in the church, that they have not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive from the lord of the manor a slice of bacon. Some old records mention several that have claimed and received it. It has been actually received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshall, in Essex. It has been demanded more recently still; but the ceremony being attended with a very great expence to the lord of the manor, the demand is now evaded.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 99 miles from London, and 27 from

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Lincoln, with a market on Saturday; noted for a large sale of hemp and hemp-seed, a fair on May 15. and a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boston and the Washes.

DUNNOTAR CASTLE, in the county of Aberdein, a place of strength, which belonged to the earl marshal of Scotland, but which he forfeited, being concerned in the rebellion in 1715.

DUNOIS, late a small territory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, in the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, is beautifully situated on an eminence, near the sea, and is the seat of the countess of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromarty.

DUNSE, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland, situated in a fertile country, with a good market. Fairs, 1st Wed. in March, 1st Tues. after Trinity, and August 26. or 1st Tues. after.

DUNSTON BLE, a town in Bedfordshire, 34 miles from London, situated on a chalky hill at the entrance of the Chiltern, where the old Roman Watling street is crossed by the Ickneld street; and 22, 23, and 24 coins have been sometimes picked up near it. It is a populous town, and has several good inns, some of which are like palaces, it being a great thoroughfare to the counties in the N. and N.W. and consequently to Scotland and Ireland. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, Ash Wednesday, May 22. August 12. and Nov. 12. This place seems in former times to have been famous for brewing; and at this time the women hereabouts carry on a great manufacture of hats and other conveniences and utensils made of straw, in which it is said they excel all the world.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, in Argyleshire, Scotland, the seat of the Scottish kings previous to the overthrow of the Pictish government in 843. Here Robert Bruce held a parliament before he got entire possession of Scotland, and here are still many ancient monuments. The famous stone on which our kings are still crowned in Westminster abbey, was carried from hence to Scone by Kenneth II. The duke of Argyle is hereditary keeper under the crown.

DUNSTER, a town in Somersetshire, two miles from Minehead, 20 from Taunton and 164 from London, with a market on Friday, and a fair on Whit-Monday.

DUNWICH, a town in the county of Suffolk, on the coast, 99 miles from London, supposed to be the most ancient town in the county, having sent members to parliament ever since the first settlement of that constitution. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings at Yarmouth. Market on Saturday. Fair on July 25.

DURANCE, a river of Dauphiny, in France,

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France, rising in mount Genevre, one of the Alps.

DURANGO, a small populous town of Biscay Proper, in Spain, 20 miles E. of Bilbao. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 36. W.

DURAS, a town of France, late in Guienne.

DURAVEL, a town of France, late in Quercy.

DURAZZO, anciently **DYRRACHIUM**, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, having a considerable harbour, and situated on a peninsula on the E. side of the Adriatic, 25 miles S. of Drino. Lat. 41. 38. N. long. 20. 7. E.

DURBUY, a town of Luxemburg, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 30 miles S. of Liege. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 5. 27. E.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate.

DUREN, a city of Juliers, in Germany, 10 miles S. of Juliers City, and subject to the palatinate. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 6. 20. E.

DURHAM (the bishopric of), received its name from ~~the~~ chief town, called by the Saxons Deorholm, or Dunholm, to express its situation on a hill surrounded by a river. On the conversion of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, of which this was a part, this county was bestowed on St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, and his successors for ever. This grant was ratified both by the Danes and Normans, with the addition of several privileges, particularly that of being a county palatine, enjoying the same prerogative within, as the king did without its bounds with respect to forfeitures, &c. Thus it was a kind of royalty subordinate to the crown. It is bounded on the N. by the river Tyne, which separates it from Northumberland, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire, and on the W. by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends 40 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and is 160 in circuit. It is a diocese of itself, and contains one city, seven market towns, 59 vicarages, 113 parishes, near 230 villages, about 15,980 houses, and 96,900 inhabitants, but sends only four members to parliament, two for the county and two for the city of Durham. The air of this county is wholesome; and though very sharp in the western parts, it is milder towards the sea, whose mild vapours mitigate the severity of the winter season. The soil is very different, the western side being mountainous and barren, while the eastern and southern parts nearly resemble the south of England, and consist of beautiful meadows, rich pastures, woods, and corn fields. The inhabitants have their industry rewarded by the im-

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menſe quantities of coal, lead, and iron, found in the bowels of the earth.

DURHAM, a pleasant, healthy, large city, and capital of the above county. It is 256 miles from London, and 56 from York, stands on a hill almost surrounded with the river Were, and is about 70 years older than the conquest, an episcopal see being erected here in 995, and the richest in Britain. The cathedral, which is a magnificent pile, was before the reformation called St Mary's and St Cuthbert's, the body of which last was translated hither, and gave rise to the foundation of its cathedral; but in king Henry VIII.'s statutes it is styled *Ecclesia Cathedralis Christi in Barchinonia*. The decorations of it for the administration of the divine offices are said to be rather than those of any other cathedral in England. The remains of the Roman way called Icknild-street are still visible near this city. The first time that this city or county sent members to parliament was in 1673; those for the city are chosen by the corporation, citizens, and freemen, who, at a poll in 1710, were above 1000. Its market is on Saturday. Feas, March 3. Whit Tued. and September 23.

DURLACH, a town in the territory of Baden, in Swabia, in Germany, 20 miles N. E. of Baden City, and July 21 to the prince of Baden Durlach. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 8. 27. E.

DURLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, 107 miles from London, and 4 from Wootton-under-stee, with a market on Thurs. and fairs on May 6. and Dec. 4.

DUSSELDORF, the capital city of the duchy of Berg, in Westphalia in Germany, situated on the L. bank of the Rhine, 24 miles N. of Cologne, now subject to the palatinate, and the place where the prince resides. It surrendered to the French in September 1795. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 6. 31. E.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia.

DUVIVELAND, or **DIVELAND**, an island of Zealand in the United Netherlands, E. of Schonen, which is separated from it by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a large river in European Russia, having its source near Uppsala; and running from S. to N. through the province of the same name, divides into two branches near Archangel, and falls into the White Sea. This is not to be confounded with the

DWINA, or **DUNA**, a river of Poland, rising in Russia, and after running N. W. through Lublania in Poland, and dividing Livonia from Courland, falls into the Baltic at Dunaumunder fort below Riga.

DWINA, a circle of European Russia, bounded by the White Sea on the N. and by

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By Rubeminski on the S. Its capital is Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Low Countries, rising in Brabant, from whence it runs N. by Louvain, and after receiving the Demer, washes Mechlin, and discharges itself at Ruppelmond into the Scheldt.

DYBARI, a parliament town, and earldom, in Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Its principal trade is in coals, salt, and ship building. Fairs, 3d Tuesday in June, 4th Wednesd. in Aug. and Nov. 8.

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EARITH, a village in Huntingdonshire, three furlongs in length, and furnished with pretty good mss. It has a market, but none on May 4 July 25, and Nov 1.

EARIS COME, a village in the county of Essex, two miles S. E. of Haslehead, with a fair on March 25.

EARIS OTHAM, a village in the county of Suffolk, near Framlingham, with a fair on Aug. 21.

EARLS TOWN, a village in Berwickshire, Scotland, with fairs on June 29 and 3d Thursday in October.

EARNE, a considerable river in Perthshire, Scotland, flows from a lake of that name, and after passing through the fertile valley of Strathearn, falls into the Tay below Perth.

EARNE (LOUCH), a large lake of Ireland, in the county of Limerick and province of Ulster, 28 miles in length.

EASINGWOLD, a village in the North riding of Yorkshire, with fairs on July 5, and Sept. 25. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London.

EASTBORN, a town in the county of Sussex, near Beachy Head, with a fair on Oct. 10. for cattle and pedlar wares, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabouts called Wheat-eats. It is 15 miles from Lewes, and 62 from London.

EAST-BRINT, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Huntspill, with a fair on Aug. 26.

EAST-DEAN, a village in the county of Sussex, 5 miles N. of Chichester, with a fair on Oct. 28.

EASIER ISLE, in the South Sea, is about four leagues long and two wide, and contains about 700 inhabitants. Lat. 27. 45 long. 109. 46. W.

EASIERMEAR, a village in Hampshire, S. W. of Petersfield, with a fair on Sept. 19.

EAST ISLEY, a town in Berkshire, 60 miles from London, and 17 from Oxford,

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seated between two hills, among fruitful corn fields, and fine downs for feeding sheep. Market on Wednesday. Fair on Aug. 6.

EASTLOOE, in Cornwall, 190 miles S. W. from London; sends two members to parliament.

EASIRY, a village in the county of Kent, S. W. of Sandwich, with a fair on Oct. 2.

EATON-COLLIGE, in Buckinghamshire, 22 miles from London, separated from Windsor by an old bridge over the Thames, was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provost and 7 fellows, 4 of whom is vice-provost, and for the instruction of 70 king's scholars (as those are called who are on the foundation), who, when fit, are elected, on the first Monday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, where they are provided for by scholarships and fellowships; but they are not received till vacancies fall in the college, and then they are called according to seniority. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each into three classes. There is a master to each school, and 10 assistant to each master, there being 1100 less than 300 scholars here, besides those on the foundation, who learn at the masters houses, or elsewhere within the college bounds. In the great court is a fine picture, put up to the honour of the founder by a late provost, Dr Godolphin, dean of St Paul's. The revenue of this college is about 4000l. a year. A fair is held here on Ash Wednesday.

EATON, or EUST, a town of Armagnac, in Gascony in France, 20 miles S. W. of Condom. Lat. 43. 52. N. long. 12. min. W.

EATONSDORT, a town of Austria in Germany on the Danube, 10 miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 16. 30. E.

EATONSHAM, a town of Saxony in Germany 8 miles S. of Baden. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 8. 19. E.

EATONSHAM, a town of Alsace, and the Upper Rhine in Germany, 8 miles S. W. of Strasbourg. Lat. 48. 29. N. long. 7. 39. E.

EATONSHAM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 8 miles S. of Creuznach. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 17. E.

EBRO, anciently **IBERUS**, a river of Spain, rising in the mountains of Sautillana, in the N. W. parts of Old Castile, on the borders of Asturia; it has its source from two springs, the principal of which is near the village of Tuentibro. After a considerable course it washes Saragosa the capital of Aragon, from whence it runs S. E. to the borders of Catalonia, where it receives the Cinca and Segra, and then traversing the S. W. part of Catalonia, after the junction of about

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about 30 small rivers and streams in its course, is navigable to Tortoso; but below that city it has several dangerous rocks, over which the current runs with vast rapidity, and at last falls into the Mediterranean.—From this river Spain was anciently called Iberia; the Celtæ, a nation of Gaul, who sent colonies thither, by the name of Celtiberians, and the country that of Celtiberia.

ECBATANA, a famous city of Persia, now called Tauris. See TAURIS.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, with a weekly market for pork and bacon, and a fair once a month.

ECCLESHALL, a town in Staffordshire, 6 miles from Stafford, and 142 from London. It stands near the river Sow, and is a pretty place, noted for pedlars wares. Market on Friday. Fairs, on Mid Lent Thurs. Holy Thurs. Aug. 5, and 1st Thurs. in Nov. The bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here, where he resides.

ECKEREN, a little place in Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 6 miles N. of Antwerp, and 7 E. of Lillo. An obstinate battle was fought near this place between the French and Dutch in 1703, when fortune declared for the latter. Lat: 51. 32. N. long. 4. 18. E.

ECLUSE, a town of Artois in the French Low Countries, situated on the Cogneul, 25 miles E. of Arras. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 3. 9. E.

ECTERNAC, a town of Luxemburg, in the late Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Sure, 20 miles N. E. of the city of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 6. 30. E.

EDAM, a town of North Holland, in the United Provinces, on the W. coast of the Zuyder Sea, 14 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 4. 40. E.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English channel, which are so called from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the channel, were necessarily, before the establishment of a light-house, very dangerous, and often fatal to ships. Their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean from all the south-western points of the compass, so that all the heavy seas from the south-west come uncontrolled upon the Eddy-stone rocks, and break thereon with the utmost fury. When the sea is to all appearance smooth and even, and its surface unruddied by the slightest breeze, the ground-

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swell meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a frightful manner, so as to obstruct any work being done on the rock, or even landing upon it. On this principal rock, however (for the rest are under water), Mr Henry Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to build a light-house, and completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so certain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm that could happen. Unfortunately he had his wish. It was destroyed in the dreadful storm, Nov. 27. 1703, when he perished with it. In 1709, another, built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr John Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another of stone, was begun by the late celebrated Mr John Smeaton, on the 2d of April 1757, and finished August 24. 1759. The rock, which slopes toward the S. W. is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a strong cement, Portland stone and granite: for Mr Smeaton discovered, that it was impossible to make use of the former entirely, as a marine animal has power to destroy it; and as to the latter, the labour of working it would have added to the expence: he made use, therefore, of one for the internal, and the other for the external part of the structure. Upon the principle of a broad base, and accumulation of matter, the whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been standing 36 years; during which time it has been assaulted by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, as Mr Smeaton thought, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Rarn Head, the nearest point of land, is 12½ miles.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into the Solway Frith seven miles west of that city.

EDGEHILL, a village in Warwickshire, 14 miles from Warwick, and 12 from Banbury, which was the field of the signal battle in 1642 between the armies of king Charles I. and the parliament. It lies at the W. end of the vale of Red-Horse, and gives a most extensive prospect. It is steep to the N. and has a strong large entrenchment on the top. The battle was fought on the descent

foot of the hill between Radway and Kington.

EDGWARE, a town in the county of Middlesex, 8 miles from London, in the road to St Alban's, Watford, and Harrow on the Hill, being on the very edge of the *Stare*. The church is in the E. part, and the W. part belongs to Little St. Anne, or Whitchurch. The old Roman way called Watling street passes by here from London. Market on Thurs. Fair on May 4.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or **MID LO-THIAN**, the first of the capital of Scotland, is about 21 miles long, and from 32 to 26 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Linlithgowshire, on the E. by East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, on the S. by Tweeddale, and on the N. by the frith of Forth and part of West Lothian or Linlithgowshire. The country in general is level and pleasant, interspersed with some hills, watered with many agreeable streams, and shaded with woods. The whole country is in a state of high cultivation, and affords excellent crops. It produces also plenty of coal, iron, and limestone. The country is well inhabited, and has several considerable towns and villages. From Leith to Kinghorn is the principal ferry over the Forth. The frith is here 7 miles over, and when the wind is easterly the sea runs high. But though the sea often crosses in such circumstances as are apt to strike terror into passengers unaccustomed to these things, so safe is the passage, that not one of the ferry boats has been lost since the time of king James VI. which is near two centuries ago. Mid Lothian is adorned with a great number of elegant villas, &c. Several Roman antiquities are also to be met with here.

In the middle of the frith, almost opposite to Leith, is a small island called Inch-Keith, two miles in circumference, once the property of the earl of Kinghorn, now a pasture for sheep and black cattle. In queen Mary's time it was fortified and garrisoned, sometimes with French, and at other times with English troops. A little higher up the frith, nearer the Fife coast, is Inch Comb, once famous for a religious place dedicated to St. Columba, though it hath now undergone the fate of many others of the same kind in this country; the remains are very entire, and well worth the attention of strangers; a small fortification has lately been erected here. This county sends one member to parliament.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W. side by the castle, from which there is a gradual descent to the palace of Holyroodhouse,

which is placed in a beautiful plain called St Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town stands, run two narrow vallies, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high-street which runs between the castle and Holyroodhouse, on account of its length, width, and the great height of the houses, is accounted one of the finest in Europe. From this street many narrow lanes or closes run off at right angles, towards the N. and S. The form of the Old Town has not unfrequently been compared to that of a turtle; the castle being the head; the high-street the ridge of the back; the wynds and closes the shelving side; and the palace of Holyroodhouse the tail. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a draw-bridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. Historians have not agreed as to its origin, but it is allowed to be of very great antiquity. Its strength as a fortress, however, is not held in modern times to be very considerable: it is used as a state prison, and forms a commodious station for soldiers; the works are kept in good repair. The batteries are mounted with large guns, which are fired on rejoicing days. The apartment is still shewn to strangers where the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland. The regalia of Scotland are kept here, in what is called the crown-room. The church of St Giles, on the high-street, is very ancient. It was erected into a collegiate church by James III. in 1466, but is thought to have been originally founded in 854. It is a fine Gothic structure, and is at present divided into four churches. Over the church is a lofty square tower, from which rise several slender arches, terminating in a point, and supporting a handsome spire, forming altogether the appearance of an imperial crown; but the effect is not equal to the design. Near to this stands the Parliament House, now occupied by the courts of session and exchequer. The lofty roof of the great hall, 122 feet by 40, which has been lately repaired and embellished, is much admired. In the square or close adjoining, is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The clock, which is old and incommensurable, stands at the end of the Luckenbooths, a range of buildings in the middle of the high-street, which are expected to be soon pulled down. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded in 1753; but not occupied as an Exchange; opposite to which

stood the cross. The Tron Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. A little lower down stood the Netherbow Port, now removed, below which the High-street takes the name of Canongate, and terminates with the palace of Holyroodhouse. This palace is not of great antiquity; the N. W. towers were built by James V. and the building completed in the reign of Charles II. It forms a square, with a court in the centre, surrounded with piazzas. The elegant Gothic chapel which stood adjoining the palace is now in ruins.

The New Town is situated on the N. side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N, with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares; the most remarkable of which are Prince's Street, George Street, Queen's Street, St Andrew's Square, and Charlotte Square. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and solidity; St Andrew's Church, with an interesting interior; the Physicians Hall; the Exchequer Office; and the New Assembly Rooms.

The buildings on the S. side of the Old Town, though inferior to those on the N. are extensive and elegant. The most striking object here is the new college, building by public subscription on the site of the old one, upon a most magnificent plan by the late Mr Adam. There is also a neat Assembly Room.

The communication between the N. and S. parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges; the N. bridge, founded by provost Drummond in 1763; and the S. bridge, by provost Hunter Blair, in 1785. Between the Old and New Town, considerably to the westward of the N. bridge, there is also a communication called the Farthen Mound, an immense pile of earth formed from the rubbish dug out of the foundations of the new houses. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1638, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospitals; Public Dispensary, Merchants Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus.

On the summit of the Caltonhill, an abrupt eminence on the N. E. of the city, is an observatory, not yet finished; and in a church-yard, on the summit of the W. brow of the hill, stands the tomb of David Hume the historian, a plain circular building.—On this hill has also lately been erected a Bridewell, a very extensive building, on a plan e-

qually elegant and commodious. In the neighbourhood of the city, toward the S. E. stand two picturesque hills, called Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig.

At Jock's Lodge, to the eastward of the city, an elegant set of barracks, for 400 cavalry, have lately been erected.

The magistracy or town-council of Edinburgh consists of 33 persons, viz. a lord provost, who is styled right honorable, four bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, three merchants and two trades counsellors, 14 deacons of incorporated trades; and to these are added, the old lord provost, bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer, which completes the number. In this council the sole management of the city is vested. The lord provost is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties and port and road of Leith, has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death, and has precedence of all the great officers of state, and of the nobility, while in the city. The bailies are sheriff-depute and justices of the peace. The town council are patrons of the churches and the university, and elect the city's representative in parliament. They also choose their successors in office. The police of Edinburgh is well regulated, and robberies or disturbances of any kind are very rare, chiefly owing to the town-guard, a kind of military watchmen, who consist of three companies, with three officers styled captains, who mount guard by turns.

Fairburgh, though not possessed of much trade, the merchants residing mostly in Leith, is a flourishing and opulent place; being the seat of the courts of justice, and the centre of public amusements. The elegance and convenience of the new buildings also, induce a number of country gentlemen to reside there for the education of their children. It is said to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, who are plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions and every necessary of life. The sea-port of Edinburgh is Leith.—See L.H.F.H. Edinburgh Halow Fair is held the 2d Monday of Nov.

EDWESION, a village in Nottinghamshire, to the S. E. of Okeham, 6 miles from Mansfield, with a fair on Oct. 28.

EDMONDSBURY (St.), in Suffolk, adorned with a stately abbey, 55 miles from London, sends two members to parliament.

EDNAM, a village in Roxburghshire, Scotland, celebrated as the birth-place of Thomson, author of the Seasons, &c.

EDOM, or ADUMBEA, at present part of Arabia Petrea in Asia, between the Euphrate and the Red Sea, dividing Asia from Africa.

EFFERDING, or EVERDING, a town of Upper Austria in Germany, 12 miles N.

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of Lintz. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 13. 44. E.

EFFINGHAM, a village in the county of Surry, between W. Horsley and the Cook-hams, in the road from Leatherhead to Guildford, with a fair on St Laurence's day. It is an earldom in the Howard family.

EGDEAN, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on Sept. 4.

EGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, lying between Greece and Asia Minor.

EGG, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of the isle of Skye.

EGHAM, a village in the county of Surry, on the Thames, opposite to Staines, 3 miles from Windsor, and 18 from London. It is divided into four tythings, and being a great thoroughfare from London to the W. has some very good inns. In the W. part of the parish is Camomile-hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation. Fair on Sept. 19.

EGLWISWREW, a village in Penbrokehire, Wales, with fairs on Holy Thursday and 1st Monday after Nov. 22.

EGRA, a city of Bohemia, situated on a river of the same name, 79 miles W. of Prague. It was taken by the French in 1742, but retaken by the Austrians in September the following year. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 12. 30. E.

EGREMONT, a town in the county of Cumberland, 297 miles from London, seated on the banks of a little river that falls into the sea near the promontory of St Bees. It had a castle on a hill, of which a strong lofty tower is still standing, and some other parts of the walls, and appears to have been a noble structure. It is an earldom in the Wyndham family. Market on Saturday: fair on Sept. 19.

EGTON, a village in the North riding of Yorkshire, with fairs on Tues. before Feb. 15. Tues. before May 11. Sept. 4. and Tues. before Nov. 22.

EGYPT, the N. E. part of Africa, terminated by the Mediterranean or Levant on the N. by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, which divides it from Arabia, on the E. by Abyssinia or Ethiopia Superior, on the S. by the deserts of Barca and by those of Nubia on the W. lying between N. lat. 21. and 31. and between 30. and 36. E. long. is 626 miles in length from N. to S. and between 100 and 200 in breadth from E. to W. The Nile, which has its source in Abyssinia, running through its whole length from S. to N. overflows it annually, which inundation begins in May or June, and is usually at its height in September, from which time the waters decrease gradually. It being the only river in the country (and has above two springs), the inhabitants

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were obliged to build their towns on the banks of the Nile, on eminences either natural or artificial, so as to look like islands upon the overflowing of the river, and to which there is no other communication but by boats. The Lower Egypt is a triangular island, hence called Delta, formed by the Levant, and the two main arms of the Nile, which dividing five miles below Grand Cairo, and the one directing its course N. W. falls into the Mediterranean at Rosetto, and the other N. E. into the sea at Damietta, or the ancient Pelusium, these mouths being 100 miles apart. The Lower Egypt, having the greatest advantage from the inundations of the Nile, is the most fruitful part of the country, but the mud covering it after the flood is gone off, emits an unhealthy vapour. From the mountains and sands inclosing Egypt on the E. and W. the valley between would become intolerably hot, were it not for this periodical flood, nor would the soil, which is naturally barren, produce much without it; and seldom any rain falls unless in the Delta, though according to some travellers, heavy showers have been seen in Upper Egypt, through which canals are cut for refreshing their gardens and fields, and saving water in dry weather; by these means Egypt becomes the most fertile country in Africa, supplying Constantinople and other places of Turkey in Europe, with grain, as it did anciently Rome and Italy. On the retiring of the waters, they only harrow the seed into the mud, and in March following they have usually their harvest. Their rice fields are supplied from their canals and reservoirs, and the lands not sown yield excellent grass for their cattle. The country is excessive hot for two or three months before the flood, and the musketoes or gnats are intolerable in the night. The sands insinuate themselves into the closets and cabinets, and even into the bed cloaths, making them as hot as if warmed with coals; which, with the hot winds in April and May, probably occasion fore eyes, an almost universal complaint among the natives, besides fevers and fluxes. The greatest misfortune of this country is the plague, which returns commonly once in seven years, but that and other diseases abate, it is said, when the Nile begins to rise. The stone pyramids are the greatest curiosities of Egypt, the base of the largest taking up 10 acres, and running up to a perpendicular height of 709 feet. The mummy pits are another curiosity, which with the former stand on the W. side of the river, opposite to Grand Cairo. In these pits 1000 of embalmed bodies have been interred, some of which are at least 3000 or 4000 years old; the coffins are set upright in niches of the wall. Egypt is in part

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Subject to the Grand Signor, but his authority is extremely limited by the Egyptian princes, who are absolute in their respective territories, and assemble at Cairo in a sort of great council, which submits to the Grand Signor's viceroy just as they see fit, and sometimes depose him and demand another. They however suffer the Grand Signor to levy a revenue in their districts, but nothing equal to what the country could pay; yet any innovations attempted in this respect would probably occasion a revolt. The only method the basia has of managing them, when they come to Cairo, accompanied with large bodies of troops, is to divide them into parties, and side with the most devoted to the Grand Signor. These princes are not natives of Egypt, nor are they succeeded by their children, but by some slave whom they nominate their successor, and these are purchased generally in Georgia or Circassia. This in some measure resembles the constitution of the ancient Mamalukes, among whom none could be a sovereign who had not been a slave, and purchased in some foreign country. But from these we must except some chiefs or Arabian chiefs, who are succeeded by their children on paying a small acknowledgement to the government. The governors of the country are Mahometans, but the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, the Greeks, and Latins, are Christians, tho' of different sects; and at Grand Cairo, and the great towns where any trade is carried on, are numbers of Jews.

EGYPTEN, a town of Courland, in Poland, 68 miles S.E. of Mittau. Lat. 56. 31. N. long. 25. 38. E.

EICHTERNACH, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Low Countries, nine miles N.W. of Treves. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 6. 21. E.

EIFELD, EICHFIELD, or ELFIELD, the capital of Rhinegau, and a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Rhine, eight miles N.W. of Mentz, and subject to that elector. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 7. 36. E.

EIMBECK, a town of Grubensoagen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Hildesheim, and subject to Hanover. Lat. 51. 54. N. long. 9. 48. E.

EINDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries, 20 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 5. 26. E.

EISLEBEN, a town of Mansfield and Upper Saxony, in Germany, remarkable for being the native place of Luther, and for the rich copper mines in its neighbourhood. It lies seven miles E. of Mansfield. Lat. 51. 49. N. long. 11. 56. E.

EKESIO, an island town of Smaland, and

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E. Gothland, in Sweden, 44 miles N.W. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 28. N. long. 15. 12. E.

EKRENEFORD, a sea town of Sleswick, situated in a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles E. of Sleswick city. It has a good harbour, and a tolerable trade. Lat. 54. 54. N. long. 9. 45. E.

ELBA, an island of the Tuscan Sea, in Italy, near which is the small fortified town of Cosmopoli, or Porto Ferrara, belonging to the duke of Tuscany; but divided from the island, which is under the dominion of Spain, by an artificial canal, over which there is a bridge. It lies 14 miles S.W. of Prombino. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 11. 18. E.

ELBASSANO, a city of Albania, in European Turkey, 38 miles S.E. of Durazzo. Lat. 42. 17. N. long. 21. 15. E.

ELBE, a celebrated river rising in the borders of Silesia, from whence it runs S. to Koningratz, in Bohemia, and afterwards N.W. till it receives the Muldaw, at Malnie, below Prague; and then with a north course passes through Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen, Wittenberg, and afterwards Magdeburg; then running N. E. through Brandenburg, is joined by the Havel; after which it divides Lunenburg from Magdeburg, flows between Bremen and Holstein, visits Hamburg, and continuing its course by the fortress of Gluckstadt, falls into the German Ocean a little below that place. It is navigable higher than any river in Europe, ships of 300 or 400 tons coming up to Hamburg, about 70 miles from the sea; and on this river is imported and exported into and from Germany immense quantities of all sorts of goods.

ELBEUF, a small town of Normandy in France, eight miles S. of Rouen, in the department of the Lower Seine. Lat. 49. 22. N. long. 1. 20. E.

ELBING, a large and populous city of Marienburg, in Royal Prussia, situated on the Frishaff, a bay of the Baltic, near the mouth of the Weichsel, 35 miles E. of Dantzic, and 18 N. E. of Marienburg; it has a good trade, and is subject to Poland. Lat. 54. 21. N. long. 19. 16. E.

ELBINGRODE, a small town of Germany, 26 miles from Gollars, and subject to Hanover. Here Marshal Belleisle and his brother were arrested in the year 1744. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 10. 4. E.

ELBURG, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, situated on the Zuyder Sea, 10 miles N.E. of Harderwic, and 30 N. of Arnheim. Lat. 52. 28. N. long. 5. 38. E.

ELCATIF, the capital of a territory in Arabia Felix, in Asia, situated at the bottom of a small bay on the W. shore of the gulf of Persia, 320 miles S. of Bassora. Lat. 25. 15. N. long. 38. 49. E.

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EIDTN HOI one of the wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire. Endeavours have been made to find the bottom but in vain.

EI PHANIA an island on the W coast of the Ocean of Hin (span five miles from Bontay). It contains some of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant of the island is cut coarsely in stone, appears on the lat line place near the foot of an mountain. A rocky slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple hewn out of the solid rock, 80 or 90 feet long and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars about ten feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the enormous mountain. At the farther end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd idol of the Port. When this island was in their possession there are various other things worthy the attention of a visitor. M.C. which given a copious description of the whole is of opinion that the interior work of such an excavation is a far better specimen than that of the pyramids of Egypt and Roger R. no I think that this and the subterranean temple in the adjacent island of Salt are monuments of a superstitious nation to that of the Hindoo. I phanta was called so the English by the Mahometans.

EI PHANIANI ISLAND, a tract of land about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad to the S. and extending a point to the N. lying in the Nile, over against Elue. Lat. 23 26 N. long. 32 5 E.

ELGIN or **NOKAY-HIRE** a county in Scotland bounded by Fife the river Spey on the W by Nairn on the E by Lochaber, on the S by Arden and the Loch, and on the N by the Great Glen. It is about 25 miles in length and 20 in breadth. In point of climate and soil it is part of Scotland and is to be put in the same class with any other. The soil is fertile and many of the air form a fur rising on the surface the perpetual storms and rains which it is the western coast opposite to it, and the soil produces all kinds of vegetables in perfection. Elginshire, properly so called, is mountainous, and fitter for pasturage than corn, though the low country affords good crops and the harvest is remarkably early. Here are large woods of oak and fir, some of them ten miles in length. The most remarkable river in this county is the Spey, which rises in Brakenoch and falls into the German Sea after a course of 76 miles. It is very rapid and furious in its course, frequently overflowing its banks in a dreadful manner, and doing much damage to the adjacent country. The bed is wide, and full of gravel, and the channel very shallow. It affords an excellent salmon fishery,

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about 1700 barrels being caught each season, and the fish are rented at 1200l. Stirling. There are several other rivers of less note, of which the Liffie, though its course is only a few miles long, abounds with fish, that from 80 to 100 lists of salmon are annually taken in it. This county sends one member to parliament.

ELGIN, the county town of the above shire, and a royal burgh, is pleasantly situated on the river Liffie. It is cathedral was founded by Andrew, duke of Moray, in 1224, and is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Scotland. The magnificent ruins of the castle prove its former grandeur. Elgin is also famous in the ancient family of Bruce. James, third of that name, died at Elgin in May last 1296, 2d June in Oct. 1296 in Dec.

ELI, a town in the county of Kent, on the river of the Weald and Hythe, 67 miles from London. It is in the county of Kent, and seven miles from Dover. Market on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

ELIZABETH ISLAND is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, near the N.W. end of the Cape Cod having the island of Vineyard on the E. and the island of Nantucket on the W. It is subject to the United States and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the whale fishery.

ELIZABETH TOWN one of the chief towns of the state of New Jersey, in North America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled ten years after. It has a handsome Presbyterian church of brick, an episcopal church also of brick, and an academy. It is 15 miles from New York.

ELKHOT or **ELKHOT**, a decayed town of Bucks, in the Gothland in Sweden, it has a good harbour on the Baltic, and is chiefly carried on a large trade. It is thirty miles W of Carlscron. Lat. 56 19 N. long. 14 47 E.

ELLERNA, a small city of Estremadura, in Spain, situated at the foot of the mountains called Sierra Morena, 54 miles N of Seville, and 49 S of Merida. Lat. 38 18 N. long. 5 31 W.

ELLERSON, a village in the county of Northampton, 28 miles from Newcastle, with a fair on August 26.

ELLESMEY, a town in the county of Sussex, 172 miles from London, and 16 from Bournemouth, has its name from a great lake or mere, noted for good fish. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, 3d of April, Whit Sunday Aug 25 and Nov. 14.

ELLICHPOUR, the capital of the W. part of Berar. It is a fine city, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan, 395 miles N.E. by F. of Bombay. Lat. 21 12 N. long. 77. 46. E.

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ELLON, a village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Fairs, 1st Tues. O.S. in May, 1st Tues. O. S. in June, 3d Tues. O. S. in August, and 1st Tues. O.S. in Nov.

ELMESWORTH, a village in West Medina, in the Isle of Wight, with fairs on Easter Monday and July 18.

ELNA, or **ELNE**, an old town of Roussillon, in France, built on the spot where formerly stood the city of Illinoirs, 14 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 39. N. long. 2. 56. E.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, situated on the Eger, twenty miles E. of Egra. Lat. 50. 22. N. long. 12. 40. E.

ELSIMBURG, or **HELSINGBURG**, a very ancient staple town of Schonen, in E. Gothland, in Sweden, situated at the foot of a high mountain, but almost wholly destroyed in the wars since 1673; it lies on the opposite side of the Sound, and about nine miles E. of Elsinour. Lat. 56. 18. N. long. 13. 20. E.

ELSINORE, or **HELSINCOR**, the 2d town of Zealand in Denmark, situated on the Sound, at the entrance to the Baltic, opposite to Helsingborg in Sweden, and 25 miles N. of Copenhagen. Here the Danes take toll of all ships bound up the Baltic, and it is the usual passage for those who come from Sweden and Norway to Denmark. Lat. 56. deg. N. lon. 13. 19. E.

ELSTOW, a village in Bedfordshire, near Bedford, with fairs on May 14. and Nov. 25.

ELTHAM, a town in the county of Kent, eight miles from London, in the road to Maidstone, and in the mid-way between Bromley and the Thames. Market on Monday. Fairs, Palm Monday, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, and Oct. 10.

ELTZEN, a town of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the borders of the duchy of Calenberg, 5 miles W. of Hildesheim. Lat. 52. 18. N. long. 9. 40. E.

ELVAS, a well fortified city of Alentejo, in Portugal; it has a castle on an eminence, reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the Kingdom, and another on the Guadiana, on which the city is situated, near the borders of Spanish Estremadura. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, is the see of a bishop, and has a very remarkable aqueduct near a mile long. In 1580 it was taken by the Spaniards, who were defeated by the Portuguese in 1699, near this place; which lies about 17 miles W. of Badajoz. Lat. 38. 39. N. long. 7. 28. W.

ELWANG a town of Ottingen, in Swabia in Germany, 40 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 49. N. long. 10. 22. E.

ELY, an ancient city in Cambridgeshire, 69 miles from London, and 17 N. of Cambridge, and being situated on the Ouse and

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other streams, is therefore unhealthy, though it stands on a rising ground. Here was anciently a monastery, which in 1109 was made the see of bishops, who were counts palatine through the whole isle of Ely till the reign of Henry VIII. Its minster, or cathedral, which is its chief ornament, has a stately lantern, seen at a vast distance, but seems to totter with every blast of wind. It is not populous nor beautiful; but has great plenty of provisions. It is observed to be the only city in England subordinate to the bishop in its civil government, and unrepresented in parliament. It has but one good street, well paved, the rest not being paved, and very dirty. The assizes are held here once a-year. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade. It is so encompassed with gardens, that it serves all the country round as far as Cambridge; and St Ives is supplied from hence with greens and other garden stuffs, and they are particularly noted for vast quantities of strawberries. The market here is on Saturday, and fairs on Ascension day and Oct. 18.

ELY, a sea-port town in Fifeshire, Scotland, which carries on this fishing and a small foreign trade.

ELY, a village in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a fair on July 22.

EMBDEN, an imperial city of Westphalia in Germany, and capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the Dollare bay near the mouth of the Ems, under the protection of the king of Prussia, who took possession of the county at the decease of the last prince, but the Dutch also claim it. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 7. 26. E.

EMBOLI or **AMPHIPOLIS**, a ruined city of Macedonia, in European Turkey, on the Strymon, anciently famous as a colony of the Athenians; it is the see of an archbishop, and subject to the Turks. It lies 18 miles N.W. of Cosefia. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 48. 20. E.

EMMERGREEN, village in Dorsetshire, with a fair on the Tues. before Holy Thurs.

EMMERIC, a city of Cleves in Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the E. shore of the Rhine, 10 miles N. E. of the city of Cleves, and subject to Prussia. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 5. 27. E.

EMPOLI, a small town of Tuscany in Italy, situated on the banks of the Arno, 20 miles W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 11. 44. E.

EMS, a river of Germany, rising in Paderborn, the S. E. division of Westphalia, from whence it runs W. through Rintberg, then winding to the N. passes through Tecklenburg and Munster, and continuing the same course through the county of Embden,

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East Friesland, falls into Dollart bay, near the city of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a city of North Holland, in the United Provinces, situated near the mouth of an harbour on the Zuyder Sea, 20 miles S. E. of Hoorn. Lat. 52. 39. N. long. 5. 20. E.

ENFIELD, a town in the county of Middlesex, 12 miles from London, is called in some old records *Ensen*, or *Insen*, from the fenry soil of some part of its parish, so drained since, that, except the part called *Enfield-Wash*, it is now become good land. It was formerly noted for tanning of hides, had a royal palace in the reign of Hen. VII. and the chace near it is a part of the duchy of Lancaster. Near the centre of the chace are the ruins of an old house, which is said to have belonged to the earls of Essex. Here is a most sumptuous lodge for the ranger; and the skirts of the chace are strewed with country seats for the citizens of London and sportsmen. This chace was full of deer and all sorts of game when king James I. resided at Theobald's; but in the civil wars it was stripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms; but after the restoration it was laid open again, woods and groves were re-planted, and the whole chace strewed with deer. The market is on Sat. and the fair on Nov. 29.

ENGERS, the apital of a district of the same name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers in Germany, nine miles N. of Coblenz. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 7. 22. E.

ENGHEIM, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Low Countries, 20 miles S. W. of Brussels. Near this place king William III. attacked marshal Luxemburg in 1692, who lay fortified in the village of Steinkirk, whence the battle has its name, but was repulsed by the French with considerable loss, and general Mackay killed on the spot, who in 1689 dispersed the Highlanders under viscount Dundee, at the pass of Killcranky, in Athol, in Scotland. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 3. 48. E.

ENGIA, or **ÆGIA**, anciently **ORNONE**, or **MYRMIDONI**, an island of European Turkey, 30 miles in circuit, in the gulf of the same name. Its old inhabitants, from their extraordinary industry in cultivating the ground, were called *Myrmidons*, i. e. *Fishers*. Not far from the town of the same name, consisting of 800 houses and a castle, are the remains of a stately edifice, properly one of the two celebrated temples, anciently the great ornaments of this island. The country is fruitful, and abounds so remarkably with partridges, that the natives are annually summoned to destroy their eggs, in order to preserve their corn. It lies between Achia and the Morea, 12 miles

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south of Athens. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 23. 46. E.

ENGLAND, the southern and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the N.E. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by St George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It lies between 2 deg. E. and 7 deg. W. long. and between 49 and 56 deg. N. lat. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N. its length, in a straight line, is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. But the breadth diminishes, in general, as we approach the north; and, on the other hand, the length would be considerably more, if we were to follow all the windings of the sea coast. "The face of the country in England," says Dr Aikin, in his *England Delineated*, "affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture." The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to be of length of course, with the great rivers of the continent. The most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Great Ouse, Don, Mersey,

Mersey, &c. which, with many others, are described under their respective heads. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the N W counties, and those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque scenery, as to have become, for some years past, the fashionable object of summer excursions from the metropolis, and every part of the country. "With respect to climate," says Dr Askin, "England is situated on the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chills and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes, and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening, of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure, but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains, and the fruits often fall short of their perfect maturity. The rigour of winter however, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent, a circumstance common to all islands. While the sea-ports of Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The western side of the kingdom, receiving first the great clouds from the Atlantic Ocean, which are afterward intercepted in their passage by the middle ridge of hills, is considerably more exposed to rain than the eastern, but the latter is more frequently involved in fogs and mists. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy, and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been, like the wilds of America, over-run with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated. Large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roe bucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marshy pastures. By degrees, the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation; the marshes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marmot, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the

hedge-hog, the hare and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in the qualities the same animal in every other country. The horped cattle have been brought to the largest size and the greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep in England are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, erbs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boast. To foreign countries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt I quit, and apples for our cider, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meanest labourer is now fed with more wholesome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its savage and uncultivated state. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The river fish, indeed, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fishers, are in many parts diminished. But the sea is an inexhaustible source, and every exertion of industry, to procure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fisheries, at present, are a great object of attention, and the whole sea coast is enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep." 11. manufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, so extensive, and so various, that an account of them would lead us beyond our limits. Referring, therefore, to the various countries, cities, and towns, under their respective heads, for farther information on this subject, it is hardly necessary to observe here, that in the woollen, cotton and hardware manufactures, this country has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of our home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection.

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celter, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St David, Bangor, Landaff, and St Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Spoor and Man; and all the prelates of the sees enumerated (the latter excepted) have a seat in the house of lords.

ENGLAND (NEW), a country of North America, settled by the English. It comprehended five parts, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. At the conclusion of the late peace, when the independency of America was acknowledged by Great Britain, New England lost its name, and the five parts which composed it were erected into five united and independent provinces.

ENKÖPING, a very ancient town of Sweden Proper, situated on the Weller lake, 36 miles from Stockholm. It contains 600 inhabitants, was once destroyed by the Germans, and twice burnt down. Lat. 60. 4. N. long. 16. 35. E.

ENS, a city of Austria in Germany, situated at the junction of the Danube with the Eus, 78 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 14. 32. E.

• **ENSISHEIM**, a fine town in a lordship of that name, in Upper Alsace in Germany, lying on the Ill, 47 miles S. of Straßburg. Lat. 47. 47. N. long. 7. 46. E.

ENSKIRKEN, or EYSKERX, a town of Juliers, in Westphalia in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 6. 49. E.

ENTRE DUORO E-MINHO, the most northerly province of Portugal, lying between two rivers, the former of which divides it from Beira on the S. and the latter from Galicia in Spain on the N. with the Atlantic Ocean on the W.

ENTRE TAIO E-GUADIANA, see ALENTEGO, so called from lying between the Tagus and Guadiana, being a province of Portugal, bounded by Estremadura on the N. by Spain on the E, by Algarve &c the S. and by the Atlantic on the W.

EPHESUS, antiently a famous city of Ionia in Asia Minor, situated near the sea, at the mouth of the Caſtrus, which formed a convenient harbour. During the Roman government it was the capital of Asia, and adorned with the celebrated temple of Diana, afterwards burnt by Proſperus, for perpetuating his name, or rather his infamy, the same night in which Alexander the Great was born. Diana's temple at Ephesus was 425 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 127 pillars of marble 70 feet high. It took 300 years to build it. St Paul honoured the Christians in this city with an epistle.

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epistle; but it is now reduced to a poor village, consisting of about 30 or 40 Greek families, so miserably ignorant, as to be incapable of reading St Paul's letter to their ancestors. These poor wretches live among some of the ruins of the place, where they have reared huts to shelter them from the weather. The aqueduct is still standing, but in a ruinous condition; and near it are the remains of an old citadel, adorned with some of the noblest marbles of Ephesus. It lies 23 miles N. of Miletus, and 63 W of Laodicea. Lat 38 16 N long 27 12 E.

EPHROSUS, or **CANINA**, including part of the whole, according to some, of the modern Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, it is bounded by Albania on the N by Thessaly on the E by Achæa on the S and by the sea near the entrance of the Adriatic on the W. Its capital is Chimera.

EPPLINGHAM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 15 miles N of Hailborn. Lat 49. 31 N long 8 46. E.

EPPLINGHAM, a town in the county of Essex, 17 miles from London, formerly belonging to Waltham Abbey. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and Friday for provisions are kept in Leping Street, a hamlet a mile and a half from the church. The fairs are on Whit Sunday and Oct 13.

EPSON, a village in the county of Surrey, nine miles N. by N of Dorking, and 16 from London, has been long famous for its mineral waters. On the neighbouring downs are a number of horse races, but the inns, shops, and bowling greens, are not near so much frequented as formerly. The market is on Friday. Fair on July 25.

FAVORITE, the best town in the dist of Azoulon, in Lincolnshire. 166 miles from London, and 11, by rail in Burton. It is a long straggling place, with a market on Saturday, and a fair on Sept. 9.

FERDURI, a large and beautiful city of Upper Saxony in Germany, and the capital of Thuringia. It has a celebrated university, a fine cathedral, and several libraries and museums. It lies 14 miles W. of Weimar, and is subject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 50 49 N long. 11 14. E.

FERIBOI (LOCH), an arm or inlet of the sea, inutherlandshire, Scotland.

FERICH (LOCH), an extensive lake in Perthshire, Scotland, extending several miles into Invernesshire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered after the battle of Culloden in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, subjected to want, and exposed to the rigours of an inhospitable climate.

FERIDANUS, the ancient name of the river Po in Italy.

ERIE (LAKE), a large collection of waters on the W. of Pennsylvania, in North A-

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merica, communicating with the lake Ontario or Frontinac, by the strait of Niagara, the greatest cataract or water fall in the world. In the country between these lakes and the United States the Iroquois, and other Nations, reside, who always opposed the French and Canada Indians, till very lately, when some of them have changed sides. This lake lies between 41. and 43. deg. N. lat and between 80 and 87. W long.

ERVIAN, a city of Charvar in Persia, situated on the borders of European Turkey, 171 miles N W. of Tauris. On the N. side of the city is a lake called by the same name. Lat 40 14 N long 44. 39 E.

ERKELFEN, a city of Juliers in Prussia, 14 miles N of the city of Juliers. Lat. 50. 27 N long 5 49 E.

ERMINGTON, a village in Devonshire, with a fair on Feb 3.

ERPAACH, a city of Franconia in Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to its own count, 33 miles S E. of Frankfurt. Lat 49 36 N long 8 56 E.

ERQUICO, a town on the coast of Abex in Africa, situated at the mouth of an harbour on the Red Sea, and subject to the Turks, 32 miles W of Mecca. Lat 17. 20 N long 39 16 E.

ERZLICK, the capital of Turcomania, the most Asiatic in Turkey in Asia, situated in a delightful plain, at the foot of a range of mountains commonly covered with snow till midsummer, and near the spring head of the Euphrate. It is 2 miles in circuit, and encompassed with a double wall and towers very ancient. It is the residence of the Turkish viceroy, and the agas of the Janizaries, who is independent of the former. Erzurum is said to contain 18,000 Turks, and 6000 Armenians. They trade principally in furs and copper utensils, having plenty of silver metal in the neighbourhood. It is a considerable thoroughfare from Persia and India to Constantinople by Trebizond and the Euxine Sea, in order to avoid the Arabs, who infest the road leading to Aleppo. It stands in a peninsula, formed by the springs of the Euphrate, one of which lies a day's journey, and the other about half a day's from the city. Every week some caravan sets out for Erzerum, Tocat, Kailauris, Trebizond, Aleppo, but the natives of Kurdistan or Assyria, who ramble about with their flocks and herds, to the springs of the Euphrate, frequently extort money from the caravan. These Curdes call themselves Jaddes, or followers of Jesus, but their religion is entirely of some superstitious practices. They acknowledge neither the Turks or Persians as their sovereigns; but when attacked, retire to their high inaccessible mountains.

mountains, where they easily defend themselves from any attempt. Erzerum lies about 136 miles S. of Trepisond, and the Black Sea. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 40. 56. E.

ESCHELLES, a small town of Savoy proper, on the confines of Dauphiny in France, situated on the river Guier le Vif, near a broad causeway, at the end of which a large part of an unpassable rock is cut through. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 5. 21. E.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Hesse Cassel in Germany, 26 miles S. E. of Cassel city; subject to that landgrave. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 9. 48. E.

ESCURIAL, a stately palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, about 22 miles from Madrid. It was begun in 1557 by Philip II. son of the emperor Charles V. after the victory which his army obtained over the French at St Quentin, and finished in 24 years at an immense expence. It stands in a dry barren country almost surrounded with mountains, but wants nothing to render it a complete town, having 15,000 windows, 22 courts, and 17 cloysters or piazzas, besides a church, college, monastery, dwelling-houses, shops, artificers, &c. It is of a quadrangular form, but something longer than broad, with three magnificent portals towards the mountains, adorned with Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic pillars; it has 40 chapels, the high altar in one of which, from the ground to the roof, consists of the most beautiful jasper. This chapel is said to have cost upwards of 5 millions. The Escorial has a spacious park, with groves, cascades, grottoes, and fine prospects, after the model of that of Rome. The pantheon, where the royal family of Spain are interred, is in the above mentioned chapel, and is a very curious and rich structure; it was begun by Charles V. carried on by kings Philip II. and III. and completed by Philip IV. From the Escorial is an elegant prospect of Madrid.

ESENS, a town of Embden and Westphalia in Germany, situated on the sea coast, 22 miles N. of Embden city. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 6. 48. E.

ESFARAIN, a town of Asia, in the province of Chorasan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced.

ESHER, a village in the county of Surrey, five miles from Kingston, near Walton upon Thames and Hampton-court, of which it has a fine prospect. Fair on Aug. 1.

ESK, a name common to several rivers in England and Scotland.

ESDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland.

ESKIMAUX, or NEW BRITAIN, and TERRA DE L'ESPEANCE, a country of North America, between 50 and 64

deg. N. lat. and between 59 and 82 W. long. It is bounded by Hudson's Straits, which separate it from Greenland on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. by the river and bay of St Laurence, which divides it from Newfoundland, Acadia, or New Scotland, on the S. E. and by Hudson's bay on the W. It was yielded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, but no colonies sent thither, a few small settlements at the bottom of Hudson's bay excepted. Here the Indians and French of Canada hunt for furs, though they have no colonies in the country. The natives, whose principal employment is hunting and fishing, are not very numerous.

ESLINGEN, an imperial town of Wirtemberg and Suabia, in Germany, under the protection of the duke of Wirtemberg, 10 miles S. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 9. . . E.

ESNA, or ASNA, a city on the western banks of the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena. Sir P. Lucas calls it Effenai, and most authors mention it, as there are here many elegant remains of antiquity. It lies near the grand cataract. Lat. 23. 26. N. long. 35. 6. E.

ESPARTEL (CAPE), the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

ESPIRES, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Scheldt, 10 miles N. of Tournay. Lat. 50. 55. N. long. 3. 21. E.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N. of Cathaw, and 50 N. of Tokockay. Lat. 49. 5. N. long. 21. 38. E.

ESPERNON, a town of France, late in Beauce, seated on the river Gueclon, 12 miles from Chartres; in the department of Eure and Loire. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 1. 44. E.

ESPINAL, or EPINAL, a town and territory of Lorraine, situated on the Moselle, 41 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 6. 18. E.

ESPINOSA, the name of two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile.

ESSEK, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, situated on the Drau, which near it falls into the Danube. It is pretty large and strongly fortified, has a remarkable wooden bridge over the former river and the marshes here, 5 miles long, built by the emperor Solymán in the year 1566, who employed 20,000 men in this undertaking. This difficult pass has been several times taken and retaken, and battles fought between Christians and Turks for the possession of it. The bridge has also been often burnt, particularly in 1686, by the Hungarians, though they could not take the town: however, after

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after the battle of Mohatz, they drove the Turks from it; so that this place with all Hungary is now subject to Austria. It lies 75 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 20. 22. E. There is also a strong fortification of the same name in the district of Slavonia in Hungary.

ESSEN, a town of Mark in Westphalia, in Germany, 12 miles N. E. of Dusseldorf. Lat. 51. 41. N. long. 6. 39. E.

ESSEQUEBIA, a rich and considerable country of Guiana, in South America; its borders are inhabited by savages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go stark naked.

ESSEX, a county in England, bounded on the N. by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, on the E. by the German Sea, on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and on the S. by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E. to W. and about 42 in breadth from N. to S. and is 207 in circuit. This county, which is in the diocese of London, is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market towns, 415 parishes, 125 vicarages, and 1100 villages, with about 34,800 houses, and 208,900 inhabitants. It finds eight members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Colchester, Harwich, and Malden. An earldom in the Cipel family. The air in the inland parts is healthy; but in the marshes near the sea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However, the fertility of the unwholesome part is very great, and even the higher grounds of this county are very fruitful. About Saffron Walden, the earth, after bearing saffron three years, it is said, will produce good barley for 18 years successively without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, consists of corn, most excellent saffron, cattle, fowl, fish, and particularly oysters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloths, stuffs, and particularly baize. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, which falls into the German Sea at Harwich; the Great Ouse, its western boundary, falls into the Thames below Stratford; the Blackwater runs through the heart of the county, and passing by Chelmsford is joined by the Chelmer, and from thence runs into the German Sea; the Coln runs by Halsted to Colchester, and so into the sea. The Rodding, which rises northwards near Dunmow, runs into the Thames near Barking. All these rivers abound in most sorts of fish.

ESIAIN, an ancient town of France, late in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 5. 35. E.

ESTAMPES, a town in the Isle of France, situated on the Juine. Previous to the revolution, three provincial and one national

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councils were held in this town, which lies 28 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 2. 20. E.

ESTAPLES, or **ETAPLES**, a town of Picardy in France, situated at the mouth of the Canche, having a harbour for small vessels, and said to be the *Portus Ictus* mentioned by Caesar. It stands 14 miles S. of Boulogne. Lat. 50. 28. N. long. 1. 30. E.

ESTAPO, a strong town of America, in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluck. Lat. 17. 30. N. long. 103. 5. W.

ESTARKE, an ancient town of Asia in Persia, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiraz.

ESIRAVAYLR, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the eastern bank of the lake of Neuchatel. Lat. 46. 55. N. long. 6. 36. E.

ESTRE, anciently **ATESTI**, the original castle of a celebrated family, of which the present duke of Modena is the only survivor. It lies in the Paduano in Italy, and belongs to Venice. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 12. 12. E.

ESTILIA, a neat city of Navarre in Spain, situated on the Ega. It has a strong citle, and lies 25 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 2. 12. W.

ESIFNA, a town of Granada in Spain, 47 miles N. E. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 5. 8. W.

ESHWALFF-WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windan-der or Windermere-water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad.

ESTIONIA, or **ESTHLAND**, a province lying to the N. of Livonia, now subject to Russia. Its capital is Narva.

ESTRELMADURA, or **EXTREMADURA**, a province of Portugal, bounded by Beira on the N. by Spanish Extremadura on the E. by Alentejo on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. The capital of it, and the whole kingdom, is Lisbon.

ESRIMADURA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Leon, on the W. by Portugal, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the E. by New Castile.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, the best fortified in the whole kingdom; it has a castle like a citadel, contains 6500 inhabitants, and lies 26 miles W. of Elvas. In its neighbourhood the Portuguese, under Count Schomberg, obtained a signal victory over the Spaniards in 1664. Lat. 38. 44. N. long. 8. 12. W.

ESIUQUE, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Berberians.

ESWEGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, 28 miles S. E. of Cassel city. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 10. 12. E.

ETAMP

E T N

ETAIN, a small town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, 15 miles N.E. of Verdun. Lat. 49. 35. N. long. 5. 35. E.

ETAMPES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, situated on the river Loet or Erampes, which abounds with craw-fish. It is 15 miles E. of Châtres. Lat. 48. 30 N. long. 2. 10 E.

ETAYA, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situated on a high bank of the Jumna, the sides of which consist of what in India is called concha, which is originally sand; but the constant action of the sun, in the dry season, forms it almost into a vitrification. Many parts of the banks are 60 feet high. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. The town itself is all built on the heights. It is large, but very wretched, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles S. E. of Agra. Lat. 26. 43. N. long. 79. 25. E.

ETHIOPIA, an almost unknown empire in Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, extending to the lesser cataract of the Nile; on the W. by Libya Interior; on the E. by the Red Sea; on the S. by unknown parts of Africa. See ABYSSINIA.

ETIENNE (St), a considerable town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Euren, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France), the weaving of ribbons forms a considerable article of commerce. It would be a fine city, if the buildings were not blackened by the smoke of the forges. Coal mines are found in the neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. The merchandise of St Etienne is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Donkirk, by the Loire, which being to be navigable for small barges at St Leger. St Etienne is 22 miles S.E. of Paris, and 160 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 44. N. long. 4. 34. E.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach; three miles S. of Dourlach, at the confluence of the Wirra and Rhine. Lat. 48. 59. N. long. 9. 30. E.

ETNA (MOUNT), the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val de Demona, 10 miles W. of Capri. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. It is always covered with snow, and is the source of many rivers, which

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send forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot. The basins or craters on the top is six miles round.

ETON. See EATON.

ETTRICK, a river of Scotland, formed by the confluence of all the brooks that descend from the mountainous region in the S.W. of Selkirkshire. It is a truly pastoral stream, which seems to play round the promontories of the numerous mountains that guide its course from the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty. Having formed a junction with the Tyne, their united streams meet the Tweed where that river enters the shore of Roxburgh.

ETTRICK LORES, Selkirkshire, Scotland, belonging to the Crown, in which his Majesty appoints a chaplain, who receives the rents, and accounts in cachetier.

EU, a town of Upper Normandy in France, situated on the Breton and English channel, bordering on Picardy, 20 miles N.E. of Dieppe, and in the department of Crecule. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 1. 36. E.

EVYUX, a town of France, in the department of Crecule, and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mount Leçon. Lat. 46. 14. N. long. 2. 35. E.

EVLRDING, a town of Austria in Germany, on the S. shore of the Danube, 14 miles W. of Linz. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 13. 53. E.

EVFRSHOT, a town in Dorsetshire, 129 miles from London, and nine from Dorchester, on the borders of Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a fair on May 12.

EVERSLEY, a village in Hampshire, at the entrance of the county, in the road from London to Basingstoke, eight miles from Farham, with a fair on May 16. and Oct. 18.

EVESHAM, or **EVESHOLM**, a town in Worcestershire, commonly called Evesham, is 95 miles from London, 14 from Worcester, and has a stone bridge over the Avon, and a harbour for barges. This town is noted for the great victory obtained near it by prince Edward, afterwards king Edward I. over

after Simon Montfort the great earl of Leicester, who was killed in the battle. There is an open prospect from hence of the spacious valley called the Vale of Evesham, or Vale of Gloucester, which is abounds with the best of corn as well as pasture for sheep, that it is reckoned the granary of all these parts, and runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkesbury to Pershore, and to Stratford in Warwickshire, and the river is so far navigable. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Monday, and fairs on Feb. 2. Monday after Low-Sunday, Whit Monday, and Sept. 21.

EUGABIO, or **GUBIO**, anciently **IGUVIUM**, a small old town in Urbino, and the pope's territories in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, has 45 churches and convents, and lies 38 miles S. of Urbino city. It was very much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1751. Lat. 43. 31. N. long. 13. 46. E.

EVIAN, a small town of Savoy in Italy, situated on the S. shore of the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 46. 28. N. long. 6. 34. E.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

EVORA, anciently **EBORA**, after that **ELVORA**, to which Julius Cæsar granted considerable privileges, and hence called *Liberalitas Julia*, a city of Portugal, in one of the most pleasant spots in the kingdom, and the capital of Alentejo. It has lately been fortified in the modern taste, with 72 whole and 2 half bastions, has a square fort to the N. with 4 bastions and as many ravelins. The place contains about 12,000 inhabitants, is the see of an archbishop, and an university. In 1580 it surrendered to the Spaniards, and lies 68 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 8. 26. W. There is also a town of the same name in Portuguese Estremadura, with 900 inhabitants.

EUPHEMIA (Str.), a small place, anciently a pretty city of the Further Calabria in Naples, giving name to the large bay on which it lies, 48 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39. 16. N. long. 16. 28. E.

EUPHRATES, the finest river of Asiatic Turkey, rising from two sources to the northwards of Erzerum in Turcomania, in 40. 16. N. lat. which unite their streams three days journey below that city, to which place small vessels may come up; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by a very rocky channel. At first its course is from N. to W. through Turcomania or Armenia, but meeting with Mount Taurus, it turns to the S. dividing that province from Notochia, and running on S. E. separates Syria from Diarbeck or Assyria. Afterwards it passes through Byrras Arabic or Chaldaea, and having joined the Tigris, continues the same course to Bassora, 48 miles below

which city it empties itself into the Persian gulf. Diarbeck, the ancient *Medesin*, or *Pedan Aram*, is almost surrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy, and is so named from a river which rises in Perche, in the forest of Lognon, and falls into the Seine a little above Pont d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

EURE AND LOIRE, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartrea.

EVREUX, anciently **MEDIOLANUM**, a small town of Normandy, in France, having large suburbs on the Iton, and was the see of a bishop; it lies in the department of Eure, 28 miles S. of Rouen, and has in its neighbourhood the castle of Navarre. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 1. 14. E.

EURIPUS, a famous strait, between the isle of Negropont in the Archipelago, and the continent of Greece in Turkey, in Europe; the tides in this channel, during the first eight days of the moon, and also from the 14th to the 20th inclusive, and the three last days, are regular in flowing and ebbing; but in 24 or 25 hours it flows and ebbs 11, 12, 13, or 14 times, and then the water is half an hour in rising, and three quarters in falling; when regular, the tides are as those in the ocean. This irregularity, the causes of which the ancients and moderns have in vain attempted to investigate, became a proverbial saying among the Greeks.

EUROPE, one of the four quarters of the world, extends from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, in 35. to the N. Cape in 72. N. lat. and from Cape St. Vincent in 20. W. to the river Oby in 65. E. On the N. it is bounded by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by Asia, from which it is separated by the Oby, the Irus, and the Tobol, a line drawn from the Tobol to the Don, the Sea of Asoph, the Black Sea, and the Hellespont; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, which divides it from Africa; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, which divides it from America; being 3000 miles long and 2500 broad.

Europe is the least of the four parts into which the earth is divided, but it enjoys many advantages as a compensation. No part of it partakes of the scorching heat of the torrid, and only very little of the tolerable cold of the frigid zone. For this reason the air in general is mild and temperate, and the soil abundantly fertile. Every subdivision has its navigable rivers, and where these are wanting, are supplied the defect by numerous canals. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Rhine, in Germany; the Elbe, in Germany;

in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance in Germany, of Geneva and Garda in Italy, and of Ladoga and Onega in Russia. The principal mountains are, the Pyrenean in Spain, the Alps in Italy, the Dofrin hills in Sweden, the Grapach hills in Hungary, and some of the mountains in Wales.

Europe abounds in corn, cattle, wine, and oil; and to all the necessaries and conveniences, it has also added many of the luxuries of life. The trade of Europe makes the riches of every country its own, and it has of course become the great emporium for whatever is valuable in every part of the world. For many ages Europe hath been exceeding populous; and its inhabitants have been distinguished for their valour, wisdom, and virtue; the excellence of their governments, the equity of their laws, the freedom of the subjects, and the purity of their religion. The greatest part of Asia and Africa were subjected to the empires of Greece and Rome; and in latter times, almost one half of the earth, unknown to the ancients, hath been discovered by Europeans, and possessed by colonies they have sent thither. In arts and sciences, which had their birth in Asia and Africa, the Europeans have long excelled; besides the invention and improvement of numberless useful and ingenious arts, particularly that of navigation, on which the intercourse with foreign nations and all the advantages of commerce depend, may be entirely ascribed to the ingenuity and industry of the Europeans.

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic; from the different dialogues and intermixtures of which are formed the languages of the most considerable parts of Europe, excepting that of Turkey and Tartary.

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty when Europe was first peopled, but it must have been soon after the dispersion of Babel. Some will have the posterity of Japhet to have crossed the Hellespont into Greece from Asia Minor, and consequently to have been the first inhabitants of Europe; but others contend with greater probability, that Europe was first peopled by the posterity of Shem, who passed between the Caspian Sea and the Palus Moenitis, through Tartary into Scandinavia, whence they afterwards spread through all the countries around. However that be, it is certain that the present inhabitants of the principal states of Europe are descended from those multitudes of northern people who over-ran the Russian empire in the fifth century. There are 3 empires, 12 king-

doms, 9 republics, besides smaller sovereignties, as the popedom of Rome, 6 German electorates, and 300 subaltern sovereignties in Germany and Italy, consisting of archbishoprics, bishoprics, landgraves, duchies, marquises, &c. to which may be added, the Cham of European Tartary, Hosiopodar of Wallachia, Moldavia, &c. &c.

EUSTACE, or EUSFATIA, one of the smallest among the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, in America, 5 miles W. of St Christopher's, and subject to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by admiral Rodney in the course of the last war, but was soon afterwards retaken by the French, in a manner that did no honour to the British governor. It was restored to the Dutch in 1783, and taken possession of by the French in 1795. Lat. 17. 29. N. long. 63. 5. W.

EUSUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tessa. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

EUTIM, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Lubeck have their residence.

EWEL, a town in the county of Surry, near Epsom, 14 miles from London, and 10 from Dorking, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 12. and Oct. 29.

•EWHURST, a village, in the county of Suffex, near Burwash and the river Rother, with a fair on July 25.

EWHRST, a village in the county of Surry, near Okeley and the borders of Suffex, has its name from the abundance of yew trees there formerly. It has a fair on July 25.

EX, a river that rises in a barren tract of land called Exmore, in Somersetshire, and falls into the ocean at Exmouth, after a course of about 40 miles.

EXBORN, a village in Devonshire, on the river Ock, opposite to Stow, with a fair on the third Monday in April.

EXETER, a city in Devonshire, 78 miles S. W. of Bristol, 31 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. S. E. of Barnstaple, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Salisbury, and 170 from London. It has a long bridge over the Ex, with houses on both sides, and a church over a great part of it, built about the year 1270, and another begun in 1770 from the bottom of the principal street of the city, which joins the old one at its farther extremity. It is the seat of Prokary and Antoninus, and is the see of a bishop, transferred hither from Crediton by Edward the Confessor, and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It is, with the suburbs, three miles in compass, and had 6 gates; besides many towers, several

ry of which are now pulled down. An arm of the sea formerly flowed nearly up to the city's wall till 1316, when Hugh Courtenay earl of Devon, in revenge for an affront, ruined the navigation by constructing weirs and dams in the river; but to remedy it, in 1539, an act of parliament was passed for making a navigable canal, for the better conveyance of goods in barges to and from the city to Topham, which was carried into execution in 1581, but not completed till 1675, which was found insufficient till the present haven was constructed in 1697, when it was rendered capable of bringing ships of 150 tons quite home to the quay, constructed near the walls of the city. It sends two members to parliament, and is an earldom in the Cecil family: has markets on Wednesd. and Friday, and fairs on Ash Wednesd. Whit Monday, Aug. 1. and Dec. 5. but Lammas fair is the greatest, and lasts three whole days and two half days.

EXETER, a pretty town of New Hampshire, in North America, on the S. side of Exeter river. It has a good harbour, and was formerly famous for ship-building. It is 15 miles S.W. of Portsmouth.

EXILLES, a small town on the confines of Dauphiny and Piedmont, in Italy, defended by bulwarks, and a strong castle on a mountain; it is situated in a valley of the Oulx, and on the N. shore of the Doria, 14 miles W. of Susa. It was taken from the French by the duke of Savoy, 1708; confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; and now subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 7. 10. E.

EYCA, or **ECIJA**, anciently **ASTIGIS**, a small city of Andalusia in Spain, situated on the Xenil, 30 miles S. W. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 31. N. long. 5. 15. W.

EYE, a town in the county of Suffolk, 22 miles from Ipswich, and 91 from London. It may be called an island, because it is surrounded by a brook, near the borders of Norfolk, in the road between Ipswich and Norwich. Market on Saturday. Fair on Whit-Monday. It sends two members to parliament.

FAIRMOUTH, a small sea-port town in Berwickshire, Scotland, where there is sometimes a tolerable herring fishery. It was formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, and gave title of baron in the kingdom of Scotland to the great duke of Marlborough. Fairs, 1st Thursd. in June, and last Thursd. in Oct.

FAYMINGF, a village in the county of Kent, with a fair on July 5.

FEYNDOHOVEN, a town of Brabant, in the Dutch Netherlands, situated on the Donmel, 18 miles S. of Bou-le-duc. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 5. 26. E.

EYRAC, or **IRAC AGEM**, the ancient

Parthia, now the chief province of Persia, lying almost in the centre of that kingdom, bounded by Golan and Adirbeitzan on the N. by Chorazan on the E. by Chusistan and Farsistan on the S. and by Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, on the W. Its capital city, being also the metropolis of Persia, is Ispahan.

EYRACA, or **IRACA ARABIC**, the ancient Chaldaea or Babylonia, a province of Turkey in Asia.

EYSDALE, or **EASDALE**, one of the Hebrides, noted for its slate quarries.

EYSENACII, a city of Thuringen, and Upper Saxony in Germany, on the Wettin and frontiers of Hesse; it is subject to the duke of Saxe Eysenach, and lies 40 miles W. of Erfurt. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 10. 18. E.

EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat.

EZERO, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly a bishop's see; seated on a small lake of the same name, between the gulf of Armoro and town of Larissa.

EZIIJA. See **FYCA**.

EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the Kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent taffron.

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FABRIANO, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Marche of Ancona; famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles N. E. of Foligno, and 40 W. of Macerata. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 12. 32. E.

FAENZA, a city of Romagna, in the Pope's dominions in Italy, situated on the Amona, famous for its earthen ware, and for its often shifting masters; it was taken by the French in 1559, and given to Pope Julius II. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 34 miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 34. N. long. 12. 40. E.

FAHLUN, or **COPPERBERG**, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dale arlia.

FAIRBACH, a village in Ciermarthen-shire, South Wales, with a fair on Nov. 22.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, in New England, situated on the sea coast, 23 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 72. 12. W.

FAIRFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, 22 miles from Gloucester, and 83 from London, has its name from its old ford over the Coln, a little above its influx into the Thames, on which it has now two neat bridges. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 14. and Nov. 12.

FAIR ISLE, situated between Shetland and

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and Orkney, from both which its high rocks are plainly discovered. Upon this island the duke of Medina Sidonia, chief admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FAIRNTOSH, a small village in Ross-shire, Scotland, the proprietor of which had formerly the privilege of distilling malt-spirits free of duty; but this immunity has been purchased by government.

FAISANS, or **PHEASANT ISLE**, by the French called **CRISTE DE LA CONFERENCE**, and **DE PAIX**, formed by the river Bilassoa, which divides France from Spain, a little to the S. of the city of Fontarabia, in Biscay Proper; famous for the peace of the Pyrenees, concluded here between France and Spain in 1659; as also for the several matches between both kingdoms, particularly that of the Infanta Maria Theresa, with Louis XIV. and the exchange of the Infanta Maria Anna Victoria, with the duke of Orleans's daughter Mademoiselle de Montpensier, in the year 1722; this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which can be claimed by neither kingdom. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 1. 34. W.

FAITH'S (St), a village in the county of Norfolk, near Taverham, in the road from Norwich through Alesham to Cromer, with a good fair on Oct. 20. for lean beasts, which are brought in great droves out of the N. of England and Scotland, and bought up by the Norfolk graziers, inasmuch that it has been said 40,000 of these runts are fed every year in this county.

FAKENHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, 110 miles from London. Here were anciently salt-pits, though 6 miles from the sea. It has a market on Tues. a cattle market on Thurs. and fairs on Ash Wednesday and Nov. 11.

FALAISE, a town of the Lower Normandy in France, situated on the Ante, and in the department of Calvados, remarkable for being the birth-place of Arkote, mother to William the Conqueror. It lies 18 miles S. of Caen. Lat. 48. 58. N. long. 18. min. W.

FALE, a river in Cornwall, which rises about two miles W. of Roche Hills, and after being joined by many brooks and streams falls into Carrig Rode, the principal branch of Falmouth harbour.

FALEZIN, a town of Wallachia in European Turkey, situated on the Pruth, where a battle was fought, and a peace concluded, between the Russians and Turks in the year 1711. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 26. 49. E.

FALKENBERG, a small old sea-port of South Gothland in Sweden, situated on a river of the same name, and famous for the battle of Falkenberg, fought in its neighbourhood in 1365, when the Danes were

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defeated by the Swedes. It lies 18 miles N. W. of Halmstadt. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 13. 12. E.

FALKENBURG, a town of Brandenburg in Germany, 49 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 53. 39. N. lon. 16. 12. E.

FALKENHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, 18 miles from Boston and 10 from London, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on Ash Wednesday, Palm Monday, May 12. June 16. July 3. Nov. 10. and 22.

FALKIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and where the Highlanders, in January 1746, defeated the king's forces under general Hawley. — It is chiefly supported by its trysts or markets, at which sometimes 50,000 head of cattle are sold. These are generally sent to England. Fairs, Jan. 31. May 12. June 29. July 10. and last Tues. O. S. Aug. 26. Sept. 21. 2d Thurs. in Oct. and Nov. 6.

FALKLAND, a small town in Fifeshire, Scotland, was a seat of the McDuff family of Fife, but forfeited in 1424, and made a royal residence. The magnificent ruins of the palace give some idea of its former grandeur. Sir Henry Canoy was created viscount Falkland by James VI. who brought him the first account of queen Elizabeth's death. Fairs, 2d Thurs. O. S. in Jan. last Thurs. O. S. in Feb. last Thurs. O. S. in April, 3d Thurs. O. S. in June, 1st Thurs. after Aug. 12. 4th Thurs. in Sept. Nov. 1. O. S. or Tues. after.

FALKLAND ISLANDS are situated near the straits of Magellan, in South America. Lat. 52. S. long. 60. W. They were discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; and in the year 1764, the late lord Egmont, then first lord of the admiralty, sent commodore Byron to take possession of these islands, in the name of his Britannic majesty. The commodore succeeded in gaining a settlement on a part, which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable acquisition, yet the English totally deserted it on the 22d of May 1774, owing to some applications from the Spanish court, who were uneasy at having the British flag flying so near their American settlements.

FALMOUTH, a town in the county of Cornwall, 284 miles from London, where the river Fale runs into the English channel, is by much the richest and most trading town of the county, and larger than any three of its boroughs that send members to parliament. It is so commodious a harbour, that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castles of St Mawes and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is such shelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind.

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F being, next to Milford-Haven, the best road for shipping in Great Britain. It is well built, and its trade is considerably increased since the establishment of the packet-boats here for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, which not only bring vast quantities of gold, in specie and in bars, on account of the merchants in London, but the Falmouth merchants trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own, and they have a great share also in the gaintul pilchard trade. It gives title of viscount to the Boscawen family; has a market on Thurs. and fairs on July 27. and Oct. 30.

FALSE BAY lies to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and is frequented by vessels during the prevalence of the north-westerly winds, which begin to exert their influence in May, and render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay. It is terminated to the eastward by Table Cape, and to the westward by the Cape of Good Hope, and is 18 miles wide at its entrance.

FALSTER, a small island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, about a mile to the S. of Zealand, from which it is divided by a narrow strait. It may be called the orchard of Denmark, and abounds in wild game. Lat. 55. 10 N. long. 12. 14. E.

FAMACUSIA, a city of Turkey in Asia, situated at the E. extremity of the island of Cyprus, 28 miles W. of Tripoli in Syria; it was anciently a strong sea-port of considerable trade, but its harbour is now so choked up as not to admit ships of burden. The Turks took it in 1570, and the Venetian governor alive, and massacred the inhabitants in cool blood, though they had made an honourable capitulation. Lat. 34. 49. N. long. 36. 14. E.

FAMINE (PORT), a fortress to the N. E. of Magell. Straits, where a Spanish garrison was stationed; and since that time no colony has been settled so far to the southward. Lat. 54. 5. S. long. 81. 17. W.

FANANO, a small town of Modena Proper in Italy, having in its neighbourhood medicinal waters; it lies 30 miles S. of Modena city. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 11. 23. E.

FANO, anciently **FANUM FORTUNE**, also **COLONIA** and **JULIA FANESTRIS**, a port town of Urbino in the Adriatic, delightfully situated in the ecclesiastical state in Italy; it has some fortifications, is the see of a bishop, and remarkable for a triumph-arch of marble in honour of the emperor Augustus, which was very much damaged by a cannon ball, at a siege of the place in 1458; it lies 20 miles E. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 14. 12. E.

FANTIN, a small kingdom of Africa, on the gold coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts.

FARE, or FARO OF MESSINA, a nar-

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row strait, 7 miles over, between Italy and the island of Sicily, also the N. E. point of the latter, at the entrance of the strait.

FAREHAM, a town in Hampshire, 18 miles from Southampton, and 74 from London, with a market on Tues. and a fair on June 29.

FARELLONS, an island of Africa, in the N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope.

FAREWELL (CAPE), the most S. headland of Greenland, at the entrance to Davis's Straits. Lat. 59. 37. N. long. 44. 28. W.

FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Pailley, now in the department of Yonne.

FARINGDON, a town in Berkshire, 71 miles from London, situated not far from the Thames, on a hill, where was a castle, which king Stephen demolished. It has a market on Tues. and fairs on Feb. 2. Whit Tues. and Oct. 18.

FARLEY, a village in Staffordshire, E. of Chaele, 6 miles from Uttoxeter, with a fair on March 21. and Oct. 10.

FARNHAM, a village in Dorsetshire, near Chesham-Chace, 10 miles from Shaftesbury, with a fair on Aug. 21.

FARNHAM, a town in the county of Surrey, 12 miles from Guildford, and 41 from London, in the Winchester road. It is a large populous place, situated on the Wey, supposed to have its name from the fern which abounded here, and is the capital of the hundred of its own name. The town, which has many handsome houses and well paved streets, is governed by 12 magistrates or burgesses, of whom two are justices, chosen annually, and one each is the bishop of Winchester, have the privilege of fairs and markets, and the sale of malt and beer, and hold a great yearly three weeks, which has power of trying and punishing 3000 persons under 40s. The town is the place where the parliament in the reign of Edward II. but never since. It has a hospital of which there are many patients in the town. The market is on Thurs. and fairs on Holy Thurs. June 24. and Nov. 21.

FARN-ISLAND, on the coast of Northumbria, 2 miles from Bamborough Castle, is about a mile in length, has a fort and a light-house, and near it, on the N. side, are several lesser islands. It contains about 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture, and the shore abounds with good coals, which are dug at the ebb of tide.

FARO, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demotia, in Sicily, at the entrance of the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so called for having had a faro or light-house built upon it.

FAKO, a sea-port town of Algarve in Portugal.

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Portugal, tolerably fortified, dividing it from Cabo de Santa Marca or Barreta, situated in a bay, and defended by a castle; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 24 miles E. of Lagos. Lat. 36. 48. N. long. 9. 9. W.

FARS, or **FARSISTAN**, the ancient **PERSES**, a province of Persia, bounded by Eyrac Agem on the N. by Kerman on the E. by the Persian gulf or Bassora on the S. and by Chusistan on the W. Its principal town is Schinas.

FARTACK, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27. 22. N. long. 77. 43. E.

FAVAGNANA, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass; seated on the western side of Sicily.

FAUSSIGNY, a province of Savoy in the Alps.

FAWEY, or **FOWEY**, a river in Cornwall, which rises in Fowey-muir, not far from Brownwilly, one of the highest mountains in Cornwall. In its course it washes the borough of Lestwithiel, where it passes under a stone bridge of nine arches. About three miles below, the Fawey, having been increased in its passage by several small streams, becomes a deep and wide haven. In two miles more it reaches the town and borough of Fawey or Fowey, built on its western bank; and a little below falls into the sea between two old towers, built in the reign of Edward IV.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, situated about mid-way between Europe and America, and belonging to Portugal. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 31. 12. W.

FAYENCE, a town of France, late in Provence, now in the department of Var.

FAZELY, a village in Staffordshire, near Tamworth, with fairs on March 21. and Oct. 10. for cattle.

FE, the capital of the province of the same name in Terra Firma, in South America, situated on the river St Martha, 212 miles S. of Cartagena, and subject to Spain. Lat. 7. 18. N. long. 76. 49. W.

FE (SANTA), a small place of Granada in Spain, situated on the Xernil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the Catholic, when he besieged Granada, from which it is only 20 miles. Lat. 37. 26. N. long. 3. 47. W.

FE (SANTA), the capital of New Mexico in North America, situated on the N. river, 518 miles N. of Old Mexico. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 109. 12. W.

FE (SANTA DE BAGO TA), the capital of New Granada in Terra Firma, in South America, situated at the foot of mount

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Bagota, in a very fertile country; is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of the governor and the supreme courts. It lies 218 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 4. 15. N. long. 73. 14. W.

FECCAMP, an ancient and trading seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Feccamp is 24 miles N.E. of Havre-de-Grace.

FECKENHAM, a village in Worcestershire, 7 miles from Bromsgrove, on the W. side of its forest, with fairs on March 26. and Sept. 30.

FELIEU DE QUIXOLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

FELIN, a town of Livonia, now subject to Russia, situated on a river of the same name, 11 miles N. E. of Rigaa; it suffered greatly in 1560, and other times during the war between Russia and Sweden. Lat. 58. 50. N. long. 25. 46. E.

FELKIRK, a town of Tirol in Austria, in Germany, situated near the E. banks of the Rhine, 38 miles S. E. of Constance.— Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 9. 36. E.

FELLETIN, a small town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, noted for its manufactory of tapestry.

FELTRE, a small town of Feltrino and marquisate of Trevigiana, in the Venetian territories in Italy, situated on the Piava; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 38 miles N. of Padua. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 12. 21. E.

FEMERN, a small island in the Baltic, on the Wagrien, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, called the Femern Sound; it suffered extremely in the wars, especially in 1419, when it was almost depopulated by king Erick of Pomerania, but is now subject to Denmark. Lat. 54. 56. N. long. 11. 12. E.

FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorrain, and capital of a district of the same name.

FENESTRELLA, a fortified town of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Clusone; it was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, and is one of the strongest frontiers against France, belonging to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 7. 26. E.

FENOULIDES, a small territory of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

FERABATH, a town of Gilan, in Persia in Asia, situated on the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, 146 miles N. E. of the city of Gilan. Lat. 38. 8. N. long. 50. 10. E.

FERDEN, or **VERDEN**, a city of a territory of the same name, in Lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the Aller; it was purchased by the elector of Hanover, George I. of England, from the Danes, who had ta-

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ten it from the Swedes. It lies 28 miles S. E. of Bræmen. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 9. 9. E.

FERE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. It is situated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N. of Soissons, and 75 N.E. of Paris. Near this town is the castle of St Gobin, famous for its manufactory of fine plate glass. Lat. 49. 29. N. long. 3. 25. E.

FERE CHAMPENOISE, a small town late of Upper Champagne in France, 34 miles N. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 44. N. long. 4. 9. E.

FERENTINO, anciently **FERENTINUM**, a small city of Campagna di Roma, and the Pope's territories in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 21 miles S. E. of Palestrina, and 54 E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 14. 15. E.

FERETTE, a town of Alsace in Germany, 49 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lat. 47. 27. N. long. 7. 36. E.

FERMANAGH, a county of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, bounded by Donegal and Tirone on the N. by another part of Tirone and Monaghan on the E. by Cavan and Leitrim on the S. and by another part of Leitrim and the ocean on the W.—Its principal town is Inniskilling.

FERMO, anciently **FERMUM PICE- NUM**, a city of the marquisate of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical state, having an harbour on the Adriatic, 32 miles S. of the city of Ancona. It is the see of an archbishop.—Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 15. 9. E.

FERNANDES, or **JUAN FERNANDES**, a small uninhabited island of Chili, in South America, lying in the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W. of St Jago; it is visited by all European ships that go into the South Seas, on account of its harbour, the fruits, herbs, and other provisions to be met with on it. Admiral Anson put in here in 1741, for repairing his ships, and recovering his sick men. On this island captain Woods Rogers found one Alexander Selkirk, a native of Fifehire, in Scotland, who had lived there alone above four years and four months, having been left by his ship: and from hence Daniel Defoe is thought to have taken the first hint of his novel, entitled Robinson Crusoe. The editor of lord Anson's voyage places this island in the lat. of 33. 40. S. and 110 leagues W. from the continent of Chili.

FERRARA, an old, large, but thinly inhabited city of the duchy of the same name, in the Pope's dominions, situated on the Po, and defended by a citadel of five whole and as many half bastions; it is an archiepiscopal see, has an university, and lies 30 miles

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N. E. of Bologna. In the Benedictine church is the monument of that celebrated poet Ariosto; it is the native place of Andrea Ferrara, a famous artist, many of whose broad swords are still to be met with in Scotland, and highly prized by the Highlanders for the superior excellence of their metal, and distinguished by the name of their maker. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 16. E.

FERRARA (the Duchy of), or the **FERRARFSE**, a province of Italy.

FERRENDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

FERRO, or **FARO**, the westernmost island of the Canaries, near the coast of Africa, and belonging to Spain. This island was formerly used as the first meridian for reckoning the longitude; but at present every kingdom generally makes its capital the first meridian, as the English do London. Lat. 27. 48. N. long. 17. 26. W.

FERRO, or **FAROE**, small islands, 25 in number, lying in the N. Ocean, between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N. lat. subject to Denmark, 230 miles N.W. of the Orkney Isles, as many S. E. of Iceland, and between 300 and 400 W. of Norway.

FERROL, a town of Galicia, in Spain, situated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, has an excellent harbour, and lies 24 miles N. E. of the Groine, and 54 N. of Compostella; it is a station for a royal navy of Spain, where they frequently secured themselves in the late wars, and into which port the Spanish privateers also carried several English prizes. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 8. 46. W.

FERTE ALAIS, a town of the Isle of France, in the Gatinois, eighteen miles S. of Paris.

FERTE AUCOIT, a town of France, in Brie Champenoise.

FERTE BERNARD, a town of France, in the Maule, seated on the river Huïfne.

FERTE MILON, a town of the Isle of France.

FERTE ON THE AUBE, a town of Champagne, in France, thirty-six miles south-east of Troyes. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 4. 48. E.

FESCAN, or **FESCHAMP**, a town of France, having a small harbour on the English channel, 28 miles N.W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 27. min. E.

FETIPOUR, a city of Agra, and the Hither India, in Asia, 28 miles W. of Agra city, and subject to the Mogul. Lat. 27. 14. N. long. 78. 46. E.

FETU, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about ten miles in length, and as much in breadth. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town in the county of Kent, nine miles from Canterbury, and 49 from

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from London, is a member of the cinque port of Dover, and was a royal demesne in 811, and called in Kenull's charter the King's little Town, tho' it is now a large one. It consists chiefly of two long broad streets, with a market-house in the centre, built in 1574. Here a vast number of people are employed in oyster dredging, who supply the London and Dutch markets. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on Feb. 25 and Aug. 12.

FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche.

FEURS, or FORS, a small town of Lyonsnois, and capital of Upper Forez, in France, situated on the river Loire, 29 miles W. of Lyons, now in the department of Rhone and Loire. Lat. 45. 52. N. long. 4. 28. E.

FEUXM, a village of Liege and Westphalia, in Germany, seven miles N. of Liege, and five W. of Viler; here, in October 1746, was fought a battle between the allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French, under marshal count Saxe. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 5. 46. E.

FEZ, the capital of the empire of the same name, and of Morocco, in Africa, situated on the Cebn, 219 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 246 N. E. of Morocco city; it is a large and populous place, and the residence of the emperor. Most part of the inhabitants are negroes brought from Negroeland, to recruit their black army, or the descendants of such; the rest are of an olive colour. The empire of Fez and Morocco lies in the N.W. part of Africa, between 30 and 36 deg. N. lat. and between 2 and 10 W. long. bounded by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean on the N. by the river Fulsia, which separates it from Algiers on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is about 400 miles in length, and the same in breadth; is a fruitful country, from which the garrisons of Gibraltar, and formerly Port Mahon, furnish themselves with all sorts of provisions. Here is a fine breed of horses, much prized by Europeans. The emperor is absolute, and the crown is said to be hereditary; but if there be more sons than one, they commonly fight for the crown, which is the source of perpetual civil wars, the last of which continued almost thirty years. Their religion is the Mahometan, and of the same sect with the Turks. They often attack Christian vessels in the ocean, as the Algerines do in the Mediterranean; Saltee being the principal port for their cruizers, which are very small, but full of men.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, whose small and circular domain, pierced in the vast wilderness, as an island in the midst of the ocean, is bounded on the N. by Tripoli,

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on the E. by the deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S. by Bornou, and on the W. by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30 deg. N. lat. An extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. compasses this kingdom. To the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. But though the character of the surface, which in general is a light land, and the want of rain, may seem to announce an eternal sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, and there is such an ample store of subterranean water supplied by the neighbouring heights, that few of the regions in the N. of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of 8 or 10 feet deep, with several of which every garden and every field is furnished, the husbandman waters, at sun-rise, the natural or artificial productions of his land among which are the date tree, the olive tree, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn and barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among their tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds; one of which is called the huaddee, and is celebrated for the singular address with which, when chased by the hunters amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and hanging on its horns, without danger of pursuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heats of the summer, which continue from April to November, are so intense, that, from nine in the morning, to sun-set, the streets are frequented by the labouring people only; and, even in the houses, respiration would be difficult, if the expedient of wetting the rooms did not furnish its salutary aid. From May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the E. the S.E. the S. or the S.W. the heat is often such as to threaten instant suffocation; but if it change, as for a few days it sometimes does, to the W. or N.W. a reviving freshness immediately succeeds. The nature and custom have formed their constitution to such high degrees of heat, that any approach to the common temperature of Europe entirely destroys their comfort; for Mr Lucas (the geographical missionary from the African association) often observed, in his journey to Mesurata, that when the scorching heat of the meridian sun had compelled him to seek the shade, his fellow-travellers, especially if the wind were in the N. laid themselves down upon the sand, to receive a double portion of its warmth; and, when they inquired after his health, they almost always concluded with the expression, "Heack m'andi! berd—We hope you are not cold."—The diseases to which

the inhabitants are most subject are those of the inflammatory and putrid kind. The smallpox is common; violent headachs attack them in the summer; and they are afflicted with rheumatic pains. The old women are the principal physicians. For headachs they prescribe cupping and bleeding; for pains in the limbs they send their patients to bathe in the hot lakes; and for obstinate aches and strains, and long-continued stiffness in the muscles, they have recourse, like the horse-doctors of Europe, and the physicians of Barbary, to the application of a burning iron. The greatest part of their diseases may be the consequence of the climate, which is certainly the cause of the multitude of noxious animals that infest the country. Adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, are the constant inhabitants of their fields, their gardens, and their houses. The air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are over-run with all the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe; and though, in the summer, the fleas entirely disappear, they are scarcely sensible of relief. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; inclining, in their persons, more to the Negro than to the Arab cast; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a very fetid odour. They are tall, but not strong; well-shaped, yet indolent and inactive. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for, though they also contain the merchants, artificers, ministers of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten: the sheel (or governor) and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzanar is desirous that others should partake of it; and if twenty persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as ~~long~~ it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the bystanders are as eager to correct mistakes as if the affair were their own. In religion, they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is purely monarchical; but its powers are administered with such paternal regard to the happiness of the

people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice is directed by such a firm yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to the sovereign; a circumstance to which, no doubt, his acknowledged descent from the prophet has contributed. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment with the Fezzaners; and value, in that medium, is always expressed by weight. Of the administration of justice, Mr Lucas thus relates a remarkable circumstance: "If any man had injured another, and refuses to go with him to the judge, the complainant, drawing a circle round the oppressor, solemnly charges him, in the king's name, not to leave the place till the officers of justice, in search of whom he is going, shall arrive; and such (if they are to be credited) is, on the one hand, his fear of the punishment inflicted on those who disobey the injunction; and so great, on the other, is his dread of the perpetual banishment which, if he seeks his safety by withdrawing from the kingdom, must be his inevitable lot, that this imaginary prison operates as a real confinement, and the offender submissively waits the arrival of the officers." Mourzouk is the capital of this country.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, seated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

FIANONA, a town belonging to the republic of Venice.

FIASCONI, or MONTE FIASCONI, a little mean town of the pop's territories, in Italy, near the Lake of Bolsena; it is the see of a bishop, united to that of Corneto, famous for its white wines. It lies 14 miles S. of Orvieto city. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 13. 12 E.

FICARI, a town of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

FIDA, or WHIDAH, the capital of a territory of the same name, situated on the slave coast of Guinea, in Africa. This country was lately conquered by the king of Dahome, whose dominions lay to the N. of it; but the king of Whidah soon after recovered it. Here the English and other Europeans had factories, but suffered pretty much in these wars.

FIERENZO (Sr), a sea-port town of the island of Corsica.

FIERENZUOLO, a small town of Parma, in Italy, situated on the Lard, twelve miles S. E. of Piacenza. It has a famous abbey of Bernardine monks. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 10. 46. E.

FIESOLI, anciently FÆSULÆ, a town of Tuscany, in Italy, situated between Pratolino and Florence, only two miles N. E. from the latter; it was one of the 12 Etruscan cities. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 12. 20. E.

FIFESHIRE,

F I N

FIFESHIRE, a county in Scotland, lying between the friths of Forth and Tay, and bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay, on the S. by that of Forth, which divides it from the Lothians, on the W. by Perth and Kinross, and on the E. by the German Ocean. The face of the country is agreeably diversified: Towards the W. it is mountainous, the middle is most proper for pasture, and the N. and S. parts are plain and fertile, producing excellent corn. It is full of towns, and indented with many good bays and harbours. Woods and plantations abound thro' the whole, and the hills are covered with sheep, whose wool is in great estimation, and the pastures feed plenty of black cattle. Here are coal mines, quarries of excellent free-stone, and lead ore, with some variegated crystals. It is well watered with many lakes and small rivers, the chief of which are the Leven and Eden, both abounding with salmon, and the surrounding seas afford great quantities of fish. It is the most populous county in Scotland, and has a greater number of fine seats than are to be found in any other. The whole coast is almost covered with fishing towns, which breed a great number of hardy seamen. To this county belongs the isle of May, lying in the mouth of the frith of Forth, at the distance of seven miles from the shore of Fife. It has a fresh-water spring and a small lake in the middle, and the soil produces pasture for about 100 sheep and 20 black cattle. It is inaccessible by reason of high rocks on the W. but the E. side has four landing places, and good anchorage. The shores all round the island abound with water-fowl and fish, and there is a tower and light-house on it, for the maintenance of which there is exacted twopence per ton from every ship that passes up the frith.—This county sends one member to parliament, and gives an Irish title of earl to the Dukes of Bracco, descendants of the ancient chieftains of Fife. Cupar is the county town.

FIGEAC, a town of Quercy and Guienne, in France, situated on the Nele; it was fortified in the time of the religious wars, but since dismantled; it lies 29 miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 49. N. long. 1. 42. E.

FIGUEIRO-DES-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura.

FIGUERA, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, 16 miles W. of Rosas. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 2. 51. E.

FILJECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novogorod.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

FINALE, the capital of the marquisate of the same name, in the dominions of Genoa, in Italy; it has a commodious harbour,

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and is defended by four forts and a strong castle. In 1745 the English fleet threw several bombs into the town, with little damage; but it was taken by the king of Sardinia the following year. It lies 36 mi. N. E. of Oneglia. Lat. 44. 3p. N. long. 9. 12. E.

FINDHORN, a considerable fishing town in Morayshire, Scotland, with a tolerable harbour.

FINDON, a village in the county of Suffolk, near Stening and Caesar's Hill. A fair on Holy Thursday.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to our word, the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the episcopal town.

FINISTERRE (CAPE), the westernmost headland of Galicia, in Spain, and of the continent of Europe. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 9. 19. W.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded by Swedish Lapland on the N. by Russia on the E. by the gulf of Finland on the S. and by the Bothnic gulf on the W. It lies on the E. of Sweden Proper, in that angle where the Baltic or E. Sea divides itself into the above gulf. In 1742 it was conquered by Russia, but yielded again by treaty to Sweden, except Hexholm and Carelia, which are confirmed to the former.

FINMARK, a port of Danish Lapland, and of the government of Wardhus.

FIONDA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, seated on the gulf of Satalia.

FIRANDO, a small kingdom of Japan, where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch, formerly carried on a considerable trade.

FISHERROW, a small village in Edinburghshire, Scotland, about five miles from Edinburgh. It adjoins to Musselburgh, and has some handsome houses in its vicinity.

FISHGARD, or **FISGARD**, a town in Pembrokehire, Wales, situated on a steep cliff on the sea shore, 254 miles from London, at the influx of the river Gwrine into the sea, which here forms a spacious bay. It is governed by a mayor, a bailiff, and other officers; and here vessels may lie safely in five or six fathoms water. The inhabitants have a good trade in herring, and annually cure, between Fishgard and Newport, above a thousand barrels of them. The town has a weekly market on Friday, but no fairs.

FISH RIVER (GREAT), a considerable river of Africa, which rising in the unknown interior regions, takes a southerly direction, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30. 30. S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus.

and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

FISMES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne.

FISSIMA, a famous town of Japan.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tedela.

FITACHI, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern part of the island of Nippon.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, 81 miles S. of Buda; it is the see of a bishop, and belongs to Austria. Lat. 46. 35. N. long. 19. 15. E.

FIVELGO, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen.

FIUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt.

FIUME, or **ST VEIT**, a town of Istria, with an harbour on the Adriatic, 42 miles E. of Capo de Istria, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 50. N. long. 13. 10. E.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eastern coast of Yorkshire, five miles E. of Burlington, and 216 from London.

FLANDERS, (previous to the incursion of the French) a province of the Low Countries, bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of this last province and the German Ocean on the W. It is about 50 miles long, and as many broad, and formerly divided among the Austrians, French, and Dutch; but the Austrians had the greatest share, together with its capital Ghent. The French were always masters of the S.W. part of Flanders, in which are Lille and Dunkirk; the Dutch of the N.E. part, in which are the strong fortresses of Sluys, Sasvaghent, and Hulst. It is now (1795) entirely under the dominion of the French republic. Flanders is a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, extremely fruitful, and conveniently situated for trade, with some of the finest cities in Europe, and above 1000 other towns and villages. The whole ten provinces of the Austrian and French Low Countries are frequently called by the general name of Flanders.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, late in Burgundy, now in the department of Cote d'Or.

FLECHE, a town of Anjou, in France, situated on the Loire, in the department of Sarthe, 24 miles N.E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 34. N. long. 10. min. E.

FLEET, a little river of Scotland, in Kincubrightshire. It winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, which open toward the S. On the W. side

of this river are seen the vestiges of a camp, a Druidical circle, and a vitrified fort. It enters Wigton Bay by the rising village of Gatehouse.

FLENSBURG, a pretty large and handsome town of Slefwick, having an harbour deep enough for large shipping, and situated on a bay of the Baltic, running above four miles into the land, 18 miles N. of Slefwick city, and belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55. 20. N. long. 9. 45. E.

FLETCHING, a village in the county of Suffolk, between Lewes and East Grinstead, with a fair on Monday before Whitsunday.

FLEURS, a village of Namur, late in the Austrian Low Countries, eight miles N. E. of Charleroy; famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and Dutch; when the foot belonging to the latter being deserted by their cavalry, made a noble retreat, without the French being able to break them. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 4. 26. E.

FLEURY, a town of Burgundy, in France (in the department of Saone and Loire), 27 miles N. of Chalons. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 4. 42. E.

FLIE, or **ULY**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Sea.

FLINTSHIRE, a county in N. Wales, bounded on the N.E. and E. by an arm of the sea, which is properly the mouth of the river Dee, on the N.W. by the Irish Sea, and on the S.S.W. and W. by Denbighshire. It is 33 miles in length and nine in breadth, and is divided into five hundreds, in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes. The greatest part of this county lies in the diocese of St Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Flint. The air is cold, but healthful; it is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing some wheat, and great plenty of rye. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, in proportion to their size, and are excellent beef. The mountains are well stored with lead, coal, and mill stones. This county also produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make metheglin, a wholesome liquor, much used in these parts. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, the Wheeler, the Dee, the Seion, the Elwy, and the Alen, which furnish great quantities of fish.

FLINT, the county town of the above shire, has no market, but fairs on Feb. 7. June 24. August 10. and November 30. for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and is but a small place, though it sends one member to parliament. It was

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formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the duke of Lancaster. The castle is now in a ruinous condition. The offices are still held in the town. It is 12 miles S.W. of Chester, five N.E. of Holywell, and 195 N.W. of London.

FLIX, a small well fortified town of Catalonia, in Spain, situated on a peninsula formed by the Ebro, where there is a famous cataract or water-fall. It lies 18 miles N. of Tortosa. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 15. min. E.

FLODDON, or **FLOWDEN**, a village in the county of Northumberland, on the river Till, betwixt the Glen and Tweed, noted for the hills in its neighbourhood, near which the famous victory was gained on Sept. 9. 1513, by the English over the Scots, who invaded the kingdom in the absence of Henry VIII. at Tournay, under king James IV. who was killed in the battle, with most of the Scots nobility.

FLORENCE, anciently **FLORENTIA**, the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany, in Italy, delightfully seated between mountains on the Arno, over which are four stone bridges. For curiosities, travellers reckon this city the principal in Italy, next to Rome; it contains about 9000 houses, among which are several elegant stone structures, and numerous palaces, pillars, public statues, pyramids, and fountains in every street. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 70,000. The Florentines themselves are so taken with the beauty of their city, that they imagine it has no equal, and thence it has acquired the name of Florence the Fair; it is defended by a wall and other works, but of no considerable strength, except three round citadels and two forts, and is about six miles in circuit. On the hills round it are several villages; and to the W. lies the extensive and fruitful valley, watered by the Arno, as far as Pisa and the Tuscan Sea. The private buildings are magnificent, the squares spacious, the churches and palaces equal to those of Turin, Genoa, or even Rome. The paintings, statues, and other curiosities in the palace of the grand duke are incomparable. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a famous university.—It lies 52 miles S. of Bologna, 47 E. of Leghorn and the Tuscan Sea, and 144 N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 33. N. long. 12. 25. E.

FLORENNES, a town of the French Low Countries, 22 miles S.W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 4. 29. E.

FLORENT LE VIEL (St), a town of France, late in Anjou.

FLORENTIN (St), a small town late Upper Champagne, in France, situated in the Atamfon, in the department of

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Yonne, 25 miles S.W. of Troyes. Lat. 47. 43. N. long. 3. 45. E.

FLORES, one of the Azore islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, almost mid-way between Europe and America, 10 miles long, and three broad, so called from the variety of fine flowers produced there; it is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 32. 10. W.

FLORIDA, a large country of North America, extending from the river Pascua, in New Spain, all along the Gulf of Mexico and the North Sea, to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and part of Carolina.—Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarse black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, belting their bodies with oil, and worship the sun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the settlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like those with us. That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763; in whole hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the fifth article of the treaty of peace in 1783.

FLOUR (St), late the capital of Upper Auvergne, in France, situated on a mountain of difficult access, in the department of Cantal. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 46 miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 2. 51. E.

FLUSHING, or **VLISSINGEN**, a town of Zealand, in the United Provinces, having a secure harbour on the S. coast of the island of Walcheren, and a considerable foreign trade. It lies eight miles S. of Middleburg, and 17 N.E. of Sluys, in Flanders. It was one of the cautionary towns delivered to queen Elizabeth by the Dutch as a pledge of their fidelity, and security for the money she laid out in defending them against the Spaniards; and ceded to them by her successor king James I. for an inconsiderable part of the money they stood indebted to England. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 3. 30. E.

FOCHABERS, a town of Banffshire, in Scotland, seated in a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized. It is surrounded by ancient trees and elegant pleasure ground; the adjacent hills crowned by vast plantations of fir and other trees. In the town, many girls

girls are employed in spinning, and in the manufacture of sewing thread, under the patronage of the duchess. It is 48 miles N.W. of Aberdeen.

POCHIA-NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Asia.

FODGIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, over against Colocza, on the other side of the Danube.

FOGHERAS, a well inhabited town of Transylvania, on the Alura, defended by a strong fort, so that it was in vain attempted by the Turks in 1661. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 24. 18. E.

FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, lying on the coast of Africa, 320 miles W. of Cape Verde; it has its name from a volcano, which frequently emits flames, and is subject to Portugal. Lat. 14. 38. N. long. 24. 12. W.

FOI (St.), a town of France, in Guienne. **FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia.

FOIX, a city of France, and late the capital of a government of the same name, situated on the Auriège, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 38 miles S. of Thoulouze, in the department of Auriège. Lat. 43. 27. N. long. 1. 25. E.

FOKEN, a town of China, and capital of a province of the same name, 381 miles N.E. of Canton. Lat. 26. 32. N. long. 113. 12. E.

FOKEI, a province of China, in Asia, situated on the Indian Ocean, opposite to the isle of Formosa, bounded by Chekian on the N. and by the province of Canton on the S.

FOKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, 107 miles from London, situated on a rising hill in a very pleasant air, with abundance of good wholesome springs about it; but has no great trade, and but a little market, which is on Thursday, and fairs on ~~Monday~~ Wednesday, May-day, June 16. July 3. and ~~Aug. 12.~~

FOLIGNO, or **FULIGNO**, anciently **FULGINIUM**, a small town of Spoleto, in the pope's territories in Italy, 15 miles N. of the city of Spoleto. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 13. 38. E.

FOLKESTON, a town in the county of Kent, between Dover and Hythe, a member of the cinque port of Dover, 72 miles from London, appears to have been a very ancient place, from the Roman coins and British bricks often found in it. Market on Thursday. Fair on June 28.

FONDI, a small city of Lavoro, in Naples, situated on the borders of the ecclesiastical state, 100 miles N.W. of Capua. It is the see of a bishop, but was roughly handled

by the famous Turkish admiral Haidar Barbarossa, in the year 1551.

FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia.

FONTAINBLEAU, a village in the Isle of France (in the department of Seine and Marne), remarkable for an elegant and spacious royal palace, with four gardens, and a large grove, 28 miles S.E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 2. 47. E.

FONTAIN L'ÉVÊQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainault.

FONTARABIA, or **FUENTARABIA**, a small genteel and well fortified town of Guipulcoa, in Biscay Proper, in Spain, with a pretty good harbour and fortress, at the mouth of the Bidasoa, here very broad, and the boundary between France and Spain. It lies 18 miles W. of Bayonne. In 1638 it held out a siege against the French, but in 1718 they took it, and restored it the following year. Lat. 43. 27. N. long. 1. 38. W.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a town of Poitou, in France, 39 miles W. of Poitiers, in the department of Vendée. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 47. min. W.

FONTENOY, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Low Countries, on the borders of Flanders, three miles S.E. of Tournay, and 16 N.W. of Mons, famous for a bloody battle fought there May 1. 1745, between the French and the allies, commanded by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in which the latter being deserted by the Dutch, while the British troops, the Austrians, Hessians, and Hanoverians, stood to be hewn down by the French batteries, were at last obliged to retreat after a considerable loss. Lat. 50. 37. N. long. 3. 24. E.

FONTENOY, a village of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought there in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 10,000 men; and the Germans were defeated.

FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrissel in the year 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a singular whim of the founder, consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in history, was among the first nuns that entered this abbey. It is nine miles S.W. of Saumur, and 160 S.W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 9. N. long. 0. 0.

FORCALQUIER, a town of Provence, in France, situated on the Laye, in the department of the Lower Alps, 23 miles N. of Aix. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 5. 41. E.

FORCHAIN, a town of Braganza, in Germany, situated on the Regnitz, 12 miles

been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, before their final retreat from Scotland in 1008.

FORREST-ROW, a village in the county of Suffex, with fairs on June 25. Oct. 28. and Nov. 8.

FORT AUGUSTUS, a small fortress in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in which a garrison is still kept.

FORT AND FORT DAUPHIN, one of the best harbours the French have in the West Indies. It is in the island of St Domingo.

FORT GEORGE, a strong and regular fortress in Inverness-shire, Scotland, situated on a peninsula running into the Moray frith, and completely commands the entrance to the harbour of Inverness.

FORT LA WES, an excellent fortress of Alsace, in Germany, on an island in the Rhine, consisting of a long and regular quadrangle, with four bastions, and the same number of half moons, was ceded to France by the treaties of Ryfwick and Baden; it lies almost opposite to Baden, 20 miles N.E. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 8. 12. E.

FORT WILLIAM, a small fortress, with a garrison, in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

FORT AVENTURA, one of the Canaries, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 128 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and subject to Spain.

FORTH, one of the finest rivers in Scotland, which rises near the bottom of Lomond Hills. Between Stirling and Alloa, it winds in a beautiful and surprising manner; so that, although it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water between these two places. After a course of near 40 miles, it meets the sea a little below Stirling, where it forms the noble estuary called the Frith of Forth. A communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal, is now happily accomplished.

FORT NOVA, or **FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma.

FORT ROSE, a royal borough in Ross-shire, Scotland, situated on the Moray frith, nearly opposite to Fort George. Fairs, 1st Wed. in April, 3d Wed. in June, and 2d Wed. in Nov.

FORZA DE AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona.

FOSS DI NOVA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

FOSSANO, a small town of Piedmont, in Italy, situated on the Stura, 21 miles S. E. of Turin, and 20 N. E. of Coni; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 43. 44. N. long. 7. 41. E.

FOSSIGNY, a lordship of Savoy, containing the mountains of Glacieres, Mauvite, and Plainejou.

FOSSOMBRONE, anciently **FORUM SEMPRONII**, a town of Urbino, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy; it has a castle, is the see of a bishop, and lies 12 miles S. E. of Urbino city. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 14. 10. E.

FOTHERINGAY-CASTLE, a village in Northamptonshire, so named from its castle, which is very ancient, and in it King Richard III. was born, and Mary queen of Scots beheaded. It is situated on the S. E. side of King's Cliff, near the river Avon or Nen, and has fairs on the third Monday after Old Midsummer, and on July 5.

FOUGERES, a town of Bretagne, in France, on the Cusson, in the department of Maine and Loire, 41 miles S. E. of St Malo. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 1. 18. E.

FOULIES, FOLLIES, or FHOLLIES, a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambria. They are much like the Arabs, but not so white, nor yet so black as the negroes. They are Mahometans, and understand Arabic. They live in herds, or clans, build towns, and are not subject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill-treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond these are corn fields, which are sown with Indian corn, rice, and two sorts of Guinea corn. They have also potatoes and yams, besides a sort of pulse, between a kidney-bean and a pea. They are an industrious and frugal people, and very hospitable to those that visit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet so courageous that the negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beasts as they can. They also hunt elephants for the sake of their teeth, and smoke-dry and eat their flesh. They are dressed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, especially the women, who keep their houses very sweet. These are placed at a distance from each other, for fear of fires, and are small round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light but what comes thro' the doors. Their towns are inclosed with pales, and at some distance from thence a thick hedge. The space between them is sown with the things above-mentioned.

FOULSHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, 111 miles from London, with a market on Tues. and a fair on Easter Tues.

FOWEY, FAWEY, or FOY, a town in the county of Cornwall, 240 miles from London, has a commodious haven in the Channel, is a populous place, extending above a mile on the E. side of a river of its own.

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own name, and has a great share in the fishing trade, especially pilchards. It rose to much formerly by naval wars and piracies, that in the reign of Edward III. its ships refused to fight when required, as they were attacked by Rye and Winchelsea, but attacked by the ships of those ports, but defeated them; whereupon they lost their arms mixed with the arms of those cinque ports, which gave rise to the name of the Gallants of Torrey. And we learn from Camden, that this town quitted a part of the arms of every one of the cinque ports with their own, intimating that they had at times triumphed over them all, and indeed they were once so powerful that they took several of the richest ports of war. In the reign of Edward III. they refused certain ships of Rye from distress, to which this town was made a number of the cinque ports. Edward IV. favoured this town so much, that when he French this needed to come up the river to burn it he called two towers, the ruins of which are yet visible, to be built at the public expense for security, but he was afterwards disappointed with the inhabitants refusing upon the French after a truce proclaimed with Louis XI. that he took away all their ship and naval stores, together with all the navigation of the river between the two forts down to one, which was carried to Durtin. This town sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and fairs on May-day and Sept. 10.

FOXINNESS, an island on the coast of Lix, to the E. of Waller, which was formerly subject to frequent inundations, till the Dutch art of draining it is become good land. At low water it may be come at on horseback. A fair is held here on July 10.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situated between the E. coast of Kamtschatka and the W. coast of America, between 52 and 55 deg. N. lat. Each island has a particular name, but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat, which reaches down to the knees. Some of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird skin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the fore part of their hunting and fishing caps, they place a small board, like a screen, adorned with the jaw-bones of sea bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians at their festivals and dancing parties, they use a much more showy sort of caps. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals,

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and generally eat it raw. But, when they dress their food, they make use of a hollow stone, in which they place the fish or flesh; they then cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay. They meat lie it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts, and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them. They have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, in societies of several families united, which form what they call a *ra*, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island always pretend to be of the same race, and each one looks upon his island as a possession the property of which is common to all individuals of the same city. Feuds are very common among them, and more particularly when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. The women of the village meet the guests, bring provisions, and preceded by the women, who sing and dance. At the conclusion of the dinner, the hosts serve up their best provisions, and invite their guests to partake of the feast. They feed the children, when very young, with the coarsest fish, and later the most part raw. If an infant cries the mother immediately carries it to the fire, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it has no effect upon their health, and they accordingly go barefooted through the water, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings, but when they would warm themselves they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it, or they set fire to train oil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding. They seem cold and indifferer in most of their actions, but let an injury, or a suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, and they become furious and insatiable, taking the most violent revenge without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide: the apprehension of even an uncertain event often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssic Ostrova*.

FOY (51), a town late of Agenois and Guienne, in France, situated on the Dordogne, and was strongly fortified by the reformed, but taken in 1622, it lies 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 49. N. Long. 1. 10. E.

FRAGA,

FRAGA, anciently **FLAVIA GALIICA**, an old town of Aragon, in Spain, situated on the Cinca, has a good garrison, and lies 48 miles E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 5. min. E.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, 88 miles from London. It is a large old town, with a castle supposed to have been built by some of the first kings of the East Angles; the walls yet standing are 24 feet high and eight feet thick, with 14 towers 14 feet above them, two of which are watch-towers. To this castle the princess, afterwards queen Mary I. retired, when Lady Jane Grey was her competitor for the crown. The town stands pleasantly, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful soil and a healthy air, near the source of the river Ore, by some called Winckel, which runs through it to Orford. It has a spacious place for the market on Saturday, and a large stately church built all of black flint, with a steeple 100 feet high. Fairs, Whit Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and September 29.

FRAMPTON, or **FRAMETON**, a town in Dorsetshire, 130 miles from London, and five N. W. of Dorchester, situated on the river Frome, which abounds with excellent trout. It has a market on Thursday, now almost disused, and fairs on March 4. Aug. 1. and Sept. 4.

FRAMPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a town in Gloucestershire, between Berkley and Newnham. It is a parish about eight miles in compass, bounded by the Severn on the W. the Stroud on the N. and Berkley river on the S. The tide comes up in a straight line for four miles in length westward with such rapidity, that, on its reaching a hill on the left side of the forest of Dean, and turning round to the N. it gathers into a head that looks like a high weir across the river, bearing every thing before it till it comes to Newnham's Noh, a natural bulwark, which turns the torrent so to the E. that when it reaches the N. of Frampton the land between the two parts of the river is but a mile broad. The earl of Berkley has lately finished a great bulwark near this place called Hook-Crib, which is to force the Severn by Art's Point into its former channel. Here is that called Frying Pan Fair on Feb. 14. At Froombridge, in this parish, is erected one of the largest and completest works in the kingdom for making of iron and steel wire, used in this and some of the neighbouring counties, more especially in the manufacture of cards for the clothing business; the Newfoundland fishery is partly supplied here with steel-wire for making their fish-hooks; and there are some brass works erected at this place.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe,

bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenees, and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth. The French, previous to the revolution, had a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and West Indies; and after the conclusion of the American war, they carried on a great trade with all the United Provinces of North America. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 25,000,000. The principal ancient provinces were Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolais, Beauce, Berry, Bugey, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Breffe, Bretagne, Brice, Bugey, Cambresis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gascony, Guienne, Hainault, the Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlannois, Perche, P. rigord, Picardy, Ponthou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain; all these provinces were divided into districts, which had their particular names. The air of France is said to be peculiarly mild and wholesome. The soil in many places is excellent, though in others the heat in summer entirely consumes the verdure; and these parched spots are scarce found capable of producing rye and chestnuts sufficient for the maintenance of the poor people who inhabit them. It must be owned, however, that agriculture was never well understood in this country. France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land side are the high ridges called the Alps, which separate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and Mount Jura which separates it from Switzerland. Besides these, there are the Cevennes in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in that of Auvergne. The country abounds with many and fine rivers, as the Loire, which runs N. and N. W. in course, including the windings, not less than 500 miles. The Rhone flows through the country in a S. W. direction, and then running due S. falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N. E. communicates with the Mediterranean, by a canal made by order of Louis XIV. The Seine, the Somme, Somme, Meuse, Var, and Adour, are all considerable streams, which are of great service to the inland commerce of the country; and this is still further augmented by the great number of artificial canals which open a communication betwixt one part of the country and another. That of Languedoc was 26 years of being completed, and is carried

led through an extent of near 100 miles over hills and valleys, and in one place thro' a mountain. It was intended for a communication between the ocean and Mediterranean, to afford a more speedy passage for the French fleet; but did not answer the purpose. The greatest part of the fuel used by the inhabitants of this kingdom is wood; which in the northern part is scarce, which proves very distressing to the people. In other places however, there are large forests, particularly those of Orleans, which cover an extent of 14,000 acres. In Alsace there are mines of silver and copper, but too expensive to be wrought; but there are mines of various metals in other parts, and coal is likewise met with in some provinces, there are several quarries of excellent stone, and a kind of gem named the *lapis lazuli* is met with in Langue doc. Salt is met in great quantity in the island of Rhé, and at Rochefort, and in the southern parts of the kingdom, where they employ it to heat the sun successfully for the purpose of evaporating the sea water, but in general the commodity is scarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is great abundance of wine made in this country, the vines being the greatest care of the inhabitants, and next to them the cultivation of garden vegetables for soups and salads. Formerly the French were celebrated for their skill in gardening, but they are now much inferior in this respect to the British. The animals are the same with those of Britain, wolves only excepted, which in some places are very numerous and very dangerous. The French breed of cattle of all kinds is much inferior to that of England, the wool of the sheep is less fine, and the sea coasts are not so well supplied with fish.

Such was the situation of France in 1789. The important events that have taken place in the country since that period, and the unsettled state in which it still remains, render it impossible to give any account of its political government, which is perpetually fluctuating as the different parties assume the lead, and acquire the confidence of the people. From the destruction of the Bastille in 1789 to the cruel and impolitic execution of Louis XVI. in 1793, and the establishment of a republic, their progress in the Netherlands, Holland, &c. their subsequent retreat, their return and rapid conquests, &c. &c. such a variety of events have taken place as would fill volumes.

The following is a brief sketch of the principal events of the revolution.

The deranged situation of the finances of the country, occasioned in a considerable degree by the American war, had induced his Christian majesty to convoke, first an assembly of the notables, or principal men

in the kingdom, and next (on the inefficient result of their deliberations) the states-general, which had not been assembled since the reign of Louis XIII. in 1614. This consisted of three orders, the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders united; and, when the states-general were assembled at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or be blended in one assembly. The third estate insisted upon the latter, they were insupportable on this point, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, they declared, that as such they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the other two orders, if they still refused to join them. In the sequel, the nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was entered by an army of 30,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if it refused. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Necker, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastille was captured by the citizens; the governor, and some other obnoxious persons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph on poles, in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the states-general on the 5th of May, a revolution was effected, which then excited astonishment, and since that period even terror and alarm in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself, as it were, to his people. From that moment, from being an absolute monarch, he became one of the most limited in Europe. The national assembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system, and, confiscating the possessions of the clergy, rendered them dependent for support on a public allowance, like the *seigniorial* lords, and all the monasteries were suppressed. In October, in consequence of another dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions with the utmost circumspection. From this irksome situation he attempted to escape on June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and the princess his daughter. He had almost reached the frontiers, when he was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that no disastrous consequences ensued. The national

national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected. Harmony did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and, on their part, among other steps, which could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch, was the disbanding of his guard. France was now involved in a war against the king of Hungary; and the executive power was suspected, not only of not properly exerting the national force against the enemy, but of acting in concert with him, and with the emigrant princes and others, who were in arms against their country. To lose the reputation of sincerity is the greatest unhappiness that can befall a prince. It was fatal to Louis XVI. one of the most humane and well-meaning sovereigns that ever ruled in France. In August 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Thuilleries, the royal residence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and the royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. Between the prison and the grave of a deposed sovereign, the distance, it has been observed, is not very remote. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of "liberty and equality." In December following, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal, exercising at once the incompatible characters of accusers, prosecutors, and judges, condemned the unfortunate monarch; who, in pursuance of their sentence, was publicly beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately called the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January, 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty, not to say the impolicy, of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic had to contend with the principal powers of Europe. It is unnecessary, in a work like this, to trace minutely the various military operations of the French; it will be sufficient to state, that after a severe and

bloody conflict of several years, they had, in 1795, over-run the Netherlands and the United Provinces. Prussia and Spain withdrew from the combination against them, and acknowledged the republic. At sea, however, their efforts were unsuccessful; and in every engagement the superiority of the British navy was evinced. Indeed, the French marine was so much reduced, that it will be a considerable time before it can recover its former importance. The internal government of France still continued to exhibit a succession of petty revolutions, marked by the most vindictive cruelty. The queen, and the princess Elizabeth, after being subjected to the most shocking treatment, met a similar fate with the king. The overturn of every faction was immediately followed by the execution of its members; and the emigrants, who were apparently detested by all parties, wherever found, were sacrificed without mercy.—The geographical as well as political state of France underwent a material alteration, and even the old calendar was abolished, and a new one, as once whimsical and confused, substituted in its place.—By the first legislative assembly France was divided into departments, and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, by the constitution of 1795, are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arrige, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Hersault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Iser, Ile and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenes Upper, Pyrenes Lower, Pyrenes Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Bouches du Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sommes les deux, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. Each of these departments has an archiepiscopal or episcopal town; there being now only ten archbishopsrics, or metropolitan circles, and 73 bishop's sees. Some of these sees are of new creation, as Colmar, Vesoul, Luval, Chateauroux, Gueret, and St Maixent. See PARIS.

FRANCE (THE ISLE OF), late a province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends

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besides Paris, the Beauvoisis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital. It now includes the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Seine.

FRANCE (ISLE OF), or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E. of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the S.E. shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. Indigo is the general object of cultivation; of which four or five crops a year are produced. In 1789, one person only, sent to Europe 30,000lb. weight of it of a very superior quality. Attempts have been made to rear cochineal, as the island abounds with the plant on which the insect lies, but a small bird destroys the insect. The soil of this island is little superior to that at Port Jackson. At the distance of three leagues is a public garden, which, before the late French revolution, was kept with the utmost care, and was called the King's Garden. Here a gardener lived at the king's expence; he reared the plants, and distributed them gratis to the colonists. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; but no vessel ought to touch at this island in the hurricane months, October, November, and December, as the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than six or eight vessels. The town is large, and covers a great deal of ground, but the houses in general are mean. Here are large stores, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island, exclusive of the military, is 8000, and blacks 12,000. Lat. 20. 10. S. long. 57. 29. E.

FRANCFORT-UPON-THE-MAINE, an imperial and sovereign city, on the borders of Hesse and Franconia, in Germany, situated on both sides the river Maine; it is large and populous, regularly fortified, and situated commodiously for trade, with a considerable territory belonging to it, and governed by its own magistrates. The Roman Catholics are in possession of the cathedral; but most of the inhabitants being Lutherans, the former make no public processions. In the town-house the ecclesiastical and temporal electors meet for choosing an emperor; and here is kept the golden bull, which regulates such election. Franckfort lies 21 miles E. of Mentz, and 17 W. of Hanau. Lat. 50. 16. N. long. 7. 36. E.

FRANCFORT-UPON-THE-ODER, a

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city of Brandenburg and Upper Saxony, in Germany, lying 40 miles E. of Berlin, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is a large populous place, has a flourishing trade, and a communication with the Baltic by means of the Oder, and with the Spree and Havel by canals. Here is a famous Calvinist university. Lat. 52. 34. N. long. 14. 58. E.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, was anciently part of the duchy bearing that name, and subject to the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, but taken from them by Louis XIV. and confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimegue in 1678. It was late a French government, bordering on Lorraine to the N. on the county of Mumpelgard and Switzerland to the E. and the governments of Burgundy and Champagne to the S. and W. It is now included in the departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCKMONT, a town of the bishopric of Liege, in Germany, 15 miles S.E. of the city bearing that name. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 5. 52. E.

FRANCOIS (CAPE), a fine town in the N. part of the island of St Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It has suffered much by the dreadful commotions that were the consequences of the great revolution in the mother country. Lat. 19. 46. N. long. 72. 18. W.

FRANCOLINI, a town of Ferra, in the ecclesiastical state, in Italy, situated on the Po, 12 miles N. E. of the city of Ferrara. Lat. 45. 32. N. long. 12. 21. E.

FRANCONIA, a country, or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Suabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The ecclesiastics are rich and powerful, and consequently the people poor. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurzburg, Aichslat. and the Domaine of the Grand Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants, but there are many Papists. There are also Jews, who have their synagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave name to that kingdom.

FRANFIELD, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on June 24.

FRANKENDAL, a city of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, situated on the W. shore of that river; it was taken and burnt, with the other towns of this country, by the French, in 1688 and 1689, who

who soon after abandoned them. It lies 12 miles S. of Worms, and 18 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 27. N. long. 8. 22. E.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Zuerbruggen or Deuxponts, in the palatinate in Germany, 14 miles N. W. of Landau. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 7. 41. E.

FRANKER, a town of West Friesland, in the United Provinces of Holland, 12 miles W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 21. N. long. 5. 38. E.

FRANKSTADT, or **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Silesia, 31 miles N. E. of Glogau, subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 39. N. long. 16. 52. E.

FRANSDEN, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on Holy Thursday.

FRASERSBURGH, a small town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated close by the promontory called Kinnaird's Head, with a tolerable harbour. It was built by Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth in 1600.

FRAWENFELD, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Thurgaw.

FREDEBERG, a large, rich, strong, and fine town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place, seated on the river Mulda, 37 miles S. E. of Leipzick, and 15 S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 51. 0. N. long. 13. 36. E.

FREDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 48 miles W. of Cassel city. Lat. 51. 14. N. long. 8. 15. E.

FREDERICA, a town of North America, in Georgia, seated in the mouth of the river Altamaha. The island it stands on is called St Simon's, and is about 12 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lat. 31. 6. N. long. 80. 22. W.

FREDERICKSBERG, a stately royal palace of Seeland, in Denmark, with spacious gardens in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and built upon piles in the middle of a lake. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 12. 29. E.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town of Virginia, in North America, situated on the S. side of Rappahannoc river, 110 miles from its mouth. It contains about 200 houses, principally in one street, which runs nearly parallel with the river. It is 50 miles S. by W. of Alexandria. Lat. 38. 2. N. long. 77. 20. W.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort belonging to the Dutch, on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three Points. Lat. 5. 10. N. long. 2. 12. W.

FREDERICKSHALD, a frontier town, in the province of Aggerhuys, in Norway, 34 miles N. of Frederikstad. Charles XII. was killed in the trenches before this town by a musket ball. It has often been burnt down. Lat. 59. 32. N. long. 11. 31. E.

FREDERICKSODE, or **FREDERICIA**, the only fortress of all North Jutland, in the province of Ripen, in Denmark, situated on the little Belt in the Baltic, and opposite to Funen; it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1657, and lies 26 miles W. of Odense. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 10. 12. E.

FREDERICKSTADT, a regular and well built town of Sleswick, in Denmark, situated between the Eider and Tzen, not far from the German Ocean; it has no walls, but is surrounded with a ditch and high trees, 36 miles W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54. 42. N. long. 9. 5. E.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortified town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, on the Slaggerack bay, on the frontiers of Sweden, 64 miles N. of Gotteburgh. Lat. 59. 12. N. long. 11. 31. E.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a fine flourishing town of North America, in Maryland, seated on the Potomac, 62 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 25. N. long. 77. 30. W.

FREISINGEN, a large city of Bavaria, in Germany, situated on the Rer, 62 miles N. of Munich, and subject to its own bishop. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 11. 31. E.

FREJULIES, **FRIJUS**, or **FORUM JULII**, a fortified town of Provence, in France, situated on the Argent, half a mile from the Mediterranean, in the department of Var; it was the see of a bishop, and once filled by the famous French minister cardinal Fleury, 36 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 38 S. W. of Nice. Lat. 42. 51. N. long. 26. 31. E.

FRECCALI, a town of the Campagna di Roma, in Italy, near which anciently stood the town of Tusculum, where Cicero had a villa, called Grutto Ferate. Here are at present several fine seats belonging to the nobility of modern Rome, as it was famous formerly for those of the old Romans. The hill on which they stand has admirable prospects; and here Mr Addison tells us in his travels, he first saw the remains of Versailles in the walks and water works of these fine palaces, particularly the villa Aldobrandini, or Belvedere. It lies 15 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 13. 14. E.

FRESHFORD, a village in Somersetshire, S. E. of Bath, with a fair on Sept. 16.

FRIENTENHAM, a village in the county of Norfolk, between Repeham and Hickling, with a fair on the first Monday in April.

FREUDENSTADT, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest.

FRIEWEN, a village in the county of Cornwall, with fairs on Easter Tuesday and Sept. 27.

FREYSTADT, a town of Teschin, in Silesia, 17 miles E. of Troppau. Lat. 50. 18. N. long. 17. 46. E.

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FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile.

FRIBURG, the capital of the canton bearing its name, in Switzerland, 20 miles S. W. of Bern: it stands on rocks and precipices, several parts of which are accessible only by ladders and ladders. The inhabitants of this canton and city are Roman Catholics, and a republic. Lat. 46. 39. N. long. 17. 51. E.

FRIBURG, a city of Suabia, and the capital of Brisgau, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Strasburg, and the same N. of Basil, subject to Austria. It was taken by the French in 1677, but restored by the peace of Ryfwick in 1697; also taken again by them, but restored by the peace of Baden in 1714. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 7. 46. E.

FRIEBURG, the hermitage of a celebrated hermit of Switzerland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 6; feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage to it is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRICENTO, an inconsiderable little town in the further principality of Naples, in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, united with Avellino, 47 miles E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 15. 46. E.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and the landgraviate of Hesse.

FRIDBURG, a sovereign imperial city of Bavaria in Germany, 8 miles E. of Augsburg, and subject to its own magistrates.—Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 11. 12. E.

FRIDBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Dresden, and subject to the elector. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 11. 31. E.

FRIDBURG, a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Unstruck, 28 miles W. of Leipzick. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 11. 48. E.

FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Lusatia, 56 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to Austria. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 15. 10. E.

FRIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia in Germany, 5 miles E. of the Rhine, and 6 N. of Basil, where happened a sharp and doubtful battle between the French and Imperialists in 1702. Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 7. 5. E.

FRIDBERG, an imperial sovereign ci-

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ty of Hesse in Germany, subject to its own magistrates, 18 miles N. of Frantfort. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 8. 36. E.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS are those under which we must include not only Tongataboo, Eaoo, and Annamooka, which were so named by captain Cook in 1773, on account of the friendship that subsisted among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour towards strangers; but also the group at Hapace, visited by him in 1777, and all the islands that have been discovered, nearly under the same meridian, from Pilsart, discovered by Tasman, in lat. 22. 26. S. down to Bosrawen's and Keppel's isles, discovered by Wallis, in lat. 15. 53. and thence westward to Tasman's Prince William's islands, in long. 179. W. Within these limits the Archipelago will be found to be very extensive. Above 150 islands are reckoned up by the natives, who assign its proper name to each. Fifteen of them are said to be high; 10 larger than Annamooka, and the rest small; many of them, perhaps, mere spots without inhabitants. Sixty-one of these islands are laid down in captain Cook's chart of the Friendly Islands. The three first mentioned were discovered by Tasman in 1642, and by him called Amsterdam, Middleburgh, and Rotterdam. They were twice visited by captain Cook in 1773, and 1774; and in 1777, Hapace was added to the number. These extend from N. to S. between the lat. of 19. 39. and 21. 30. S. and between the long. 174. 15. and 175. 18. W. They are interspersed with many smaller islands. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, it is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are planted some of the richest production of nature; such as bread-fruit, coo-nut trees, plantains, bananas, shado-kas, yams, and some other roots, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. In short, here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and those also which they have not. Their stock of quadrupeds is as scanty as that at the Society Islands; but they received from captain Cook the same valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large and as good as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed at the Society Isles. The sea abounds with fish, and the numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell-fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-build-

ing, and fishing, are the employments of the men; the province of the women is far less laborious, for to their care is confined the manufacture of their cloth.

FRIESLAND (NORTH), one of the most N. provinces of the United Low Countries, bordering on the German Ocean to the N. on Groningen and Overijssel to the E. on the Zuyder Sea and Overijssel to the S. and on the German Ocean to the W. Its capital is Lieuwarden.

FRIESLAND (EAST), a province of Westphalia in Germany, being the N. W. part of Germany on the borders of Groningen, a province of the United Low Countries. See **EMBDEN**.

FRINGE, a village in the county of Norfolk, N. E. of Spelsham, with fairs on May 10. and Sept. 25.

FRINWALT, or **FRIDLAND**, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the W. side of the Oder, 28 miles N. E. of Berlin, subject to Prussia. Lat. 52. 45. N. long. 14. 45. E.

FRIO (CAPE), a promontory of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, in South America. Lat. 23. 32. S. long. 44. 12. W.

FRISACH, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Salzburg in Germany, 58 miles S. E. of Salzburg, and subject to the archbishop. Lat. 47. 31. N. long. 14. 21. E.

FRISCHAPP, a bay of the Baltic formed by the island of Frisch and the continent, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the coast of Prussia in Poland.

FRITTENDEN, a village in the county of Kent, S. E. of Staplehurst, with a fair on Sept. 8.

FRITZLAR, a town of Hesse Cassel in Germany, 28 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 8. 43. E.

FRIGILI, a fruitful province of Upper Italy, partly belonging to the house of Austria, and partly to the republic of Venice; it borders on Carinthia in Germany to the N. on Carniola to the E. on the Adriatic to the S. and on the Bellunese and Feltrino to the W.

FROBISHER'S, or **FOREISHER'S** **RAIDS**, an arm of the sea, a little to the northward of Cape Farewell, in West Greenland, which was discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lat. 63. 12. N. long. 48. 10. W.

FRODINGHAM, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, on the river Hull, 197 miles from London, with a market on Thurs. and fairs on July 10. and Oct. 2.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheshire, noted for its ancient castle. It has a stone bridge over the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Mersey, and a harbour for ships of good burden. Market on Wednesd. Fairs, May 10. and Aug. 21.

FROGATH HEATH, a village in the county of Surrey, with a fair on July 16.

FROME, a river that rises from several springs in the western parts of Dorsetshire, the principal of which is near Evershott, and directing its course almost due W. passes under Frampton hyde, washes the town of Dorchester, and falls into a bay of the English Channel called Poolhaven, near Wareham.

FROME-SELWOOD, a town in Somersetshire, 12 miles from Bath, 20 from Bristol, and 105 from London. It is the chief town of this part of the country, which was anciently one great town, called Selwoodshire. Though the town is larger than some cities, yet it has only one church, a large handsome one indeed; but here are 6 or 7 meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, two of which, viz. one of the Presbyterians and one of the Baptists, both built of white free stone, are as handsome perhaps as any in England, and there are few more spacious. The inhabitants are reckoned about 13,000, whose chief manufacture is broad cloth, in which it employed to many hands about the beginning of this century, that seven waggons used to be sent hence weekly with cloth for Blackwell-hall, London, &c. Indeed all of it was not made here; for the clothiers of Whatley, Mells, and other neighbouring villages, brought their goods hither for carriage to London, and each of these waggons used to carry 140 pieces, which being valued at 14l. a-piece, one with another, made the value of the whole amount to above 700,000l. a-year; and 50 years ago more wire cards for carding the wool for the spinners were made here than in all England besides, which was for the most part supplied with them from hence. The river here, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. rises in the woodlands, and runs under its stone bridge towards Bath, on the E. side of which it falls into the Avon. This town has been a long time noted for its fine beer, which they keep to a great age, and it is generally preferred by the gentry to the wines of France and Portugal. The market here is on Wednesd. and the fairs on Feb. 24. July 22. Sept. 14. and Nov. 25.

FRONSAC, a town of France, late in Guienne, in the department of Gironde.

FRONTEIRA, a small town of Alentejo in Portugal, famous for a signal victory obtained by the Portuguese under duke Schomberg, over the Spaniards, on a ridge of hills two leagues off, in 1663; 15 miles S. of Portalegre. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 8. 14. W.

FRONTIGNIAC, or **FRONTIGNAN**, a little town of Languedoc in France, on the lake Thau, not far from the Mediterranean, famous for excellent muscadine wine called by its name; as also muscadine raisins, called

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called pasterilles; it lies 18 miles S. W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43. 38. N. long. 3. 36. E.

FRONTIGNIAC, a fort of Canada in North America, on the river St Laurence, where it empties itself into the lake Ontario, to which and the fort this name was given by a French officer. It is now, however, with the rest of Canada, in possession of the Engl sh. The five nations of Iroquois dwell on the E. and S. shores of this lake, which is 300 miles in length, and upwards of 100 in breadth, a great many rivers falling into it; but its most considerable supply of water is from the river Niagara, a fruit or channel between the lakes of Erie and Ontario, where is formed one of the most surprising water-falls in the world. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 77. 10. W.

FUENTA DUFGNA, a small town of New Castile in Spain, situated on the Tagus, 40 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 21. N. long. 3. 46. W.

FULA, or **THULE**, one of the Shetland islands, thought by some to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients.

FULL, or **FULDA**, a town and abbey of Hesse in Germany, situated on a river of the same name, and having a considerable territory belonging to it; subject to its own abbot, who is a prince of the empire; and lies 46 miles N. E. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 9. 46. E.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira; it is situated in 17. 6. W. long. and 32. 38. N. lat. round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Its public and private buildings are in general entirely white, many of two stories high, and covered with low roofs. On the sea side are several batteries, and platforms with cannon. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and called by the English Loo-rock. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, there is another, called San Joao da Pico, or St John's Castle. The hills beyond the town serve to complete the beauty of the landscape, being covered with vineyards, inclosures, plantations, and groves, interspersed with country houses, and several churches. The city however is far from answering the expectations which are formed by its appearance towards the road; for the streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty; the houses are built of free-stone, or of brick, but they are dark, and only a few of the best belonging to the British merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. The churches and monasteries are very plain

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buildings, without any display of the architectonic art, the little light admitted into them serving only to discover heaps of tinzel ornaments, arranged in a manner truly Gothic.

FUNDI, a bay between New England and New Scotland, or Acadia, having a fine fishery.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, the second for magnitude in that kingdom, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, divided from Jutland by the small Belt, and from Seeland by the great Belt. Its chief town is Odensee.

FUOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in which is a volcano.

FURNES, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 12 miles E. of Dunkirk; it has several times been taken, but restored to the emperor. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 2. 31. E.

FUR, or **CKABAD**, a small district of Hindost Proper, contiguous to the west bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name, and lies in lat. 27. 28. N. long. 79. 30. E.

FURSTENBURG, a town and castle, the capital of a county of the same name in Germany, situated on the Danube, 26 miles N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47. 44. N. long. 8. 36. E.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Stiria and Austria, in Germany, 38 miles E. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 32. N. long. 16. 51. E.

FURSIENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg.

FURL, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing.

FUTTYPOUR SICRI, a considerable town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greater part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is light, and almost as fine as fair-powder; a circumstance productive of the most disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the dry winds from the westward. Its situation is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country abounds. However, the country immediately near this town is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque, built by the emperor Akbar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and, at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. Futtypour Sicri is 42 miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27. c. N. long. 77. 45. E.

FYERS, a river of Ivernesshire in Scotland.

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land, which descending from the S. flows toward Loch Ness. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet above the surface of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyris, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vast precipice into the bottom of the chasm, where the foam rises and fills the air like a cloud of smoke.

FYNE (LOCH), an extensive lake or arm of the sea in Argyllshire, Scotland, noted as the resort of the herring shoals.

FYZABAD, a large city of Hindostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is seated on the river Gogra, a very large river from Thibet, and is 80 miles E. of Lucknow, and 500 N.W. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 34. N. long. 82. 30. E.

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GABARET, the capital of Gabardan, a territory in Gascony in France, situated on the Gers, in the department of Gers.

GABIAN, a village of Beziers in Languedoc, in the department of Herault, famous for mineral waters: near it is a rock, from which issues black petroleum, good in several distempers: in the neighbourhood is found a species of earth used for whitening linen.

GABIN, or **GAMBIN**, a little town in the palatinate of Rawa, in Great Poland, 50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 19. 49. E.

GAETA, or **CAIETTA**, a well fortified city of Lavara in Naples, situated on a mountain surrounded by the sea, except a narrow neck of land which joins it to the continent. It was the only town which held out any time against the Austrians in 1707, but was at last taken by storm, and its two castles surrendered at discretion. It also made a good defence in 1734, when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians. In one of the castles is the unburied body of the famous Charles of Bourbon. Here St Francis is said to have preached to the fishes, but the spot is at present divided from the sea by a wall. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 41. 32. N. long. 14. 35. E.

GAGO, an inland country of Africa, in Senegoland, which carries on a great trade in slaves, for they make no scruple of selling their wives and children.

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GAILLAC, a town of Languedoc in France, situated on and in the department of Tarn, which is here navigable; the town has a considerable trade, particularly in wine, is populous, and has large suburbs. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 2. 38. E.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and the province of Normandy, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its large handsome Chartreuse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is a mile and a half from the river Seine, five from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a large well-built town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which a handsome stone bridge has been lately erected. It is a river port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea. It serves as a place of export and import for the northern part of the county; and is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire. In this bay (which gives name to a tract of land near it) the fishing of cod, and other white fish, is very considerable.

GAI ACZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria.

GALARGUES, a town of Languedoc in France, famous for the manufacturing of turnsole into a blue and red colour.

GALASHIELS, a village in Selkirkshire, Scotland, situated on Gala water, where a thriving manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on. It is an increasing and flourishing place. Fairs, 3d Wednesd. in March, July 8. Sept. 10. Oct. 10. and 3d Wednesd. in Nov.

GALASO, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto.

GALATA, a suburb of Constantinople, lying opposite to the seraglio on the other side of the harbour; it is surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews, who are not so much confined here, with regard to their forms of worship, as in the city; the Greeks have six churches, and the Roman Catholics two or three. The private houses are better built than those of Constantinople, and they have taverns which sell wine without any restraint.

GALATA, anciently a province of Asia Minor, now Amasia in Asiatic Turkey.

GALFALLY, a town in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster in Ireland, 28 miles S. E. of Limerick.

GALICIA, the most N. W. province of Spain; it is bounded on the S. by Portugal, on the W. and N. by the sea, and on the E.

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by Asturias and Leon. It has more sea coast and a greater number of harbours than any province in Spain; the principal of the latter are Corunna and Ferrol.

GALICIA, or GUADALAJARA, a province of Mexico in North America, bounded by New Mexico on the N. by the gulf of Mexico on the E. by Mexico Proper on the S. and by the Pacific Ocean and the gulf of California on the W.

GALILEE, formerly a province of Judea, now of Turkey in Asia, the scene of many of our Saviour's miracles; it is bounded by mount Libanus to the N. by the river Jordan and the sea of Galilee on the E. by the river Chison on the S. and by the Mediterranean on the W. Here stood the cities of Capernaum, Chorazim, and Bethsaida, which have long since been destroyed, and their exact situation now unknown. Some, however, in their maps of Palestine, pretend to place Capernaum at the N. end of the lake of Galilee, Chorazim to the E. and Bethsaida to the W. thereof.

GALLISTIO, a small place of Estremadura in Spain, where the duke of Berwick posing eight squadrons of horse to oppose the march of the confederates to Placentia, in April 1706, they shamefully run away upon the approach of the latter; it lies 17 miles N. W. from Placentia. Lat. 39. 42. N. long. 11. 51. E.

GALL (St), a town of Turgow in Switzerland, lying 7 miles W. of the lake of Constance, and contiguous to the abbey of the same name, to which it formerly belonged; but has now no dependence on it, the town having purchased the sovereignty of the abbey. It is a republic, but has no territory, the neighbouring country being subject to the abbey. The legislative power is lodged in the hands of two councils, the inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, and mostly employed in the linen manufacture, making annually upwards of 40,000 pieces of linen, 280 ell each, by the exporting of which they are greatly enriched, it being accounted one of the wealthiest towns in Switzerland. They are protestants, and hence arise continual differences between them and the neighbouring abbey, particularly a few years ago, when a monk carrying his cross erected through the town attended by several peasants, a tumult ensued, and a war was like to have been the consequence between the abbey and the town.— But the differences were at last compromised; the townsmen agreed to pay 2000 crowns for inflicting the monks, and these engaged to make no more processions in the town. In 1718 the abbey was attacked by the Tockenburghers, for claiming the sovereignty of their city and territory; in this contest the protestant cantons took the part

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of the burghers of Tocken, and the popish cantons that of the abbot.

GALLA, a considerable fort in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, situated on both sides of the equator, between 85 and 90 deg. W. long. Here ships often refit and take in water and provisions; but the Spaniards have never sent any colonies hither.

GALLIPOLI, anciently **CALLIPOLIS**, a fortified town of Otranto and Naples, in Italy, having an harbour on the gulf of Otranto; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 30 miles W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40. 32. N. long. 18. 51. E.

GALLIPOLI, anciently **CALIPOLIS**, a populous town of Romania, in European Turkey, consisting of 10,000 Turks and 4000 Christians, besides great numbers of Jews.—It has a spacious harbour for the reception of galleys, on the famous strait dividing Europe from Asia, anciently called the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, 120 miles S. W. of Constantinople. It's the first town in Europe the Turks made themselves masters of. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 27. 46. E.

GALLO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, or the South Sea, near the coast of Peru, 190 miles W. of Popayan: the Buccaneers used to put into the harbours of this island in order to refit, there being plenty of wood and water on it; and was the first place the Spaniards possessed themselves of upon their attempting the conquest of Peru. Lat. 3. 12 $^{\circ}$ N. long. 83. 10. W.

GALLÒ, a town of Ancona, belonging to the ecclesiastical state in Italy, 14 miles S. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 14. 36. E.

GALLO, or PUNTO GALLO, a town with an harbour and fort on the S. W. part of the island of Ceylon in the East Indies, in Asia, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 6. 5. N. long. 78. 41. E.

GALLOWAY'S KIRKCUDBRIGHT
GALLOWAY (NEW): Small inland town in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, with a fair on the 1st Wednesd. in April O. S.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, 22 Irish miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon wades the frontiers of the E. and S. E. and forms a lake 54 Irish miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corrib or Carrig, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 15,420 houses, and 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The capital town is of the same name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the County of Galway.

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country of the same name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded with strong walls, with large streets, and the houses are generally well built with stone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is seated on the bay of Galway on the Western Ocean, 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 100 W. of Dublin.

GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy.

GAMBIA, a large river of Africa, thought to be a branch of the Niger, falling into the Western Ocean. It is navigable for sloops 600 miles, a cording to the accounts of such English factors who have gone so far up in quest of gold, but without success. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but higher up the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods; there are a great number of towns, and several nations inhabit its banks, mostly negroes; but some are of an olive colour, and call 'Pholeys, who live in the manner of Arabs, speak the Arabic language, and are Mahometans, as most of the negroes N. of the river are, whereas those on the S. of the river are Pagans. The principal settlements are, James Island, belonging to the African Company, lies 20 leagues up the river, almost in the middle of the stream, and three miles from the N. shore, is less than a mile in circuit, has a fort mounted with cannon, and a small garrison which maintain their right of trading in the Gambia. The company have also factors on either shore, for several hundred miles up the river. Their trade with the natives consists chiefly in gold, slaves, elephants teeth and bees wax. This river having a long course within the tropics, annually overflows the flat country on its banks about midsummer, like the Nile and Ganges, from the periodical rains swelling their streams.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

GANDIA, a city of Valencia in Spain, situated on the little river Alcoy, not far from the sea, it has an university, and lies 11 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat 39° 10' N. long 25° 10' W.

GANDIOITA, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan and dominions of Tipoo Sultran, remarkable for a strong fortress and diamond mine near it. It is seated on the River Pennar, between Gooty and Cuddap.

GANGE, the capital of a territory in Chirvan, in the empire of Persia, in Asia, 124 miles N. E. of Frivan, 15 N. W. of Baku, and the Caspian Sea. Lat 41° 12' N. long 47° 10' E.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia. It has its source in two springs, on

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the W. side of Mount Kentsai, in the kingdom of Thibet, about the 32d degree of N. long. and the 35th of N. lat. The two infant streams take a W. direction, inclining considerably to the N. for about 300 miles in a direct distance; when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaeh, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindostan, and through Thibet, they are compelled to turn to the S. in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges from the Hindoo word *Gange*, which signifies the River; a firm given to it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Mount Himmeleh, at the distance of about 100 miles below the place of its first approach to it, and, passing its very foundations, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains. The mind of superstition has given to the mouth of this cavern the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their god Apis; and accordingly they have styled it the Ganga, or the Cow's Mouth. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a S. E. direction, through the country of Surinagar, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract, in which it has wandered about 800 miles from Hurdwar, in lat. 30. N. where it pushes through an opening in the mountains and enters India in a slow, with a smooth navigable stream through a delightful plain, during the remainder of its course to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course through these plains, it receives its rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thame, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages at places, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. The rise of the water is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity; that they hold its waters in high veneration; and that it is

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visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindostan. See **BURRAMPOOTER**.

GANI, or **COULOR**, a town of Golconda, in the Hither India, in Asia, where is a remarkable rich diamond mine, 131 miles E. of Bagnagar, and belonging to the Great Mogul. Lat. 15. 46 N. long. 82. 12 E.

GANJAM, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in one of the Northern Circars, belonging to the English. It lies on the bay of Beng between a river and the S.W. end of the Chilka Lake. Lat 19 22. N. long. 85. 20. F.

GANNAT, a small town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S. of Moulins.

GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland.

GAP, the capital of Gapençois, late a territory of the Upper Dauphiny, in France, now in the department of the Upper Alps, situated on the little river Benne, but greatly reduced by civil, intestine, and foreign interruptions, being burnt by the enemy in 1692, it was the see of a bishop, and lies 22 miles W. of Embrun. Lat 48 24 N. long. 5 55 E.

GARACK, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulf of Persia.

GARAUPE, a promontory of Provence, in France, not far from Antibes, which runs a pretty way into the sea, and forms the bay of Cannes.

GARD, one of the departments of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. Nîmes is the episcopal town.

GARDA, a town of the Veronesi, in Italy, having a castle on the E. side of the lake bearing its name, 25 miles N. W. of Verona, and belonging to Venice. In its neighbourhood happened a very sharp encounter between a detachment of French and another of Imperialists in 1704. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 11. min. E.

GARDTJEFN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia, 48 miles N. W. of the city of Brandenburg. Lat. 52. 38. N. long. 11. 46. E.

GARED, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco.

GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary.

GARGANO, or **ST ANGLO**, from a town near it of that name, a promontory in the Capitanata of Naples, in Italy, on which is the oldest and most celebrated convent in this kingdom, except that on mount Cassino.

GARGRAVE, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, near Wistarburn, between Settle and Skipton in Craven, divided by the river Aire, which abounds with fish. This place is the yearly rendezvous of the gentlemen of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties for the hunting season. Fair on Dec. 11.

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GARONNE, anciently **GARUMNA**, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenean mountains of Aure, in the ~~country of~~ ^{country of} Comminges, from whence it keeps a N. W. course, ~~and is navigable~~ ^{and is navigable} near Muret, receiving several rivers in its way, and after uniting with the Dordogne near Bec d'Ambez, takes the name of Garonne, and near La Tour de Corduan falls through two channels, namely Le pas de Anes, and Le pas de Grave, into the Atlantic Ocean. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by means of the royal canal made in Languedoc by Louis XIV. The tides flow up this river as far as I Angon and South Macaire, about 30 French miles, from its mouth, and 29 above Bourdeaux.

GARRISON, a town in the county of Termans, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, 14 miles S. of Ballishinnoia.

GARS LANG, a town in Lancashire, 22 miles from London, in the post road between Preston and Lancaster. It is a large populous town, near a mile in length, but built in a very irregular manner, with dirty streets and very indifferent houses. The church is a stately Gothic structure. Market on Thursday, Friday, Holy Thursday, July 21. and Dec. 3.

GARLZ, a town of Pomerania, Germany.

GARCONY, late a province of France, containing a third part of the government of Guienne, S. of the Garonne, and to the N. E. of the Pyrenæes; it is bounded by Guienne on the N. by Languedoc on the E. by the Pyrenean mountains dividing it from Spain on the S. and by the Bay of Biscay on the W. Its capital is Bourdeaux. It now forms, with Arragnon, the department of Gers.

GASPIOLA, a province of North America, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notre Dame, on the N. and E. by the gulf of St Lawrence, on the S. by Nova Scotia, and on the W. by Canada.

GASSENHOVEN, or **GATTENHOVEN**, a town in the Austrian Netherlands, 6 miles E. of Tienen, and 18 of Louvain. It lay within the French lines when forced by the duke of Marlborough, in 1705, and from that post most of its troops and cannon were drawn that made as a resistance. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 4. 55.

GASINOIS, a province of Egypt, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

GATE, a range of mountains running from N. to S. through the middle of the hither peninsula of India, in Asia.

GATHOUSE OF FLEET, in the shire of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, was erected into a burgh of barony in 1795, and is a thriving place.

GATESHEAD, a village in the county of Durham, but may be called a burgh of the West-riding.

Newcastle, though it lies in another county, being divided by the river Tyne, over which there is a fine stone bridge, with an iron gate to the castle, having the arms of Durham on one side, and those of Newcastle on the other, which is the boundary between the bishopric and Northumberland. The church is a fine handsome building, with a lofty tower, seen at a great distance, and in the church-yard are several ancient monuments.

GATTON, a town in the county of Surrey, 19 miles from London, under the side of a hill going to Ryegate. It sends two members to parliament.

GAVARDO, a town of the Bresciano, in Italy, situated on the Weise, about 7 miles W. of the lake di Garda, subject to Venice, whither the Imperialists retired after the defeat at Garcinado, April 19. 1705. Lat. 45. 28. N. long. 35. 39. E.

GAUDIMS, a very populous town of France, and late capital of the Neboufan, in the department of Upper Garonne.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the E. shore of the Scheldt, 8 miles N. E. of Oudenard, and 10 S. W. of Ghent; near it the armies of the confederates and French often encamped, and had several smart engagements in the late wars. Here also the Prussian general count Lutthum passing the Scheldt, Nov. 30. 1708, with part of the allied army to relieve Brussels, forced the French from their entrenchments. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 3. 41. E.

GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

GAUL, the ancient name of France, comprising also the N. parts of Italy. See **FRANCE**.

GAUR, a district of Chorassan, in Persia, bordering on India, in Asia.

GAURES, a name given to the natives of the above territory of Gaur; they are dispersed all over India and Persia, and pretend to derive their pedigree from the ancient Persians; but however this be, they certainly differ from the modern inhabitants, and worship the sun and fire, but whether as gods, or symbols of the true God, is not known; since they say God is light, and that the holy fire has been preserved upwards of 4000 years. Their principal temple is on a mountain in Eyraç Agem, near the city of Yezd, where considerable numbers of priests reside, who take care that the sacred fire never be extinguished, which they pretend was lighted by their grand prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. Their employment is husbandry; they never bury their dead, exposing them in the open air, and in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

GAUTS (THE), or **INDIAN APENNINES**, a stupendous wall of mountains, extending from Cape Comorin, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Hindostan, to the Tapti, or Surut river, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about forty; and, within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a point, or promontory, when it approaches the Tapti; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel to the river, and is afterwards lost among the hills in the neighbourhood of Eurbanpour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes, or descents (that is Gauts, according to the original import of the word, which means a landing-place) toward that river.

GAYWOOD, a village in the county of Norfolk, near Lyn, where is the bishop of Norwich's palace. It has fairs on June 11. and Oct. 6.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, about three miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza.

GEARON, or **JARON**, a small town of Asia, in Persia.

GEEL, a river in the Low Countries, rising in the S. E. part of Brabant; from whence it runs N. near the borders of Liege, and passing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

GEFLE, the capital of the province of Gestrice in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and plank. It is 65 miles N. by W. of Stockholm. Lat. 63. 0. N. long. 17. 0. E.

GEGEN'BACH, a small, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.

GRILLDORFF, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

GRISLENGEN, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia.

GEIDERLAND, a province of the Austrian Low Countries, and including Zutphen, is bounded by the Zuyder Sea and Overysel on the N. by Westphalia on the E. by Brabant and Prussian Gelderland on the S. and by the province of Utrecht on the W.

GELDERS, a city of Gelderland, 24 miles N. of Venloo, and 24 S. of Nimwegen; it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1701.

ced with the territory belonging to it was ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lat. 51. 39 N. long. 8. 16. E.

GFLENHAUSEN, an imperial city, in the territory of Hanau, and a diocese of Hesse, in Germany, situated on the Knitzig, 12 miles N. of the city of Hanau, and 17 N. W. of Alsfaffenburg. It is governed by its own magistrates. Lat. 50. 19. N. long. 9. 5. E.

GEMAAGEDID, a strong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco.

GE MAPPE, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles from Mons, on the road to Valenciennes, famous for the victory which the French obtained here over the Austrians in Nov. 1792; in which the carnage on both sides was so great, that three coal-pits adjacent were filled up with the dead bodies of men and horses.

GEMBLOURG, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Orne, twelve miles N. W. of Namur, nineteen S. E. of Brussels, famous for a battle fought in 1578. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 4. 39. E.

GEMINIANS (Si), a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

GEMMINGEN, a town of the lower palatinate, in Germany, 12 miles W. of Hailbronn, and 30 E. of Philipshurg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 28. 38. E.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Rhenishberg and Suabia, in Germany, situated on the Rhine, 28 miles E. of Stutgard. Marshal Villars encamped here in 1707, raised contributions far and near. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 9. 51. E.

GEMUND, a town of Franconia, in Germany, situated on the Main, 24 miles N. of Wurzburg, and subject to that bishop. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 9. 56. E.

GEMUND, a town of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Roer, 30 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 6. 26. E.

GEMUUD, a handsome town of Germany, in the Upper Austria.

GENEHOA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land.

GENEP, a town of Cleves, in Germany, situated on the Niefe and Maefe, 12 miles W. of the city of Cleves. Lat. 51. 51. N. long. 5. 36. E.

GLNEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is seated on the most narrow part of the lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle

slope, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. The reformation first preached at Geneva by William Farel, a Frenchman, and Peter Viret of Orbe, and its reception and establishment here to the celebrated John Calvin. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be considered as the era of its liberty and independence; for not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they possessed over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republican form of government established, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. It is governed by a senate, or council of 25; of which four are annually elected by the citizens, who are the chief magistrates. Thus far the government is aristocratic. But there is also a great council, and a general council or assembly of the people; the latter amounting to about 1500, who name half the members of the great council, as the senate does the other half. This is the democratic part of the government. During the greater part of the last century, to the year 1739, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contentions between the aristocratic and the popular parties, the history of which would require a volume to relate. It may suffice to observe here, that the years 1708, 1782, and 1789, were distinguished by great revolutions; and that, by the last, the constitution is now wisely modelled into a mean between the two popular forms established in 1768, and the too aristocratic form established in 1782. The houses of Geneva are lofty; and many, that stand in the trading part of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. These arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. Playing at cards, drinking at public-houses, is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however, the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine service, are observed with the most respectful decorum. The citizens of both sexes are remarkably well instructed; and "it is not, as some say," says Dr Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of their labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, Newton, and other productions of the same kind." In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution or insurrection was brought about, resembling in miniature that of France, by which much mischief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants

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obliged to fly, leaving their property at the mercy of the insurgents. Geneva is 40 miles N.E. of Chamberry, and 135 N.W. of Turin. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 6. 5. E.

GENEVA (LAKE OF), a magnificent expanse of water in Switzerland, which, from one extremity of it, at the city of Geneva, to the other, at the town of Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length; and its breadth, in its widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes for a considerable way to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, and form a charming terrace. A few miles beyond that town is a rapid descent. Near Neveay, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting by the approach of the mountains toward the water, the colour of which is extremely beautiful, clear, and at a distance seems of a lovely blue. The depth is various; the greatest yet found by sounding is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, included within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds which frequent this lake, are the tippet grebes (Pennant's Brit. Zool. vol. ii. N^o. 222.) which appear in December, and retire in February. Their skins are an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12s. or 14s. each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almost totally destitute of reeds and rushes, in which they form their floating nest. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of this lake, from its E. to its S.W. extremity.

GENEVESE, a district between France, Savoy, and Switzerland, extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENGENBACK, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 19 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 28 N. of Friburg. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 7. 56. E.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL (St), a town of France, late in Burgundy.

GENIS (St), a little town of Savoy Proper, in Italy, situated on the river Guier le Vit, 14 miles W. of Chamberry, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 38. N. long. 5. 42. E.

GENOA, a republic in Italy, having under its jurisdiction a considerable tract of land on the continent, in the form of a crescent, and a large bay of the Mediterra-

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nean Sea, formerly called Mare Ligusticum. This district extends from the town of Ventimiglia on the W. to the territory of Lucca on the E. about 150 miles in length, but from S. to N. is very narrow, being in some parts scarcely eight miles, but in others 22. It is properly called the Riviera or coast of Genoa. On the land side it is covered by the Apennine mountains, which separate it from Nice, Piedmont, Montserrat, the Milanese, Placentia and Parma, the grand duchy of Tuscany, and the territories of the republic of Lucca. The tops of the Apennines have neither tree nor herbage upon them, but the industry of the Genoese is highly commendable in cultivating them towards the bottom, where they are planted with vines, olives, and other fruit; but the soil produces very little corn, the necessary supplies being brought from Lombardy, Naples, Sicily, and other countries.

GENOA, the capital and seat of the republic of the same name, in the Riviera di Levante, in Italy, situated on the sea, partly on a level, but rises gradually to the top of a hill, having an enchanting prospect, and the appearance of an amphitheatre in approaching it from the sea. On the land side it is surrounded with two walls, the outermost of which reaches beyond the mountain, beginning at the light-house on the shore, and ending at the mouth of the Bisagno; the whole circuit is about 10 Italian miles, but this serves only to keep off the incursions of the banditti, having only a few bastions here and there. The number of cannon mounted on all the outworks is computed at 500. The houses are well built, being five or six stories high, and painted on the side, but the streets are generally narrow and crooked: the new street and the street Baldi are decorated with handsome palaces, built in an excellent taste, fit for entertaining the greatest princes; and the fronts of most of them entirely of marble. The harbour is large and deep, but lies exposed to the S. and W. wind, though it has a mole on the right and left side of its entrance, for the security of their galleys and small vessels: and the city is also pretty much exposed to a bombardment, which they experienced in 1684, when Louis XIV. ordered it to be beat down, but it has since been rebuilt to great advantage. In the whole city are reckoned 37 parish churches, 20 collegiate churches, 17 convents, and a large hospital, and it is the see of an archbishop. Its arsenal is said to contain arms for 34,000 men; and the whole number of inhabitants is computed at 130,000. The legislative authority is lodged in the great senate, consisting of signors, or the doge and 12 other members, and 400 noblemen and principal citizens annually elected. All

affairs of state are transacted by the signori, the members of which hold their places for two years, assisted by some other councils, and four parts in five of the senate must agree in passing any thing into a law. The doge is obliged to reside in the public palace the two years he enjoys his office, with two of the signori and their families, and at the expiration of his time he retires to his own house for eight days, when his administration is either approved or condemned, in the latter case he is proceeded against as a criminal. He is attended by guards, is clothed in robes of crimson velvet, and styled most serene; the senators, their excellencies, and the nobility, illustrious.—The last derive their titles from their possessions in Naples, Milan, and other countries; and this renders the principal families among them subject to another jurisdiction, being influenced by Spanish or Austrian councils, according as their estates lie in Milan or Naples; which has often drawn on them the resentment of other powers, particularly the French, who have not only bombarded Genoa and other towns, but obstruded their trade; for their principal fleets, which formerly gained so many victories over the Greeks, Venetians, Turks, Spaniards, &c. and settled in many colonies in Asia and on the Euxine Sea, are now reduced to a few gallees. Their land forces are commonly about 4000 or 5000, which may be increased to 20,000. Their ordinary revenue is reckoned at 4,000,000*l.* per annum, but it may be considerably increased, many of their subjects being very rich. At Genoa is a bank, with part of the public duties for its stock. Spain is very much in debt to this republic, for sums lent ever since the reign of Philip II. and others borrowed afterwards, for which interest, or part, is continued to be paid, without offering to repay any of the principal. The soil of the country round Genoa being barren, they keep two or three years provisions of corn, wine, and oil, &c. in their magazines, which in years of scarcity they sell out to the people at a reasonable rate. Their principal manufactures are silks, velvets, and broads, of which considerable quantities are exported, with wine, oil, fruits, anchovies, drugs, &c.—The celebrated Andrew Doria, who was one of the most eminent admirals and generals of his time, delivered his country from the oppression of the French and Spaniards, and settled their present form of government in 1528. In 1713, the emperor Charles VI. granted the marquisate of Final to the republic of Genoa, for a large sum of money, and in 1743 the queen of Hungary, by the treaty of Worms, making over to the king of Sardinia all the right she had to Final upon his demanding it, the republic entered into an

alliance with France, Spain, and Naples, and in 1745 declared war against Sardinia; but being hard pressed by Great Britain and the queen of Hungary in 1746, the king of Sardinia took the whole Riviera di Ponente, the English fleet bombarded several places belonging to the republic, and the imperialists made themselves masters of the coast of Genoa. But by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 peace was restored. Lat. 44° 25. N. long. 8. 41. E.

GEORGE'S (ST), a small island in the territory of Venice.

GEORGE'S (ST), the largest of the Bermuda or Summer Islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 550 miles E. of Charleston, in South Carolina, and the continent of America. Lat. 32. 12. N. long. 65. 42. W.

GEORGE (ST), one of the Azores, or western isls.

GEORGE (FORT ST). See MADRAS.

GEORGE'S KEY (ST), a small island of North America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Casina. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island.

GEORGE (LAKE), a lake of North America, in the state of New York. It lies S.W. of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long from N.E. to S.W. but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the vallies tolerably good.

GEORGE'S (ST), an island in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Apalachicola. Lat. 29.30. N. long. 84.50. W.

GEORGE (ST), an island of the United States of North America, in the Strait of St Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA (ST), the capital of the Dutch settlements on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, 8 miles W. of Cape Coast Castle, the capital of those belonging to the English in Guinea. The Dutch took this fort, and several other places from the Portuguese, whom they expelled from the gold coast in 1630. They also endeavoured to drive the English from their settlements during a profound peace, in 1664. Lat. 5. 5. N. long. 7. min. W.

GEORGE'S FIELDS (ST), a large space between Lambeth and Southwark, in the county of Surry, where there have been found many Roman coins, shewered pavements and bricks, it being the centre of three Roman ways. This spot has lately been greatly improved by several public buildings being erected on it, such as the King's Bench prison, &c. and turnpike roads made and streets built in every direction across it, the principal of which leads to Blackfriars bridge.

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GEORGE TOWN, the first of justice, in a District of the same name in South Carolina, situated near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united, form one broad stream, named the Pee Dee, fall into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 25 miles N by E of Charleston. Lat. 33 26 N long 79 30 W

GEORGIA, the most Northern of the
Thirteen United States of North America,
bounded to the N by Carolina, from which
it is separated by the river Savannah, to the
E by the ocean, to the S by St John's
river, which divide it from Florida in the
S, and W, and to the E by Louisiana. There
is a range of islands along the coast, which
extend it from the furthest of the ocean, and
thence, as well as the continent, being well
wooded, the channel between them is ex-
tremely rapid. There are sand banks up-
wards of 200 fathoms from the coast, where in
the water shoals gradually till wit in 5 or
6 miles of the land, and then the banks are so
shallow, that there is no passage except in
the channels which lie between the shoals.
The river Savannah is navigable for 600
miles with canoes, and 200 with boats, and
in the mouth of it is a confined one and a
secure harbour, and to the S, another called
St. George's Sound, where a large fleet may lie at
an hour in 14 fathoms water, secure from the
wards. The lakes on this coast generally
flow seven feet. There are several towns
already built, of which Savannah, Beaufort,
and Frederica are the chief. There are also
several forts, one of which was taken by
the Spaniards in 1733, but they fled at the
approach of General Oglethorpe.

GERMANY, an extensive empire, on the R. side, bounded by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic on the N. by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia, on the E. by Switzerland and the Alps, which divides

divides it from Italy on the S. and by the dominions of France and the Low Countries on the W. from which it is separated by the Rhine, Moselle, and Maase. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N. namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; three on the S. Austria, Bavaria, and Suabia; three about the middle, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and last is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly consisted of the duchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but these have been long since severed from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them independent in their respective territories: the emperor, or head of the Germanic body, is chosen by the nine electors, spiritual and temporal; the ecclesiastical princes, consisting of archbishops, bishops, abbots and abbesses; secular princes, consisting of dukes, marquises, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hanse towns; both which are sovereign states, and send deputies to the general diet or parliament of the empire. These differ but little at present, but the latter were allied about 200 years ago, for their mutual defence, and the protection of their trade, which was very considerable; and at first consisted only of the great sea-port towns on the German Ocean and the Baltic, near the mouth of their large rivers, but afterwards associated with many inland cities, monopolizing most of the commerce in Europe, and consequently were a very powerful maritime body. Germany is for the most part level towards the N. and E. being a barren sand or marshy soil. On the S. it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the middle of the country is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn fields and meadows, especially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. It has several fine cities, castles, palaces, and seats, and is more populous than France. Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, and king of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the Christian æra, being then sovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S. of Germany. The empire was divided among Charlemagne's descendants, and the sovereign of Italy and Germany only retained the style of emperor, the princes of the empire being then his feudaries or vassals. The imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne, when the pope of Rome, in order to diminish the emperor's authority, and increase his own, stirred up the German princes to alter the constitution, and make the imperial dignity elective. So that during the mutual struggles between the head of the church and the em-

pire, for superiority, several sovereign states were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The emperor, after the breaking of the hereditary line, was elected by the body of the people, by the nobility, and great officers of state, observing that this gave occasion to endless confusion, excluded the people from their share in the election, and assumed the right of choosing the emperor themselves; and at length the number of electors was reduced to seven, namely, the archbishops of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the marquis of Brandenburg; but upon the palgrave Frederick incurring the ban of the Empire, the duke of Bavaria was added as an eighth elector, and the duke of Hanover since that made the ninth. But though the imperial crown was elective, the house of Austria found means by the count of Hapsburg to continue it in their family upwards of 300 years, till upon failure of the male issue of Austria in the emperor Charles VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1743, who, contending with Maria Theresa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the said Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Austria, he brought himself into great distress, ruined his country, and after a short reign, died in his own capital, January 9. 1745. But Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, who married Maria Theresa, was afterwards elected to the imperial dignity, through the interest of Great Britain, and its prince the elector of Hanover; and his descendants still sway the Germanic scepter. The nine above-mentioned electors now choose an emperor, when the imperial throne is vacant, unless a king of the Romans hath been elected in the preceding reign, who succeeds of course.

The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, disposing of all places and dignities both civil and military, except those that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, sword-bearer, &c. which are only honorary posts without profit. By the golden bull, which ascertains the method of election, it was among other things settled, that the person chosen emperor ought to be a Christian prince, 21 years of age, &c. and sign a capitulation presented him by the electors, before he could be installed, in which he engaged to maintain the rights of the elector-princes, and state of the Germanic body, that he would alienate the crown lands or revenues, that he will not introduce foreign forces, or employ foreigners, &c. with several other particulars too numerous to relate. The ordinary revenues of the emperor arise from crown lands, fines, confiscations, and he is not general to all the nobility of the empire who

leaves no male issue. In Germany also is a tax called *Roman mooths*, which settles the proportion every prince and state of the empire are obliged to contribute towards the maintenance of the government; and all extraordinary taxes are raised, and forces for the public defence of the empire are supported, by the respective electors, princes, and states, at their own charge, or by taxes settled by the diet or collective body of the electors, princes, and states of the empire, or their proxies. The general diet of the empire consists of the emperor as head, the nine electors, the ecclesiastical and secular princes, with the deputies of the free imperial towns, all which constitute the legislature, and to the laws enacted by these the whole empire is subject. Yet at the same time, every elector, prince, and state, is sovereign in their respective territories, where the diet and supreme court of justice do not interfere. For of these are two courts, the one called the *Aulic Council*, and the other the *Imperial Chambers*, each consisting of 50 members of the first rank, partly appointed by the emperor, partly by the electors, and partly by the circles of the empire. These emit bans of the empire, but have little effect when pointed against a state of great power, as in the case of the late king of Prussia. The revenue of the emperor, as such, is not very considerable, but then he is at no charge in the public administration, or support of forces; these being furnished and paid by the respective members of the empire. The Austrian emperors having had very considerable revenues from their hereditary countries, together with the disposal of all lucrative posts, acquired such an influence, that by these means they kept possession of the imperial throne for so long a time. However, upon the failure of the male line in Charles VI. his daughter, the queen of Hungary, found means to procure this dignity for her husband and herself. It is at present enjoyed by her grandson, who now sits upon the throne.

In points of religion the Germans are greatly divided, but ever since the religious war, which lasted 25 years, they live amicably together, amidst this diversity of opinions; the principal sects are those of the Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists; besides these are some Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, and various other denominations of Christians; with multitudes of Jews in all the large towns. The emperor is always a Roman Catholic. Saxony and Brandenburg are mostly Lutherans (the elector of the former having renounced Protestantism for the crown of Poland), with some Calvinists; in Bavaria and Austria they are Catholics; and in the palatinate, and the Upper and Lower Rhine, is a mixture of all

denominations of Christians. The free imperial cities are for the most part Lutherans; with some Calvinists; and so foolishly sanguine are the two last, that they hate and persecute one another more than they do the Papists. By the treaty of Munster, or religious peace, made in 1648, owing to the rapid course of Gustavus Adolphus's arms, Protestants were not only tolerated, but put on an equal footing with Papists, in the respective territories of the empire. But from the reformation till that period, they were always at war; in which interval a deluge of Christian blood was spilt, and above 100,000 persons butchered on each side. At the establishment of Protestantism by that treaty, several archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbies were secularized, and all the revenues belonging to them applied to the support of the administration. The German clergy, among the Protestants, depend on the bounty of their respective governments for their maintenance, having neither glebes nor tithes. The Lutherans have superintendents instead of bishops, and the Calvinists are governed by their parish ministers or elders (in the same manner as among the Presbyterians), who are all upon a parity, none of them claiming any superiority over their brethren.

Germany is a fruitful country, particularly in the valleys; and in its mountains abound numerous mines, from which proceed some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe, as those at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemists, yet among the latter have arisen several pretenders to the grand elixir or magistry; the falsity of whose claims to that discovery hath been often publicly detected; as among the former, several projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motions, but with equal success. The invention of printing and gun-powder is generally ascribed to the Germans, and they have also brought clocks, watches, swords, locks, and fire-arms to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin plates or white iron, they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, and engineers. Their foreign trade they carry on with great success, by means of the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weiser, and the Baltic Sea; more particularly from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Steun, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, situated on the W. shore of the Rhine, opposite to Philippsburgh, 15 miles E. of Landau; subject to the French. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 8. 22. E.

GERES, one of the departments of France, which

which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that waters Auch and Lectoure, and falls into the Garonne above Agen. Auch is the capital.

GERTRUDENBURG, a fortified town of Holland, in the United Provinces, situated at the E. extremity of Biesboch lakes, 12 miles N. of Breda, and 15 S. E. of Dort. It is famous for conferences held here, towards the preliminaries of a peace, between the confederates and French, in 1710; but though the latter made large concessions, the congress was ended abruptly by such as were interested in the prolongation of the war. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 4. 49. E.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Alentejo, in Portugal, situated on a hill on the W. shore of the Guadiana, has a strong castle with 17 towers. In 1662, it held out a whole month's close siege against the Spaniards before they took it. It lies 18 miles below Badajoz. Lat. 38. 39. N. long. 9. 57. W.

GESTRICIA, or **GESTRICKLAND**, a territory of Nordland in Sweden, bounded by Hallingland on the N. by the gulf of Bothnia on the E. by Upland on the S. and by Dalecarlia on the W. it has very little corn land, but excellent mines.

GEVAUDAN, or **GEVAULDAN**, from its ancient inhabitants the Gabali, a territory of Languedoc in France; it is divided into the upper, which lies in the mountains La Marguerite and Aubrac, and the lower, which constitutes a part of the Cevennes.—It now forms the department of Lozere.

GEVER, or **GOAR** (Str), a town of Rhinefelden, a territory of the Upper Rhine in Germany, situated on the Rhine, and subject to the prince of Hesse Rhinefeld, 20 miles S. of Coblenz. Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 7. 21. E.

GEX, the capital &c. a small territory of the same name, late in Burgundy, now in the department of Ain, situated at the foot of Mount St Claude, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles N. W. of that city, and 50 S. E. of Chalons. It has a small college. Lat. 46. 33. N. long. 6. 15. E.

GEZIRA, a town of Asia, in Diarbek.

GHANAH, or **GHINNAH**, a town of the empire of Cassina, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger, which is here called Neek-ik-Abred, or the Nile of the Negroes. It is 90 miles N. E. of the city of Cassina, and 208 S. of Agades. Lat. 15. 55. N. long. 13. 12. E.

GHENT, or **GANT**, the capital city of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, lying on the four rivers Scheldt, Lys, Leie, and Mourwater, which are all navigable, besides several canals; whence it is well situated for foreign trade; and the silk,

woollen, and linen manufactures still flourish; it also deals considerably in corn. It is defended by walls and other works, being 12 miles in circuit, and has besides a castle, but of no considerable strength, by reason of the various and extensive grounds within it, which requires an army for its defence. About half the tract comprised within the walls, consists of fields and gardens; the rivers and canals running through it constitute 26 islands, which are joined by 100 bridges. Here the English foot in queen Anne's wars generally took up their winter quarters, sometimes to the number of 24 regiments, who had a chapel in the same place, where the English service was performed every Sunday. Though the natives reckon this a healthy climate, yet some thousands of the English, who were mostly new levied men, lie buried on St Peter's hill, before the large barrack lie. It contains 7 parish churches, with 55 monasteries and nunneries. This is the birth-place of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. king of England; as also of Charles V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, of whom there is a statue in the Great Square. On the death of Charles II of Spain, 1700, the French possessed themselves of this city and the other towns in Flanders for the duke of Anjou, whom they raised to the vacant throne of Spain, and alleged for this measure the last will of the deceased king; but immediately after the victory of Ramillies, obtained in 1706 by the confederate army over the French, it surrendered to Charles III. In 1708, the French surprised Ghent a second time, or rather it was betrayed to them; but the duke of Marlborough having reduced Lille, and invested Ghent, in December of the same year, it surrendered in two or three days time, though the French had a garrison in the place consisting of 20,000 men, and directly after, they evacuated all the Austrian Flanders. It is the see of a bishop; but the civil government is in the hands of a burgo-master, or mayor, and schepins or aldermen. In the campaign of 1794, the French took possession of this place. It lies 35 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 3. 36. E.

GHERGONG, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on a river which runs, in a short distance, into the Burrampooter, four hundred miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 55. N. long. 92. 15. E.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, on that part of the W. side called the Pirate Coast. It was the capital and principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas in conjunction. It is

295 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lat. 17. 59. N. long. 73. 8. E.

GILLEAN (St.), a town of Hainault in the French Flanders, on the Haine, 7 miles N. of Mons; it was surprised by the allies, but soon recovered by the French in Nov. 1708. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 3. 56. E.

GAULF, GEFLE, or GEVALIA, a well situated staple town of Gastrickland, a territory of Nordland in Sweden, on an angle of the Bothnic gulf, and a river of the same name, half a mile from the sea; it has a good harbour, and maintains that its right of staple is 300 years prior to that of Stockholm; it has a castle of seven towers, 55 miles N. of Upsal, and 86 N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 45. N. long. 37. 56. E.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, and Mount Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified; it can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night time, but were driven down headlong the next morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. In the last war it underwent an ever-memorable siege, which lasted from the 16th of July 1779, when the blockade commenced, to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received from the preliminaries of peace were signed. But this siege may be properly considered as terminated on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack then made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were all destroyed by the red-hot shot of the garrison. This siege well deserved a distinct history; and an excellent one has been written of it by captain Drinkwater. The governor, general Elliot, whose defence was the admiration of all Europe, was created, in 1787, a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar; an annuity of 1200l. a year was settled on himself and two lives; and in his arms he was allowed to bear those of Gib-

raltar. On the summit of the rock is a plain, whence there is a fine prospect of the sea on each side the strait, of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, beside Seville and Granada in Spain. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S.E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 6. N. long. 5. 17. W.

GIENZOR, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli.

GIESSEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel in Germany, situated on the Lahn, 28 miles N. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 8. 51. E.

GIFFORD, a village in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, the birth-place of John Knox the reformer. Fairs on the 3d Tues. in June and 1st Tues. in Oct.

GIGA, a small island on the W. coast of Scotland, lying between the Isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, an island of the Tuscan Sea, in Italy, 20 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 11. 51. E.

GILAN, a province of Persia in Asia, which, with those of Tabristan or Mazandran, and Asterabat, composed the ancient Hircania, bounded by the Hircanian or Caspian Sea on the N. by Chorassan or Badria on the E. by Eyraca Agem or the ancient Parthia on the S. and by Aderbeizan and Curdistan or the ancient Assyria on the W. In it is a city of the same name, 255 miles W. of Asterabat, and 34 N. of Spahan.

GILES-HILL, a village in Hampshire, near Winton, with a fair on Sept. 12.

GILLES, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

GILLINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg and Swabia, in Germany, near the Neckar; appointed the rendezvous of the duke of Marlborough's army, after his memorable march to Germany from the Netherlands, in 1704. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 9. 10. E.

GILLINGHAM, a town in Dorsetshire, situated on the river Stour, near the source of its own name, where, in 1016, king Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes. Fairs on Trinity Monday and Sept. 1. It is one of the largest parishes in the county, being 41 miles in circuit, and containing 64,000 acres. It lies on the borders of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, four miles N. W. of Shaftsbury, and has a manufacture of linen; but the chief produce is grazing and the dairies.

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GIL INCHAM, a town in the county of Kent, three miles below Chatham, on the same side of the Medway. Part of Chatham dock is in the parish, and here is a castle well furnished with guns, that commands the river, there being no less than 170 embrasures for cannon, which would stop the progress of any enemy that should happen to make way by the river's fort before they could reach Chatham. Here are also copper works.

GIL ISLAND, a village in the county of Cumberland, on the N side of the county, between the rivers Kestrel and Whit-Even, in a tract much embayed with brooks, here called Gille. The Picts will run through part of it from Carlisle to the F. A mineral well has lately attracted a number of people to reside here in summer.

GILOLO, an island in the Pacific Ocean or South Sea, having the Philippines on the N the ocean on the E the islands of Ceram, Amboyna, and the Bantas on the S and the Moluccas, with the Isle of Celebes, on the W. It yields no cloves, mace, or nutmeg, though near the Moluccas and Bantas, which produce those spices. Lat 3 46 N long 126 44 E.

GILOLO, the capital of an island of the same name in Asia, possessed by the Dutch, who have built a fort here, and expelled the inhabitants in order to maintain their possession of the spice islands as they have done in most of the contiguous islands.

GIRONI, a town of France, late in Gascony.

GINGIN, an imperial city town in Siam, in Germany, 79 miles N of Ulm, near the dike of Marlborough joined prince Louis of Baden after his famous march from the Low Countries in 1764. Lat 48 41 N long 10 15 E.

GINGI, a town of the Hither India in Africa, it is the capital of a territory of the same name in the kingdom of Tanjour, near the Coromandel coast, 40 miles W of Fort St David's. Lat 12 36 N. long 79 12 E.

GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia.

GIODDA, or **GEDDAH**, a large sea port town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia.

GIOVANNI (CAPIE), a small fortified place of Placentia, in Italy, situated on the Tidone, 12 miles W of Placentia city. Lat 45 12 N long 11 1 E.

GIOVIAZZO, a small city of the Terra di Bari in Naples, in Italy, situated on the Adriatic, 14 miles W of Bari, it is the see of a bishop. Lat 41.41 N long 17 28 E.

GIRACE, a small city, with an harbour, and is the see of a bishop, in the Further Ca-

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labria, a province of Naples in Italy, it has sulphureous baths, and has 40 miles N of Reggio. Lat 38 41 N long 10 42 E.

GIRI, a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, situated on the W side of the river Nile near the side of the ancient Thebes, 248 miles N of Cairo. Lat 26 15 N long 32 17 E.

GIRONDE, a department of France which includes part of the late province of Guierne. It lies on both sides of the Gironne, and has its name from the part of that river which, below its junction with the Dordogne, is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GIRONNA, anciently **GIROUNDA**, an old fortified town of considerable magnitude, in Catalonia in Spain situated on the left river Onhar, which is far from it falls into the sea. Here a council was held in 1517. It was taken by the French in 1694. It was retaken by the Spaniards in 1705. It was taken by the French again in 1711. It is 17 miles W of the sea and 52 E of Barcelona, it has a fine alluvial soil and is the see of a bishop. Lat 42 12 N long 2 50 E.

GIRONS, a town of France, in Censura now in the department of Aisne.

GIRVAN, a village of Ayrshire in Scotland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles by W of Ayr.

GISBORN, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire, situated on the river Ribbles, 220 miles from London. The market is on Monday, and the fairs on 1 after Monday, the Monday fortnight after 1 after Monday before Whitsunday, Saturday in the fifth week, Monday five weeks after Whitsunday, and 1 after 19.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, in the district of Cleveland and the road from Wharfedale to Durham, 224 miles from London, and four fairs the mouth of the Tees, where is a bay and harbour for ships. It is a market on Monday, and fairs on the third Monday after April 11 Whitsun-Monday, August 6 Sept 19 and the first Monday after Nov 11.

GISORS, the capital town of the small large districts of Normandy in France, situated on the Eppe, 32 miles S E of Rouen. Lat 49 26 N long 1 56 E.

GIVET (ST HILAIR), a new, regular, and finely built town of Namur in Flanders, situated on the E side of the Meuse, opposite to which is Givet Notre Dame, a small fortified

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sified town. It stands 25 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 24. N. long. 4. 56. E.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneze.

GIULA, a city of Upper Hungary, on the lake Zarnad, 61 miles N. W. of Timofewer; subject to the Turks. Lat. 46. 47. N. long. 21. 55. E.

GIULA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro.

GIUSTENDIL, anciently **LYCHNIDUS**, a large trading town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, once famous, and the birth-place of the emperor Justinian. It lies 48 miles E. of Nyssa. Lat. 42. 52. N. long. 24. 12. E.

GLACIERS, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps. "If any person," says Mr Coxe, "could be conveyed to such an elevation as to embrace at one view the *Alpes* of Switzerland, Savoy, and Dauphiny, he would behold a vast chain of mountains, intersected by numerous valleys, and composed of many parallel chains, the highest occupying the centre, and the others, gradually diminishing in proportion to their distance from that centre. The most elevated, or central chain, would appear bristled with pointed rocks, and covered, even in summer, with ice and snow, in all parts that are not absolutely perpendicular. On each side of this chain he would discover deep valls clothed with verdure, peopled with numerous villages, and watered by many rivers. In considering these objects with greater attention, he would remark, that the central chain is composed of elevated peaks and diverging ridges, whose summits are overspread with snow; that the declivities of the peaks and ridges, excepting those parts that are extremely steep, are covered with snow and ice; and that the intermediate depths and spaces between them are filled with immense fields of ice, terminating in those elevated vallies which border the great chain. The branches most contiguous to the central chain would present the same phenomena, only in a lesser degree. At greater distances no ice would be observed, and scarcely any snow. But upon some of the most elevated summits; and the mountains diminishing in height and ruggedness, would appear covered with herbage, and gradually sink into hills and plains. In this general survey, the Glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the first occupying the deep vallies situated in the bottom of the Alps, and termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but which I shall distinguish by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, I shall call Upper Glaciers. 1. The Lower Glaciers are by far

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the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length; that of des Bois in particular is more than fifteen miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth. The Lower Glaciers do not, as is generally imagined, communicate with each other; and but few of them are parallel to the central chain: they mostly stretch in a transverse direction, are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from eighty to a hundred feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that in some places its thickness exceeds even six hundred feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain: being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds thirty or forty degrees. But in those parts where the plain on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow; and the traveller crosses on foot without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers: it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents. It is not transparent, is extremely porous and full of small bubbles, which seldom exceed the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice: its perfect resemblance to the congelation of snow impregnated with water, in its opacity, roughness, and in the number and magnitude of the air-bubbles, led M. de Saussure to conceive the following simple and natural theory on the formation of the Glaciers. An immense quantity of snow is continually accumulating in the elevated vallies which are inclosed within the Alps, as well from that which falls from the clouds during nine months in the year, as from the mists which are incessantly rolling from the steep sides of the circumjacent mountains. Part of this snow, which is not dissolved during summer, impregnated with rain and snow-water, is frozen during winter, and forms that opaque and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are composed. 2. The Upper Glaciers may be distinguished into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits of the Alps owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being not melted.

gealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. For although, according to the opinion of some philosophers, the summit of Mont Blanc, and of other elevated mountains, is from the glistening of the surface supposed to be covered, with pure ice; yet it appears, both from theory and experience, that it is not ice, but snow. For, in so elevated and cold a region, there cannot be melted a quantity of snow sufficient to impregnate with water the whole mass which remains undissolved. Experience also justifies this reasoning. M. de Saussure found the top of Mont Blanc only encrusted with ice, which, though of a firm consistence, was yet penetrable with a stick; and on the declivities of the summit he discovered, beneath the surface, a soft snow without coherance. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and because the liquefied snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and less compact than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of so doubtful a texture as renders it, in many parts, difficult to decide whether it may be called ice or frozen snow. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them. And it is evident, that the greater or lesser degree of density is derived from the greater or lesser quantity of water with which the mass is impregnated." Concerning these Glaciers a question has risen among philosophers; namely, Whether they are in a state of increase or diminution? Referring to Mr Gouze for a copious discussion of this subject, we shall only observe here, that he seems to adopt the opinion of an occasional increase and diminution of the Glaciers; contrary to that of some philosophers, who maintain that they continue always the same, and of others, who assert that they are continually increasing.

GLAMIS, a village of Scotland, in the E. W. part of Angusshire; near which is Glamis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, surrounded by extensive woods. In this castle is shewn the apartment in which Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, deriving its name from a con-

traction of the Welsh words Gwlad Morgan, or the county of Morgan, and is supposed to have been thus called from a prince of this part of the country, said to have been killed 800 years before the birth of our Saviour; but some other writers derive the name from the word Mor, which, in the British tongue, signifies the sea, this being a maritime county. It is bounded on the S. and part of the W. by the Bristol channel, on the N. W. by Caermarthenshire, on the N. by Brecknockshire, and on the E. by Monmouthshire. It extends 48 miles in length from E. to W. 27 in breadth from N. to S. and 116 in circumference. It is divided into 10 hundreds, 11 of which are one city, 7 market towns, 118 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Llandaff. This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the district inhabited by the Silures, and had several Roman stations. Thus Eborston, a few miles to the S. of Cowbridge, is supposed to be the Bovium of Antoninus, Neath to be his Nidum, and Lloghor, to the W. of Swansea, to be his Leucarum. The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cleddagh, and the Tawe. The air in the S. part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants; but the mountains serve to feed herds of cattle, and send forth streams, which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Indeed, between the mountains there are some fertile valleys which afford good pasture; for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces remarkably sweet grass, and pretty large crops of corn. The mountains yield coal and lead ore, and the S. part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally styled the garden of Wales, but has no manufacture. It sends one member to parliament.

GLANDEVES, a city of Provence in France, situated on the Var, often hurt by its inundations; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 32 miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 6. 54. E.

GLANFORD-BRIDGE, a town in Lincolnshire, 153 miles from London, with a bridge over the river Ankam, and a market on Thursday.

GLARIS, one of the Swiss cantons, bounded by Zurich on the N. by the Grisons on the E. by Uri on the S. and by the canton of Swiss Proper on the W. The capital has the same name, and the inhabitants consist both of Roman Catholics and reformed.

GLARIS, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and, in point of size and importance, the second in the kingdom. It is situated on the N. banks of the river Clyde, over which there are three stone bridges. The streets are regular, and the houses handsomely built of stone, and many of them have a very elegant appearance. There are 11 churches, 3 of which are contained in an ancient cathedral, which is considered one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland. The university, founded in 1453 by James II. has a high degree of reputation, and the different sciences are taught here with much ability by professors, some of whom rank high in the republic of letters. The American and West Indian trade laid the foundation of the opulence and importance of Glasgow; but the former having declined, the merchants, possessed of great capitals and an adequate spirit of industry, turned their view to manufactures, which in many instances they have carried to the highest perfection. The cotton manufacture, in particular, is carried on on a most extensive scale, and rivals that of Manchester in cheapness and elegance. A considerable export trade is also carried on in woollen stuffs, linen, shoes, boots, harness, pottery, glass, &c. &c.

Besides the churches, there are several public buildings in Glasgow worthy of notice. The college is a commodious and handsome structure, and the town-house is at once substantial and elegant. The Tontine tavern, coffeehouse, hotel, &c. for extent and accommodation, is perhaps equal to any in Europe. Glasgow derives great benefit, in its commerce and manufactures, from the Forth and Clyde navigation, which facilitates the communication between the eastern and western coasts, and also the Monkland canal, which forms an easy conveyance for supplying the inhabitants with coals. From the great opulence of its inhabitants, Glasgow is daily improving in appearance and increasing in size, and bids fair to arrive at the highest pitch of commercial eminence. Fairs, 2d Monday in Jan. Thurs. before Easter, Whitsun-week, 1st Monday after Whitsunday, 2d Monday in July, and Wed. after Martinmas.

GLASGOW (PORT), a town on the S. side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, in order to serve as the sea-port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the West Indies sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries in the frith of Clyde form a considerable part of its trade. Indeed the excellence of a Glasgow herring has long been proverbial. This port is si-

tuated twenty-one miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somersetshire, 126 miles from London, is in a manner encompassed with rivers, and was of old called the Isle of Avalon. By the ruins, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and the abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, with an income of 40,000l. a-year; and a vast tract of rich land, which he could take from the Tor, in his own possession, exclusive of 7 deer parks, belongs to this abbey, which is walled round a mile in compass, and was rated in the king's book at 700l. a-year more than the archbishop of Canterbury, and 2000l. a-year more than the bishopric of Durham. The abbot had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. There were 61 abbots who governed it successively for near 600 years, and had such power, by a grant from king Canute the Dane, that without their leave no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, durst set a foot in the isle of Avalon. Richard Whiting, who was the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII. was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Tor, where he was hanged in his pontificals on St Michael's tower, his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. This Tor, so called from the tower which stands on it, is a hill so high that it is an excellent sea-mark.—Edgar and many other Saxon kings were interred in its abbey church, as was also, in Mr Camden's opinion, king Arthur. Every cottage here has part of a pillar, a door, or a window, of this fabric, of which there still remain the ruins of the choir, the middle tower, and chapel. There is nothing left entire of the abbot's lodge but the kitchen, which was built of stone by one of the abbots, without any combustible material.—The walls that remain of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is both melancholy and venerable.—Here are two parish churches. This town, while under the protection of its abbots, was a parliamentary borough, but it lost that and its privilege of a corporation, the latter of which was, however, restored by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter for a mayor and burgesses. The only manufactory here is stockings, but the chief support of the place is the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George Inn here was formerly called the Abbot's Inn, because it was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. The market here is on Tues. and the fair on Sept. 1. At a little distance from the old church, there is

along the monk's church-yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in rich p's vestments.

GLAZ, a city of Bohemia, and the capital of a county of the same name, situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, 112 miles E of Prague. It was seized by the king of Prussia in 1741, and confirmed to him by a subsequent treaty with the queen of Hungary. Lat 50 36 N long 16 21 E.

GL MISHORD, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on June 24.

GLYNCOE (THE VALLEY OF) in Scotland, near the head of Loch Linnhe, in Argyshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unclasp'd inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders who had been in arms for King James II to accept a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, lord of Glenelg, went accordingly, to report William, on the very last day of December, and offered to surrender to the governor, who intimated him, that he must apply to a civil magistrate. Upon which he required with all possible expedition to intreat the company to wait, and hurried off himself to the sheriff's time, precluded by the proclamation being then expired one day. The sheriff, however, in consideration of his having offered to surrender to the governor of Fort William before the time expired, accepted his submission, and Macdonald, having taken the oath, returned to Glenelg, in full confidence of security and protection. Notwithstanding which, on the 23th of February following, the dreadful catastrophe took place. According to Smollett (Continuation, vol 1 p 156), the earl of Breadalbane, from motives of personal enmity to Macdonald, had concealed the circumstance of the surrender from the ministry, and an order for the military execution, signed by King William, was transmitted to the secretary of state for Scotland, and but too late obeyed.

GLINCROE (THE VALLEY OF), a wild and romantic situation, near the NE extremity of Loch Linnhe, in Argyshire. The two ranges of mountains which overhang this valley, approach each other, and meet between the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

GLINLUG, a district of Invernesshire, Scotland.

GLFNORCHY, a district of Argyshire, Scotland.

GLENSHIE (SPITAL OF), a noted

pass into the Grampian mountains in Scotland, a little to the S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took possession of this pass, but, at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass at Stracath. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders dispersed, and, the next day, the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

GLOGAW (GRLAW) a city of Silesia, on the Oder, 45 miles N W of Breslau; it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and afterwards confirmed to him by treaty with the queen of Hungary. Lat 51 46. N long 16 20 E.

GLOGAW (THE TRESS), a town of Silesia, 28 miles N. of Lhopin, and 56 S of Breslau; the possession of the king of Prussia. Lat 52 N long 17 36 E.

GLOGA (the Duchy of), in Silesia, comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLOVING, the longest river of the province of Aggerhus, in South Norway, which flows into the North Sea at Fredericshald. It receives the river Worme which issues from Lake Milsa. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericshald, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to dig the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericshald.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county in England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth, bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 1,100,000 acres, 26,760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 290 parishes (140 are impropriations), 1229 villages, two cities, and 28 market-towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament, viz two for the county, and for Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Cirencester two each. Its manufactures are woollen cloths of various kinds, mens hats, leather, pens, paper, bar-iron, edge-tools, nails, wire, tinned plates, brass, &c and of the principal articles of commerce of the county it exports annually about 8000 tons of cheese, 5000l worth of bacon, grain, and cyder, and 4000l worth of perry, fish, &c. The soil is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills, 450 yards above the Severn, are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep, and the rich vale of Lechham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak trees, but the iron mines have

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have consumed the greatest part. It contains 23,521 acres, besides 20,000 more which are extra parochial. The rivers of most note are, the Severn, which has not a lock upon it, from the top of its navigation to the bottom, and has frequently overflowed its banks, and occasioned much damage; the Wye and Severn meet where the highest tides rise 60 feet; the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lene, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Ledon, the Avons, the Swillate, the Carron, and the Stour. A navigable canal is made from Stroud to Framilode, forming a junction between the Severn and Thames. Its chalybeate springs are, St Anthony's well in Abbenhall parish, at Barrow and Mardoun in Bodington parish, at Ashchurch near Tewkesbury, at Dumbleton near Winchcomb, at Easington near Dursley, and at Cheltenham. Its ancient fortifications, attributed to the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, are at Abiton and Wick, and at Dointon, Dixton, Addlethorp, Knole, Over Upton, Hanham, Bodington, and Bourton on the Water.

GLOUCESTER, the capital of the above county, 101 miles from London, 36 from Bristol, 25 from Worcester, 32 from Hereford, and 26 from Monmouth, situated on a pleasant hill, with houses on every side, and is a clean well-built city, with the Severn on one side, a branch of which brings up ships to it. It is beautified with a cathedral, besides five parish churches, and is exceedingly well provided with hospitals, particularly an infirmary, after the manner of those at London, Winchester, Bath, &c. A county infirmary was begun in 1756 in Southgate-street, which cost 6000*l.* and has a fund of 12,000*l.* at interest. This was one of the 28 cities built by the Britons before the arrival of the Romans. By the Romans it was made one of their colonies, and in the eighth century it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom. It has suffered considerably by fire at different periods. From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufactory so early as the time of William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and 6 prebends. Its castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror, is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the Crown, and the rest serves for a prison, one of the best in England. In its cathedral, which is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England, are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, son to William the

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Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering place like to that of St Paul's at London. In the chapter-house lies Strongbow, who conquered Ireland. There are 12 chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of many great persons. Edward the Confessor held a great assembly of his nobles in that part of the monastery now called the Long Workhouse. King John made it a borough to be governed by two bailiffs, and Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. By its present charter from Charles II. it is governed by a steward, who is generally a nobleman, a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, out of whom the mayor is chosen, a town-clerk, two sheriffs, chosen yearly out of 26 common councilmen, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, whose masters attend the mayor on all public occasions, &c. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house, but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on April 5, July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28, the latter chiefly for fat hog.

GLUCKSTADT, a fortified town of Holstein in Germany, situated on the E. shore of the Elbe near its mouth, 28 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and is subject to Denmark, the king of which attempting to oblige ships passing up the Elbe to pay toll here, was opposed by all the European powers. Lat. 54. 32. N. long. 9. 12. E.

GNESEN, or **GNIESNO**, the capital and oldest city of Great Poland, lying in a plain; it is the see of an archbishop, who is always primate of Poland. Here the kings were formerly crowned. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1613, and lies 121 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 17. 50. E.

GNIEW, or **MEYE**, a small town of Little Poland, in Polish Prussia, near the junction of the Ferwitta with the Weichsel; it was obliged to surrender in 1463 to the Poles, and in 1626 and 1655 to the Swedes. In modern times one Gerz, a Lutheran minister was forced to erect a statue to St Nepomuc, whom it was said he had calumniated.

GOA, a large city of the Hither India in Asia, with an harbour on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Decan, in Vissapour, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in the East India. It stands on an island, 24 miles in circuit, within the river Mandoua, about 8 miles from its mouth, and both from its natural situation and the fortifications superadded to it by the Portuguese, defended itself against the attempts of the Dutch, and the natives who have besieged it several times. The hills which surround

and it not a great way off on the neighbouring continent, render it extremely hot and unhealthful. The town itself is two miles long, and half a mile broad, and has not only walls and ramparts, but the whole island is walled round with bastions and other works, which secure their fields and gardens from the depredations of an enemy; and indeed the Portuguese have lined the banks of the river from its mouth with redoubts and batteries, so that an enterprize against this town becomes more difficult than against any in India. The tract between the sea and the town is not more secure than it is delightful, being thick planted with fine tears and villages, and abounding with the nual fruits between the tropics. Here the viceroy resides, who commands all the Portuguese settlements (which are very numerous) from the Cape of Good Hope as far as China, and the Portuguese clergy in these parts of Asia, and the East coast of Africa, are all subordinate to the archbishop of this city. The buildings here are of stone and very splendid, with numerous convents and nunneries, and surprising swarms of monks and other Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in this city, and on the Malabar and Cochin coasts, who yet make but few proselytes among the Indians; and as to attempting the conversion of any of the Mahometans, who have the civil government in their hands, it is as much as a missionary's life is worth; their labours are principally employed on the slaves, and other dependents of the European factories on these coasts; for the protestant settlements having few or no missionaries in India, the Popish priests make as many converts as they can. Goa lies in lat. 15. 36. N. long. 73. 53. E.

GÖBCEIN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 18 miles S. E. of Philippsburg.—Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 78. 31. E.

GOCH, a town in the duchy of Cleves, in Westphalia in Germany, 9 miles S. of Cleves city, and subject to the Dutch. Lat. 51. 49. N. long. 5. 51. E.

GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia.

GODAIL, a considerable town of Asia, in Hindostan.

GODALMING, a town in the county of Surry, on the river Wey, 35 miles from London. The river abounds with good fish, especially pike, and drives a grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills, over which is a new bridge was built in 1783. Here is a manufacture of mixed kerseys and blue ones for the Canaries, that for colour are not to be matched. Here is also a manufactory of stockings, and the place is also famous for liquour, good carrots, and stores of that burns as well or better than pit-

coal. Its market is on Wednesday, and fairs on Feb. 13. Sept. 28. and Nov. 28, chiefly for horned cattle.

GODAVERY, or GONGA GODOWRY, a river of the Decan of Hindostan, which has its source about 90 miles to the N. E. of Bombay; and, in the upper part of its course at least, is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos; that is, ablutions performed in its stream have a religious efficacy superior to those performed in ordinary streams. After crossing Dowlatabad, and Golconda, from W. to E. it turns to the S. E. and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, it divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and those subdividing again, form all together several tide harbours for vessels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narlapour, are among the places situated at the mouth of this river, which appears to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the above mentioned ports. The word Gonga is the Indian name for a river.

GODMANCHESTER, a village in Huntingdonshire, 76 miles from Cambridge, and 57 from London. It is reckoned one of the largest villages in England, and is seated in a fertile soil, abounding with corn. It has a fair on Easter Tuesday.

GOES, the capital of South Beveland, and province of Zealand in the United Netherlands. It has a good harbour, and lies 14 miles E. of Middleburg, and 16 W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 3. 56. E.

GOES, a town of Beira in Portugal, with between 1400 and 1500 inhabitants, 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, a range of hills in Cambridgeshire, three miles from Cambridge, and not far from Balfour and Newmarket. On the top of these hills there seems to have been anciently some camp or fortification, in the area of which king James II. had a spacious stable built for his running horses.

GOGRA, or SOORJEW RIVER, a large river, which rises in the Lake Lanke Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. 33. 17. N. and forcing its way through Mount Himmalah, takes a S. E. direction, and unites with the Ganges above Chuprah, in the province of Bakar.

GOIHUD, a territory of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Maharattas. Gwalior is the capital town.

GOIAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the S. extremity of the lake Dumben.

GOITTO, a small town of Mantua in Italy, on

on the Menzo or Mincio, 14 miles N. W. of Mantua city, taken in August 1706, by the hereditary prince of Hesse. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 11. 15. E.

GOLCONDA, a province of the Hither India in Asia, bounded by Orixá on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Bishnagar on the S. and by Decan on the W. extending about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. Not long since it was an independent kingdom, and one of the richest in all India; but its diamond mines induced Aurangzebe, the Great Mogul, to make a conquest of it, and it is now subject to his successor. The town of the same name was both the capital of this kingdom and the seat of its kings, till conquered by the Mogul. The English and other nations of Europe have settlements on this coast, whence are exported the finest calicoes, chintz, and diamonds; the latter are generally purchased of the black merchants. The town stands about 218 miles N. W. of Fort St George. Lat. 16. 12. N. long. 78. 2. E.

GOLCONDA, a celebrated fortress in the country of the same name, situated about six miles W. N. W. of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a conical form, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurangzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda in 1707, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

GOLDEBERG, a town of Lignitz, in Silesia, 40 miles W. of Breslau, subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 16. 12. E.

GOLD COAST, a part of Guinea in Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, and where the Dutch, French, and English have forts and factories.

GOLDEN ISLAND, an island in the mouth of the gulf of Darien, in Terra Firma in South America, where, in 1698, in the reign of king William III. a colony of the Scots nation attempted to settle, but finding it barren, they possessed themselves of an island on the opposite shore of the continent in a fruitful soil, and the situation naturally so strong, that they could not have been dispossessed by the Spaniards, had not the English ministry, at that time, contributed to their calamities. Lat. 9. 14. N. long. 79. 51. E.

GOLDEN-VALE, a valley in Herefordshire, to the W. of Hereford, extending along the banks of the Dove or Doier, with hills all about it covered with woods, and has its name from its fertility, and the yellow livery of flowers which it wears in the spring. The wool here, as well as about Leominster and Wigmore, is reckoned as fine as any in England.

GOLDINGEN, a small town of Courland Proper in Poland, situated on the Win-

dau, 38 miles from Mittau. Near it is a fine cataract, and an old castle. Lat. 57. 38. N. long. 22. 12. E.

GOLLETTA, an island in Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, about 14 miles N. of that city. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. at the time he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years after. Lat. 36. 12. N. long. 10. 28. E.

GOLNAU, a town of Brandenburg Pomerania in Germany, situated on the Ina, 18 miles N. E. of Stettin, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 15. 42. E.

GOMBRON, the largest sea port town of Persia in Asia, situated on the strait at the entrance of the Persian gulf, opposite to the isle of Ormus, from the ruins of which this town arose. The English assisted the Persians in taking this isle, then one of the most considerable marts in the East, from the Portuguese; for which service the Persians granted the English some extraordinary privileges, and half the customs of the port, in lieu of which a very large sum has been lately paid them. Besides the native Persians, it is inhabited by English, Dutch, Portuguese, and several Asian nations, of which the Armenians and Baniars are the most considerable traders. It is an unhealthy place, for which reason the inhabitants remove into the country during the hot weather, winter being the time for commerce. The profits formerly made by the English East India Company in carrying merchandize for freight from Gombroon to Surat, was one considerable branch of their wealth, every ship being deeply laden with goods, besides passengers and vast treasure on board, sometimes to the amount of 300,000*l*. But this trade is now discontinued. Gombroon stands about 26 miles N. E. of the Arabian coast, and 274 S. E. of Socotra. Lat. 27. 49. N. long. 55. 46. E.

GOMERA, one of the Canaries, belonging to Spain, lying W. of Teneriff and 218 miles W. of Cape Bojador in Africa. Lat. 28. 12. N. long. 15. 21. E.

GOMORRO ISLANDS, between the N. extremity of Madagascar and Zanzibar in Africa, and between S. lat. 10. and 13. deg. Its principal island is *Juanar*, where East India ships usually touch in their way to and from Bombay, and the W. or Malabar coast of India.

GONDAR, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houses consist only of one story and most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops, but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandize to

Sal, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great power with the people, and sometimes abuse it grossly. The Mahometans and the European Christians are held equally in abhorrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits and missionaries a considerable time ago; inasmuch, that all those who now attempt to enter the city are sure of being sacrificed. The rainy season in these parts begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September, whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S. E. of Senaar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 13. 10. N. long. 31. 25. E.

CONDEGAMA, or **CONDIACOMA**, a river of the peninsula of Hindostan, which rises near Combar, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N. and enters the bay of Bengal at Medipilly.

CONDREUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital, the chapel of which in particular is very fine. It stands on the top of a hill, eight miles from Nancy. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 6. 9. E.

CONFESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It was the birth-place of Philip Augustus, king of France; and is seated on the river Croûd, 10 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 58. N. long. 2. 30. E.

GONGA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, lying between the coast of Guinea on the S. and Tombuctou on the N. and supposed by major Keunil to be the Conche of M. d'Anville, and the Gonge of M. de l'Isle. Gogjah, the capital, is computed to be 870 miles W. by S. of Casbua. Lat. 13. 20. N. long. 6. 10. W.

GOODWIN-SANDS, on the coast of Kent, near the isle of Thanet, were lands that belonged formerly to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold, and being low

ground, were defended from the sea by a great wall, which wanted constant care to uphold. This tract of land was afterwards given to St Austin's monastery, near Canterbury, whose abbot neglecting the wall, while he was eager in building Tentershoe-pie, the sea broke in and drowned the said lands, leaving the sands upon it, which have proved so dangerous to sailors. They lie between the North and South Forelands, and run parallel with the shore for three leagues together, at about two leagues or a league and a half distance from it, and are dry at low water. They break all the force of the sea on the E. S. and S. W. and thereby make the Downs a tolerable road; yet when the wind blows very hard at S. E. E. by N. or E. N. E. ships are driven from their anchors, and are often forced on the sands, or else into Sandwith bay or Ramsgate pier.

GOOMTIE, a river of Hindostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla country, and flowing S. E. by Lucknow and Jompour, falls into the Ganges a little below Benares.

GOOTY, or **GUTTI**, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindostan, formerly the seat of government of Morari Row, a Maratta prince. It is now subject to Tip-poo Sultan, regent of Mysore, and lies beyond the river Pennar, 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni. Lat. 15. 15. N. long. 77. 35. E.

GOR, the capital of a province of the same name, in the East Indies, subject to the Mogul, and lying 369 miles N. E. of Delhi. Lat. 32. 5. N. long. 85. 19. E.

GORCUM, a city of Holland, one of the United Provinces, on the Waal, 26 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 56. N. long. 4. 4. E.

GORFF, the capital of an island bearing the same name, in the province of Holland and United Netherlands, 12 miles S. of Briell. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 3. 54. E.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. It has been frequently taken by the English, but always restored. Lat. 14. 40. N. long. 17. 25. W.

GORE ISLAND, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It is about 30 miles in extent, and supposed to be entirely unknown to the Russians. It appeared to be barren, and destitute of inhabitants, at least our navigators saw none.—It lies in about lat. 64. N. long. 191. E.

GORGONA, an island in the Tuscan Sea, on the coast of the grand duchy of Florence, in Italy, and 37 miles W. of Leghorn, where the small fish called anchovies are caught.—Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 10. 47. E.

GORGONA, a little island in the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in South America; it is high and covered with wood,

wood, and has good water and an excellent harbour; hither buccaneers and other adventurers used to resort in order to wait for prizes, and take in wood and water, the Spaniards having no settlements here, though some years after the periodical rains they come to search the rivulets for gold dust.— Lat. 4. 5. N. long. 79. 22. W.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a town of Carniola, in Austria, in Germany, near the borders of Venice, 31 miles S. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 14. 29. E.

GORLITZ, a city of Lusatia, in Germany, 48 miles E. of Dresden, subject to Upper Saxony. Lat. 51. 28. N. long. 15. 51. E.

CORSYNON, a village in Glamorgan-shire, Wales, with a fair on the Monday before Nov. 30.

GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Meilin, in Lorraine.

CORZQ, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary.

GOSLAR, an imperial and sovereign city of Brunswick and the Lower Saxony, in Germany, 27 miles S. of Brunswick, and surrounded by the territories of this duchy. has considerable silver and lead mines, most of its inhabitants being employed in digging, cleaning, tempering, or vending their metals and hardware manufactures, under the protection of the duke of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 15. 44. E.

GOSPORT, a town in Hampshire, 79 miles from London, in the parish of Alverstock. It has a ferry over the mouth of the harbour to Portsmouth, and is mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers. It is a large town, and of great trade, especially in time of war. Travellers chuse to lodge here, where every thing is cheaper and more commodious for them than at Portsmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 cannon level with the water. Here is a noble hospital built for the cure of the sick and wounded sailors in the service of the navy. The market is on Saturday, and fairs on May 4. and Oct. 10.

GOSTAVIN, or GOSTYN, a little town of the palatinate of Rava, in Great Poland, defended by a castle, 38 miles N. of Rava. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 20. 10. E.

GOTHA, a genteel city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, the capital of Saxe Gotha, belonging to the prince of Saxe Gotha, who keeps an elegant court here. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 10. 41. E.

GOTHARD, one of the highest mountains of Switzerland.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG, a rich and flourishing town of West Gothland

in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; and it is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and from this port the Swedish East India ships take their departure. The fortifications of this town are so weak, that the Danes, who attacked the Swedes in 1720, under the pretence of an alliance with Russia, must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of Mr Elliot, the British minister, under whose mediation an armistice, and afterward a convention, were concluded between the two contending powers. Gotheborg is 188 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Lat. 57. 42. N. long. 11. 44. E.

GOTHLAND, the most S. province of Sweden, being a peninsula, which the Baltic, or the channel at its entrance, w. lies on three sides, and bordering on Sweden Proper to the N. Its subdivisions are East, West, and South Gothland: the first containing Smaland, Orland, and Gotland; the second Warmland, West-goth Daland, and Bohus-John; the third Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen.

GOTHLAND, an island in the Baltic or East Sea, very justly called its eye, from its commodious situation; it lies between the provinces of Gothland and Livonia, belonging to Sweden.

GOTHS, an ancient people, formerly famous in Europe, whose name some geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the most general opinion is, that they were Getae, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themselves to the mouth of the Danube. After this they crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and settled in Langue-doc, under the name of Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Ostrogoths likewise founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, being destroyed by Narles in 552.

GOTTENBURG. See **GOTHEBORG**.

GOTTINGEN, a trading town of Sweden, with an excellent harbour, on the borders of West Gothland, near the entrance of the Moludar river into the West Sea. It is entirely built of wood, and regularly fortified, having two citadels on the land side, and a citadel on the sea side for its defence. It is the see of a bishop. contains 13,000 inhabitants, and has suffered greatly by frequent

quent fires. In 1731 an East India company was erected here. Its navigation is considerable, as ships can sail from thence to all the sea ports without the Cartagat, and not be obliged to go through the Sound or Baltic. It lies 28 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 164 N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 58. 29. N. long. 11. 34. E.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here king George II. founded a university. It is seated on the river Lein, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 32. N. long. 9. 53. E.

GOTTORP, a city of Sleswick or South Jutland, in Denmark, capital of the duke of Holstein Gottorp's territories, with a fine palace, a curious globe that was presented to the Czar Peter, and a library, which has since been removed to Copenhagen, 19 miles W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54. 56. N. long. 10. 12. E.

GOTTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

GOVAN, a village in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

GOUDE, a city of Holland, one of the United Provinces, 12 miles N. E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 53. N. long. 4. 47. E.

GOUDHURST, a village in the county of Kent, 43 miles from London, near Cranbrook, in the road from Tunbridge. Its church was so impaired by a storm of thunder and lightning in August 1637, that its tall steeple was forced to be pulled down.— It has a fire on Aug. 26.

GOVERNOLO, a small place of Mantua, in Italy, situated on the Mincio, 14 miles S. E. of Mantua city, taken by the imperialists in 1702, and the following year taken by the French, and now subject to Austria. Lat. 45. 18. N. long. 11. 31. E.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the bishop of Polesna.

GOURDON, a town of France, in Quercy, near the confines of Perigord.

GOURNEY, a town of France, in Normandy, in the department of Lower Seine.

GOUROCK, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the frith of Clyde.

GOWER (ST), or ST GOAR, a town of Germany.

GOWER, the peninsulated extremity of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, to the W. of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next to the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

GOWRIE (CARSE OF), a fertile tract

of country in Perthshire, Scotland, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

GOZZI, or GOZES, a small island of the Mediterranean Sea.

GRABOW, or GRUBOW, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, 19 miles S. of Suerin. Lat. 53. 46. N. long. 11. 48. E.

GRACE, or GRASSE, one of the principal cities of Provence, in France; situated on a hill in a very fruitful country, 20 miles W. of Nice, and 60 N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 6. 56. E.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Italy, in the country of Gorizia.

GRADISKA, a fortified and well built frontier town of the generalat of Slavonia, in Hungarian Illyria, situated on the Sava, 30 miles W. of Požega, and belonging to Austria, having been taken from the Turks in 1691. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 18. 12. E.

GRAD, an island at the bottom of the Adriatic, Italy, 40 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 29. N. long. 13. 56. E.

GRAISIVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Dauphiny.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the Marche of Limosin, now in the department of Upper Vienne.

GRAMMONT, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, on the Dender, 18 miles S. E. of Ghent. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 4. 5. E.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E. to W. nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Alps Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galpaus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

GRAMPOUND, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a bridge over the river Vale or Fale. It was made a borough in the reign of Edward III. and finds two members to parliament. Market on Saturday, and fairs on January 18. March 25. and June 11.

GRAN, a royal free town of Lower Hungary Proper, situated on the Danube, where a river of the same name, which issues from the Carpathian mountains, falls into it; the place is fortified, and it is the see of an archbishop, but has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists; but subject to Austria ever since 1683. It lies 41 miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 18. 46. E.

GRANADA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and N. by Andalusia, on the N. E. by Murcia, on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean. Its capital of the same name is one of the largest cities in Spain, almost 12,000 paces in circuit, and surrounded

ed with a wall and towers, on the river Xenil. It is the see of an archbishop, with a yearly revenue of 40,000 ducats, and has an university, with excellent silk manufactories. It lies 57 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 200 S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 28. N. long. 3. 51. E.

GRANADA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, bordering on Carthage-na and St Martha's to the N. Venezuela to the E. Popayan to the S. and Darien to the W. Its capital is St Fe de Bagota.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, the most easterly of the Caribbee islands, being 25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. One third of the island is not cultivated; and though a great part of this space is taken up by mountains incapable of being ploughed, yet many places remain to be cultivated by industry; however, the whole exports of Granada in 1770 were more than 506,000l. sterling. Before the year 1763, this was a neutral island, when the English became possessed of it by the peace. In 1771 this island received a very considerable loss by a fire at St George's town, the capital of the island, which it had scarcely recovered before another happened, Nov. 1. 1775, which burnt down the whole town, and the loss was estimated at above 500,000l. In 1779 the island was taken by the French under count d'Estaing, but restored to Great Britain at the peace. This island suffered greatly in 1795 from the French and revolted negroes: many fine plantations were destroyed, and some of the principal inhabitants cruelly murdered. Lat. 12. 21. N. long. 61. 36. W.

GRANADILLOS, some of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic Ocean, with the island of St Vincent to the N. and that of Granada to the S. They were ceded to the English by the peace of 1763, and the colony is in a flourishing condition. They lie between 12 and 13 deg. N. lat. and in 61 deg. W. long.

GRANDBY, a village in Nottinghamshire, on the S. E. side of Bingham, with a fair on Nov. 1.

GRANDE, a river in the province of Del Rey and Brazil in South America, emptying itself into the Atlantic Ocean.

GRANDE, the S. branch of the river Niger, in Africa, emptying itself into the great Western Ocean.

GRANDENTZ or GRAUDENTZ, a city of Royal Prussia, in Poland, situated on the Weisell, 50 miles S. of Dantzic. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 19. 12. E.

GRANCIUS, a small river of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont, famous for the first battle fought by Alexander the Great with Darius's forces.

GRAND PRE, a little town of Upper Champagne, in France, so called from the meadows in which it stands, 36 miles E. of

Rheims. It is now in the department of Ardennes. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 4. 54. E.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud.

GRANHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, 110 miles from London, situated on the river Witham. It is a neat populous town, with abundance of good inns of great repute on the N. road. Here is a fine large church with a stone spire, one of the loftiest in England, being 288 feet high, and, by deception of the sight, seems to stand awry, which, by the church being situated so low, appears to be a very great disadvantage. Sir Isaac Newton received his first education in this town. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and fairs on the 5th Monday in Lent, Holy Thurs. July 10. Oct. 26. and Dec. 17. On the neighbouring course are frequent horse races.

GRANTOWN, a village in Invernessshire, Scotland. Fairs, 1st Tues. O. S. in Jan. 1st Tues. O. S. in April, 1st Friday O. S. in June, 1st fair 1st Thurs. O. S. in Aug. 3d Tues. O. S. in Sept. and 1st Thurs. O. S. in Nov.

GRANVILLE, a small town of Normandy, in France, in the department of the Channel, with a little harbour on the English channel, 56 miles S. W. of Caen. From hence the Carteret family takes the title of earl. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 1. 36. W.

GRASMERIE-WATER, a small lake of Westmoreland, not far to the N. of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences, some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 39. N. long. 6. 56. E.

GRASSE (LA), a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Odien, at the foot of the mountain of Courbiere, 18 miles S. E. of Carcassonne.

GRASSINGTON, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, near Skipton in Craven, with fairs on March 4. April 24. June 29. and Sept. 26.

GRATIAS A DIOS, the name given by Columbus (upon meeting with a favourable wind) to a cape of Honduras, in Mexico, and North America. Lat. 14. 36. N. long. 84. 12. W.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azore islands, in the Atlantic, W. of Tercera, 9 miles long from

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from W. to E. and its greatest breadth 2; it has only two towns upon it. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 29. 12. W.

• **GRAZ**, a strong city of Austria, and the capital of Stiria, in Germany, situated on the Muer, 65 miles S. of Vienna; hither the court of Vienna have sometimes retired ~~with~~ threatened with a siege. Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 16. 10. E.

GRAVE, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries, situated on the Maëse, 10 miles S. of Nimèguen. Lat. 51. 54. N. long. 5. 56. E.

GRAVELINES, a small fortified port town of Flanders, near the mouth of the Aa on the English Channel, 10 miles E. of Calais, and 13 S. W. of Dunkirk, and in the department of the North. In 1384 it was demolished by the English; in 1528 it was fortified by the emperor Charles V. In 1558 the French were defeated near this place by the Spaniards. In 1644 it was taken by the French, in 1652 by the Austrians, and in 1658 retaken by the former, who were confirmed in the possession of it by the peace of the Pyrenees. It was entirely laid in ashes in 1694. Lat. 51. 7 N. long. 2. 6. E.

GRAVENEC, a town of Suabia, in Germany, and the capital of a country of the same name, 26 miles W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 9. 27. E.

GRAVESEND, a town in the county of Kent, the first port on the Thames, 23 miles from London, opposite to Tilbury fort in Essex. Its markets, which are on Wednesday and Saturday, and its fair of a week from Oct. 23. were granted by king Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away most of the people. To compensate the town for this loss, it obtained, that the inhabitants of this place and Milton should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers from hence to London by water at 4s. the whole fare, or 2d. a head, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. who also raised two platforms here and at Milton; but now the fare is 9d. a head, in the tilt-boat, and 1s. in the wherry. The former must not take in above 40 passengers, and the latter no more than 8.—Coaches ply here at the landing of people from London, &c. to carry them to Rochester at 1s. 6d. each. All outward-bound ships are obliged to anchor in this road till they have been visited by the customhouse officers, and for this purpose a centinel at the block-house fires a musket; but the homeward bound all pass by without notice, unless it be to put waiters on board, if they are not supplied before. As the outward bound generally take in provisions here, the place is full of seamen, who are all in a hur-

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ry. The whole town being burnt down in 1727, 5000l. was granted by the parliament in 1731 for rebuilding its church. Besides the above mentioned fair, here is another on April 23^d and a fish-market on Sunday morning.

GRAVINA, a small city of the Terra di Bari, in Naples, in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Bari.—Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 17. 44. E.

GRAY, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, in the department of Upper Saône.

GRAYS-THURROCK, a town in the county of Essex, 25 mile, from London, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Dartford in Kent. It has a good market on Thursday for corn and cattle, and fairs on May 23. and Oct. 10. and 20.

GRECE, the ancient Hellas, and the modern *Chamelia*, bordering on Romania or Thrace, Bulgaria, and Servia to the N. on the Archipelago to the E. on the Mediterranean to the S. and the Adriatic to the W. lying between 36 and 44 N. lat. and between 20 and 26 E. long. is 400 miles long from N. to S. or from the mountains of Argentum or Scodas to Cape Matapan or Caglia in the Morea, and nearly of the same breadth from the gulf of Venice to the Archipelago, generally temperate and fruitful; was anciently famous for the wit and learning of its inhabitants, the numerous heroes it produced, and the illustrious exploits they performed, now subject to the savage Turk, who have destroyed most of its fine cities, and introduced ignorance and barbarism into those admired seats of learning and elegance.

GREENLAND (WEST), lies only 40 miles beyond Iceland; some take it to be a large island, but others a peninsula beginning at 59 50 N. lat. and known as far as 78 on its W. side. This western coast extends 284 miles, and was called by *Forbisher*, or rather queen Elizabeth, *Meta Insignita*. It was first discovered by one *John Davis* an Englishman in 1585, from whom the strait between the N. continent of America and Greenland takes its name. The most southerly point of land is Cape Farewell. The inhabitants of this country are barbarous, and live in winter about eight families together, in a very dirty beastly manner, in narrow low huts and caves; their summer habitations are slight tents, made of sea dogs skins. Here the Danes, who claim the sovereignty of the country, have a few colonies, and have sent missionaries thither, with some success; the most remarkable of these was *Mr Paul Egede*, who went first among them in 1723, and has published a Greenland dictionary, in Danish and Latin, and besides other small pieces for the instruction of the Greenlanders, has also translated

lated the four Evangelists into their language, and printed them at Copenhagen.—The fishery on the coast seems to be the only valuable thing about Greenland, which the Dutch make very free with, notwithstanding the representations of the Danes on that head. See GROENLAND. According to our maps it extends from the meridian of London to W. long. 50. and from N. lat. 60. to 80.

GREENLAW, the county town of Berwickshire, Scotland, with fairs on May 22. and last Thurs. in Oct.

GREENOCK, a considerable sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, at the mouth of the Clyde. It is a place of great resort for shipping; but its trade chiefly depends on Glasgow. It has a great share in the herring fishery; and the town has much increased within the last 30 years. Here is a sugar house, and a rope and sail manufactory. At the W. end of the town is a small fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W. of Glasgow. Lat. 55. 54. N. long. 4. 29. W.

GREENSTED, a village near Chipping Ongar, in Essex, remarkable for its ancient little church, the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, though built prior to the Conquest.

GREENSTREET, a village in the county of Kent, near Sittingbourne, with a fair on May 1.

GREENWICH, a town in the county of Kent, 5 miles from London, which has been the birth-place and seat of several of our sovereigns. Queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born here, and king Edward VI. died here. Their palace was first erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, and began a tower on the top of the steep hill in the park, which was finished by king Henry VII. but afterwards demolished, and a royal observatory erected in its place by king Charles II. furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day-time. The palace was enlarged by Henry VII. but completed by Henry VIII. This being afterwards much neglected, king Charles II. who had enlarged the park, walled it about and planted it, pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived to see the first wing magnificently finished. But king William III. in 1694, granted it, with nine acres of ground thereto belonging, to be converted into a royal hospital for old and disabled seamen, the widows and children of those who lost their lives in the service, and for the encouragement of navigation. The wing which cost king Charles 36,000*l.* is now the first wing of the hospital towards

London. The front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings, with the ranger's house in the centre of the area, but detached from any part of the hospital.—These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. The buildings which are facing the area correspond with them, though in a finer and more elegant stile, and have domes at their ends, which are 120 feet high, supported on coupled columns. Under one of these is the hall, and the other the chapel, which by accident was destroyed by fire, which broke out in this hospital on the 2d of January 1779, and which totally consumed the dome at the S. E. quarter of the building, with the chapel, which was the most elegant in the world, the great dining hall, and eight wards, containing the lodgings of near 600 pensioners. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1783; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays 6*d.* a month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors and delivered in at the sixpenny receiver's office on Tower-hill.—There are generally about 2000 old or disabled seamen, and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy; but there are no out-pensioners as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1*s.* a-week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week each, that of their mates 1*s.* 6*d.* and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: besides which, each common pensioner receives once in two years, a suit of blue clothes, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night-caps. Out of all that is given for showing the hall, only three pence in the shilling is allowed to the person that shows it; the rest makes an excellent fund for the yearly maintenance of not less than 20 poor boys, who are the sons of mariners that have been either slain or disabled in the service of their country. The college hall was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. In the year 1705 was the first admission of 100 disabled seamen into this hospital, which, as since been gradually augmented. This is the chief station for the king's yachts.

GRENOBLE, a genteel populous, and fortified city of Upper Dauphine, in France, situated on the Isere, with a fortress called the Bastille, and was the see of a bishop, in whose province were contained 64 parishes in Savoy.

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707, besides 240 in Dauphine. Here shocking barbarities were committed in the first religious war in 1562. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Chmberly, and 30 S. E. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 5. 34. E.

GRESSENHALL, a village in the county of Norfolk, on the N. W. side of East Dereham, with a fair on Dec. 6.

GRESIORD, a village in Denbighshire, Wales, with fairs on the 2d Monday in April, last Monday in Aug. and 1st Monday in Dec.

GRIF, a pleasant village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, noted as the resort of young couples from England, who are here united without incurring the penalties of the marriage act. Fairs, 2d Thurs. in June, Sept. 15. or Monday after, 1st Thurs. after Falkirk Oct. fair, and 2d Thurs. day in Nov.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania.

GRIMAUD, a small town of Provence, in France, which anciently stood considerably nearer the sea, so that the bay of Tropez had its name from it.

GRIMBERG, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 7 miles N. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 4. 22. E.

GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony.

GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania.

GRIMNITZ, a palace and hunting-house of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg.

GRIMPSBERG, a city of Trier, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of the city of Trier. It is the see of a bishop, and subject to the elector of Trier. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 6. 48. E.

GRIMSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, half a mile from the Humber, 169 miles from London, and is said to be the second, if not the first corporation in England. Its chief trade is in coals and salt brought by the Humber. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Wednesd. and fairs on June 17. and Sept. 6.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a little town in Nottinghamshire, on the W. side of Gainsborough. It has a fair on Dec. 12. to which some black cattle and swine are brought; but it is most noted for shoes, here being every year above 100, and some years near 200 shoemakers.

GRINSTEAD (FAST), a town in the county of Sussex, 29 miles from London, seated on a hill on the borders of Surry, near Ashdown forest. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Thursd. and its fairs, which are well frequented, are on July 13. and Dec. 11. which last is a great sale for Welsh runts, that are bought

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up here by the Kentish and Sussex farmers, and for fat hogs and other cattle.

GRINTON, a village in the North riding of Yorkshire, on the Swale, N. E. of Swaledale forest, with fairs on Good Friday and Dec. 21.

GRIPSWALD, a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on a bay of the Baltic, 20 miles S. E. of Stralsund. Lat. 54. 49. N. long. 14. 4. E.

GRISONS, allies of the Swiss cantons, their country bordering on Tirol, and part of Switzerland Proper to the N. the former country and Trent to the S. Italy to the S. and the Swiss cantons to the W. It is a most of a circular form, and 60 miles over every way, lying between 45 and 47 N. lat. and between 9 and 11 E. long.

GRODNO, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Niester, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, and, next to Wilna, the best in that duchy, situated on the river Niemen. It has an old castle, surrounded with a deep ditch, only one wing of which can be inhabited, and another new and large castle regularly constructed, and near the town a well built royal out-work. In 1673 it was ordered that every third diet should be holden here, at which time 400 ducats are usually paid for four apartments in a house for six weeks only. In 1753 almost the whole town was burnt down. It lies 84 miles S. W. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 38. N. long. 23. 52. E.

GROENDALE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated near the source of the Yfche, 8 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 4. 12. E.

GROENLAND (FAST), or SPIITZ-BERGEN, a large district lying between 77 and 82 N. lat. and between 10 and 30 E. long. It is a miserable cold and barren country. On the E. and S. sides are very large islands of ice, which come from Spitzbergen. The E. side of Groenland, opposite to Iceland, is inaccessible, and consequently unknown, by reason of the prodigious floats of ice, and very high mountains of it, with which the sea is covered. The W. side, or Davis's Straits, is better known: the coasts abound with rocks, islands, and large deep bays, roads, and harbours. The main land is very full of rocks, the highest of which are perpetually covered with snow and ice. In the summer, which holds from the end of May to the middle of September, the sun shines warm and clear on the main land; but the islands are covered with continual damp and cold fogs. When a N. E. wind blows off the snow and ice mountains, the frost is

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intense, yet there does not fall so much snow in Greenland as in Norway. From June to August the sun is above the horizon, and consequently then there is no night at all. In winter the sun is scarcely visible, at which time the day made by the morning and evening twilight is only two hours long. The inhabitants live by fishing and hunting.—

Their animals are hares, which are very small, grey in summer, but white in winter, small foxes grey and blue, small deer, white bears; they have also sea-towls and fish.— The two last forsake them in winter, in which they have a night of four months, and all the waters are frozen up. About midsummer the Europeans fish for whales here with great success, and they have twice attempted to make settlements in this country; but the people perished in winter.— While, on the other hand, 8 Englishmen, who were accidentally left here all the winter without provisions, found means to preserve themselves till the next season, when they were relieved by the ships. The English were the first who began the whale fishery, but the Dutch have long since had the greatest share of it, sending many more ships than either the English, Scots, Swedes, Danes, &c. Whether Iist Greenland be a continent or island, is not easily discovered, by reason of the continual fastening of the huge islands of ice, some in space it contiguous to West Greenland. In these fastenings are to be perceived tides, the water always rising one way with a rapid current, and the fishing ships, which anchor near the ice, must be cautious, whenever a thaw happens, to shift their station, for fear they should be crushed to pieces by the broken floes of it.

GROEL, a town of Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, 19 miles E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 6. 39. E.

GROMBRIDGE, a village in the county of Kent, with fairs on May 17. and Sept. 28.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces of the States General, bounded by the German Ocean on the N. by Dollart Bay, which separates it from East Frisia, on the E. by Overijssel on the S. and by West Frisia and on the W. Its capital has the same name, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Limbouch, and 33 E. of Lwarden. Lat. 53. 28. N. long. 6. 31. E.

GROSSETO, a small city of Tuscany, in Italy, the residence of a bishop, and situated on Castiglion Bay to the S. of Florence. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 12. 15. E.

GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara.

GROTSKA, a city of Silesia, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, 28 miles S. of Breslau. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 16. 34. E.

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GROTSKA, or **KROTZKA**, an inconsiderable town of Servia, in Turkey, in Europe, 24 miles S. E. of Belgrade, near which a battle was fought between the Turks and the queen of Hungary's army in 1739, when the latter retreated with loss. Here the earl of Crawford, with some other British gentlemen, were present, and received a wound on the thigh from a musket ball, by which he was, ever afterwards, obliged to go upon crutches, as the lead could not be entirely extracted. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 20. 51. E. **GROYNE**, a port of Spain. See **CO-RUNNA**.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, 39 miles S. of Hanover, and 64 S. W. of Brunswick. There are several mines in the neighbouring mountains, which are covered with woods, being the remains of the Hercynian forest. All the inhabitants here and in the neighbourhood are miners. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 9. 41. E.

GRUNBLKG, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

GRUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

GRUNSFADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of North America, in New Spain.

GUADAJAJARA, a city of Mexico, in North America, and capital of the province of the same name, or New Galicia, 262 miles W. of Mexico city. Lat. 20. 51. N. long. 108. 20. W.

GUADALAVIAR, by the Romans called **DURIA**, a river of Spain, having pleasant banks covered with flowers and woods. It rises on the confines of Aragon and New Castile, and after a S. E. course through Valencia, falls into the sea below Valencia.

GUADALIXARA, an only **ARMA-CA**, or **CARRACA**, a city of New Castile, in Spain, on the river Henares, where the duke de Riporda erected fire cloth and other manufactures; but on his being disgraced in 1726, they came to nothing. It lies 26 miles W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 35. N. long. 3. 46. W.

GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the islands of St Domingo, Marigalant, Desha, and Montserrat, and is in the form of a half moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 20. N. lat. and 62. W. long. and is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called **Riviere Sale**, or the Salt River; and at this place

place the land on each side is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 148 in circumference. This is divided into Basterre and Cabellerre, which last signifies the Head of the Land, and is so called because it lies open to the trade Wind, whereas Basterre is under the wind. The eastern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reason is hard to say, for it does not contain more land than the former, though the shape is much more irregular. The French began to send colonies to this island in 1631, and find that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the English in 1759, who found it extremely pleasant and fertile; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally said to be the best of all the Caribbee islands, the soil being exceedingly good, and every where well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, especially in Cabellerre. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadalupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is situated in the S. part of Cabellerre; and that called the Picon, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is 24 yards high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a heap of large white calcined stones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of sulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black thick, sulphureous smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this, there are other places which continually emit smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of sulphur, which they purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon tree, and that which yields balsam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no serpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, a large river of Spain, formerly called PERCA, and in still more ancient times BOETIS and TARTESUS. It rises from several small streams in mount Segura, in Andalusia, which uniting in one form this river. It has a long course from Corduba to Seville, though very small; but from the last city to its mouth, it is navigable for large vessels, though there are several sand banks. A few miles below Seville it forms a small lake, then dividing itself into two branches, falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADALUPE, a small and well built town of Spanish Estremadura, in a very fertile plain, situated on a river of the same

GUADARAMA, a town of New Castile in Spain, 26 miles N. W. of Madrid. There is also a river of the same name in this province, which rises in the mountains of Toledo; and after a course from N. to S. falls into the Tagus, below Toledo.

GUADFLA, a town of Asia, in Persia.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in the middle of New Castile, runs S. W. by Caltrava and Ciudad Real, passes on to Merida in Spanish Estremadura, and by Badjoz enters Portugal near Elvas, after which it runs through Alentejo and Algarve, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean Sea, near Ayamonte and Castro Marim.

GUADILBARBAR, a river of Africa, having its source in mount Atlas; and running from S. to N. through the kingdom of Tunis, falls into the Mediterranean near Bon.

GUADIX, anciently ACCA, COLONIA ACCUSANA, a pretty large town of Granada, in Spain; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 47 miles E. of the city of Granada. Lat. 37. 21. N. long. 3. 22. W.

GUAGIDA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremfen.

GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

GUALDA, a small town of the ecclesiastical state, in the marquise of Ancona in Italy, almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1751.

GUAM, the principal of the Ladron isles, in the Pacific Ocean, where ships belonging to the Spaniards, and other nations, usually touch at for provisions, in their voyage from America to Asia.

GUAMANGO, a city of Peru in South America, 208 miles E. of Lima. Lat. 12. 20. N. long. 72. 36. W.

GUANIHANI, or **ST SALVADOR**, now **CATISLAND**, one of the Bahamas, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of North America. It was the first land Columbus discovered on the 14th Oct. 1492, whence he called it St Salvador, his crew having given themselves over for lost in an immense ocean, till they saw this island. Lat. 24. 10. N. long. 76. 21. W.

GUANUCO, a town of Peru in South America, 192 miles N. E. of Lima. Lat. 10. 21. S. long. 75. 20. W.

GUANZAVELCA, a town of South America, in Peru.

GUARDA, a city of Beira, in Portugal, containing 2300 inhabitants; it lies not far from the source of the Mondego, in part of Mount Estrella, and is fortified both by nature and art; it is the see of a bishop, has a stately cathedral, and lies 71 miles E. of Coimbra. Lat. 40. 36. N. long. 11. 21. W.

GUARDA FEU (CAPE), the easternmost headland

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headland in Africa, on the coast of Anian, near the entrance of the Red Sea. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 50. 12. E.

GUARDAMAR, a small town of Valencia in Spain, having a good harbour near the mouth of the river Segura, from whence salt is exported.

GUARDIA, a small town of Galicia in Spain, built in the form of a half moon, and has an harbour of the like construction, at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a strong castle standing on a rock.

GUARGALA, or **GUERGUELA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name.

GUARMAY, a town of Peru in South America, having a good harbour, 134 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 10. 12. S. long. 78. 12. W.

GUASTALLA, a small fortified town, in a duchy of the same name in Italy, situated on the river Crostoblo, 20 miles S. of the city of Mantua, famous for a battle between the Imperialists and Spaniards in 1734, in which the former were defeated. It was ceded to Don Philip, duke of Parma, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 11. 15. E.

GUASTO, or **VASTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

GUATIMALA (the Audience of), in North America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

GUATIMALA, a province of North America, in New Spain, and in the audience of the same name; bounded on the W. by Soconusco, on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras, on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the South Sea. St. Jago de Gnatimalla is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a city of Mexico in North America, and capital of the province of the same name, which extends above 3 deg. along the coast of the Pacific Ocean.—Lat. 14. 39. N. long. 98. 2. W.

GUAXACA, a province of North America, in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia.—It is bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N. and by the South Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

GUAXACA, a city of Mexico in North America, and capital of a province of the

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same name, 132 miles S. of Vera Cruz, and gulf of Mexico. Lat. 18. 2. N. long. 101. 10. W.

GUAYRA, a subdivision of La Plata, a province of South America, bounded by Brazil to the E. and Paraguay to the W.

GUBEN, a town of Lusatia in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Crossen, and 48 N. W. of Gorlitz. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 15. 17. E.

GUBER, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

GUBIO, or **EGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the duchy of Urbino.

GUELDERLAND. See **GELDERLAND**.

GUELDERS. See **GELDERS**.

GUENGA, a large river of the Higher India in Asia, rising in the mountains of Balegate, and after a N. E. course falls into the W. arm of the Ganges in Bengal.

GUERAND, a town of France, in Brittany, and late in the county of Nantz.

GUERCHE, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle.

GURET, the capital of the government of La Marche in France, situated on the river Gartempe, 32 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 2. 12. E.

GUERNSEY, an island in the British Channel, near the coast of France, part of the ancient dukedom of Normandy, and still subject to Britain. It extends from E. to W. and is 13 miles and a half from the S. W. to N. E. and 12 and a half, where broadest, from E. to W. The air is very healthy, and the soil naturally more rich and fertile than that of Jersey; but the inhabitants neglect the cultivation of the land for the sake of commerce: they are, however, sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle, both for their own use and that of their ships. The island is well fortified by nature with a ridge of rocks, one of which abounds with emery, used by lapidaries in the polishing of stones, and by various other artificers. Here is a better harbour than any in Jersey, which occasions its being more resorted to by merchants; and on the S. side the shore bends in the form of a crescent, inclosing a bay capable of receiving very large ships. The island is famous for a beautiful flower called *Lilium Garnense*, the leaves of which are covered with spangles resembling gold dust.—It is full of gardens and orchards, whence cyder is so plentiful that the common people use it instead of small beer, but the more wealthy drink French wine.

GUESTLING, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on May 23.

GUETARIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa.

GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile.

GUIANA,

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GUIANA, a large country of South America, between the rivers of Oro moko, and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs, and some of them make their houses on trees, probably to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.—The French possess a part of the coast, which is called Equinocial France, and the Dutch another. There is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of figs, tangerines. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be man-eaters; but this is found to be false. The English and French settled here trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, Brazil wood, aloe, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Guayana, and Proper Guiana. The former lies chiefly upon the sea coast. It is between the equator and 8 degrees of N. lat.

GUIAQUI, or **GUAIAQUI**, a city of Peru, in South America, situated on a river of the same name, which, some miles below it, falls into the Pacific Ocean, 52 miles N. E. of Puyo, and subject to Spain. Lat. 2. 11. S. long. 81. 10. W.

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma in South America, with an harbour on the Caracca coast, 212 miles E. of Maracaibo, where the English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in attacking this place in 1739 and 1743. Lat. 10. 39. N. long. 66. 12. W.

GUINNE, the ancient **AQUILAINE**, late a province of France, making one government with Gascony. It is bounded on the S. by the Pyrenees, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, Limousin, and Auvergne, and on the E. by Auvergne and Languedoc. Its greatest extent from S. to N. or from Vio de Soz, in the Pyrenean mountains, to Niort in Poitou, is 80 French miles and from St Jean de Luz to St Gomez in Rouergue about 90. It is very fruitful, has a considerable trade, particularly in wine, of which it annually exports from Bourdeaux about 100,000 casks. It now forms the departments of Gironde, Lot, and Garonne.

GUILDORD, a town in the county of Surrey, 31 miles from London, situated on the river Wey, near which are the ruinous walls of an old castle, this having been in the Sixteenth times a royal villa, where many of our kings used to pass the festivals, and in particular king Henry II. king John, and king Edward III. kept their Christmas here. There is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. which sent members to parliament, ever since parliaments had a being. Its market, which is on Saturday, is chiefly for cows, and its fairs are on May

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4 and Nov. 22. The great road from London to Chichester and Portsmouth goes thro' this town, which has always been famous for good inns, the cleanliness of linen, and other excellent accommodations; and the assizes are often held here. It is an earldom in the North family.

GUILIAIN (St), a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault.

GUILLESTRE, a small town in the late territory of Ambrunois and Dauphine, in France, 10 miles N. E. of Ambrun, and 16 S. W. of Briançon. Lat. 44. 52. N. long. 6. 26. E.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duoro-e-Minho.

GUINIA (NEW) lies to the northward of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. The length of this strait, from N. E. to S. W. is 10 leagues, and its breadth about 5, except at the N. E. entrance, where it is contracted to somewhat less than two miles, by a congeries of islands, called Prince of Wales's Islands.—Except this strait, and the land of Cap Delevance, the whole coast, and the circumjacent islands, seem to have been minutely examined both by the Dutch and Spaniards. Some traces of a passage, between New Holland and New Guinea, are also to be found in the accounts of former voyagers; but captain Cook, in 1770, had the merit of establishing the fact beyond dispute. New Guinea was thus found to be a long narrow island, extending S. E. from the equator to 12 S. lat. and from 131 to 155 E. long.—The land in general is very low, but covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and the plantain-tree, besides most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common to the South Sea islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders, and like them go naked.

GUINIA, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, and thence called the Coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malaguetta Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, Whirlaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the skin and the flesh, of above an ell long, and of a white silver colour. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased there are, gum-seneca, at Seidegal; grain,

grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves more or less; indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast, and purchase slaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. There are abundance of little states, whose heads or chiefs, the sailors have dignified with the name of kings; however, there are very few who deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other, when they have power so to do. Though they come on board the ships naked, they seldom fail of stealing something or other, though never so well watched, they are such dextrous thieves. Some make Guinea to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 deg. of N. lat. to Angola in 10 deg. of S. while others include Guinea within the bounds of the coast above-mentioned; but this is a distinction of very little consequence. The Portuguese found out this country in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, late in Bretagne, now in the department of the North Coast.

GUIPUSCOA, a subdivision of Biscay, in Spain, bordering on Navarre.

GUISE, a little town, and late the capital of Tierache in Picardy, in France, situated on the Oise; it is defended by a strong castle, which held out several sieges; the last was that in 1650, by the archduke Leopold. It lies 48 miles E. of Amiens, in the department of Aisne. Lat. 49.59. N. long. 3.42. E.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilla, the southernmost of the four English Circars, and the N. part of the Carnatic; extending more than 30 miles along the coast of the bay of Bengal. Although the maritime ports of this Circar are flat and open, the interior parts of it contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the nizamat of the Decan.

GUNTSEBERG, a town of Suabia in Germany, in the territory of Burgow, situated on the E. shore of the Danube, 14 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48.41. N. long. 10.21. E.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

GURIEL, a subdivision of Georgia in Asia, on the E. coast of the Euxine Sea, subject to the Turks.

GURK, a town of Carinthia in Austria, in Germany, 20 miles N. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47.25. N. long. 14.11. E.

GUSTROW, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, 31 miles E. of Swerin. Lat. 53.51. N. long. 12.21. E.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swedish Pomerania, and Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the Pene, 30 miles S. E. of Stralsund. Lat. 53.51. N. long. 13.46. E.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary Proper, situated in the island of Schutt, formed by the E. branch of the Danube, 32 miles E. of Presburg. It was fortified in 1624. Lat. 48.31. N. long. 18.12. E.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Hindostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an island of the river Indus, or Sind; and the inhabitants are still Gentos, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating, for they plunder all that comes within their power, both by sea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their country was passable for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no passing over but by boats. However, there is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of a periwinkle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. These being sawed into rings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next sea-port town is called Bact, whose inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangerul admits of trade for coarse calicoes, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses.

GWALIOR, an ancient and celebrated fortress of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so, it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all round, and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the N.W. foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, well built, the houses all

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of stone. In a word, this place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East. It was taken, however, in 1780, by major Poplamin, who performed this exploit by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. Gwelier is 80 miles S. of Apré.

GWYHRIN, a village in Denbighshire, North Wales with a fur on May 6.

GYARMATH, a town of Hungary Proper, situated on the river San or

GY HORN, a town of Iunenburg, and Lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the Aller, 57 miles N. of Hanover, and subject to that elector. Lat 52 55 N long 10 51 E.

GYLIA, a town in Hungary Proper, formerly fortified, but now taken by the Turks in 1666, is now destroyed, it is near a town of the same name, and is still named by the Turks.

II

HAAG, or **HAG**, a town of Friesland in Germany, situated for the W. shore of the Inn, 29 miles N. E. of Munich. Lat 58 21 N long 12 15 E.

HABAR, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia.

HABAT, the N. W. province of Morocco, on the straits of Gibraltar.

HACIA, a town of Terra Lincia, in Southern America, lying in a lushur on the south, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 246 miles E. of Carthagen. Here the gallies first touch in their arrival in South America, of which exploits are sent to all their left enemies in order to prepare the treasure which is to be sent to Europe.

HACIL-BAUCHAMP a village in Somersetshire with a fur on May 11.

HACIL, a village in the county of Middlesex, on the N. E. side of London. There are no less than 12 hamlets in this parish. It was from this place that the monks, let to the people in London, first received their name, for in the 11th century many people living gone on visits of devotion to the Holy See, it occurred them often to hire horses or carriages, so that in time it became a common name for such horse coaches, and it is now well known to the people of London. The name has now become a proverb, being brought Britain, but it is still in Ireland.

HACIL, a small territory of Transylvania.

HADEN, a town of North and Upper Rhine in Westphalia, in the county, 18 miles N. of the city of Osnabrück. Lat 52 48 N.

HADEN, a town in Sleiswick in

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Denmark, having an harbour, but not deep enough for large vessels, near the Little Belt, 40 miles S. E. of Rypen. It is the birthplace of king Frederick II who was born here in 1534, and also of Frederick III in 1609. Lat 55 20 N long 10 15 E.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **PASLOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, or Midlothian, on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the county of Berwick. It is about 23 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is one of the most fruitful counties in Scotland, producing great quantities of excellent wheat, and all sorts of grain, well watered with streams abounding with fish, great numbers of which are also caught on the coast. With respect to cultivation and fertility, this county may vie with any in Britain. Besides the farming which turns out to great account, the people towards the sea coast employ themselves in the fishery, salt-making, foreign trade, &c., &c. Some in the inland parts employ themselves in the linen and wool manufactures. It also abounds with excellent minerals. The southern part of this county is very mountainous, commanding the N. side of the immemorial hills. These high grounds, however, feed many sheep. This county sends one member to parliament.

HADDINGTON, a royal borough of Scotland, in the county of the same name, 16 miles E. from Edinburgh. It is a populous town, his name rising from its situation; and is surrounded with seats of nobility and gentry. Incursions from the river Tyne, in which the town is situated, are frequent, and it sometimes very destructive, particularly on the 4th of October 1775, when it suddenly rose 15 feet above the common run of the river, & overflowed the whole. End of the town & a great deal of damage to the neighbourhood, and would have spread its destructive consequences still farther had it not been for some high dykes, which obstructed its course a little below the town, giving way. In ancient times Haddington was fortified, and part of the walls is still to be seen. Here are the ruins of a Roman temple, which has been a very handsome building, part of it is occupied as a parish church. — At a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178, from which the Nungate, a suburb of Haddington, takes its name. — The Tyne runs between the Nungate and the town, which are joined by a stone bridge of three arches. It sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Dunbar, North Berwick, Auder, and Edinburgh. It is an earldom in a branch of the Hamilton family. It has a very good weekly market on Friday for grain;

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grain; and fairs on the 2d Tues. in July, and 2d Thurs. in Oct.

HADÉLLAND, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

HADEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco.

HADHAM, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, two villages in Hertfordshire, on the W. and S.W. of Bishop's Stortford. Hadham-Magna, or Much-Hadham, which stands in a vale on the river Ash, was once a seat of the bishops of London, and has a fair on June 24.

HADLEIGH, a village in the county of Essex, near Prittlewell, had anciently a castle, of which there are now some considerable ruins, which shew its ancient grandeur. It has a fair on June 24.

HADLEY, a town in the county of Suffolk, 63 miles from London, was formerly a corporation, but lost that privilege in the reign of James II. It has markets on Monday and Saturday, and fairs on Whit Monday and Oct. 10.

HADLOW, a village in the county of Kent, between Eywersh and Merworth, near the Medway, before it receives the Twiss. It has a fair on Whit Monday.

HADRAMUT, a city of Arabia Felix in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name, 369 miles N.E. of Mocho. Lat. 15. 54. N. long. 50. 36. E.

HADSTOCK, a village in the county of Essex, between Walden and Linton, with a fair on June 28.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of Nordland in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several places and gave them their names, as also for its Runic inscriptions, &c.

HÆMONIA, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount Hæmus, now called Costaggnazar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the highest mountain of Rumania, in European Turkey, dividing this province on the N. from Bulgaria; it joins the Scardi mountains, and divides Macedonia from Rumania.

HAERLEM, a large populous city of Holland, one of the seven United Provinces, 50 miles E. of the German Ocean, and 14 W. of Amsterdam, near the lake which from it is called Haerlem Mere. It has canals running through several of its streets, which are wide and straight, and has a wall and other works round the town, but of inconsiderable strength. Here are flourishing manufactures of silk, velvet, linen, thread, and tape. And here also Laurence Coster resided, to whom the Dutch ascribe the invention of the art of printing. Lat. 52. 34. N. long. 4. 25. E.

HAERLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Haerlem, about 24 miles long and the

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same broad. It lies between Leyden, Haastlem, and Amsterdam; and is navigable, but subject to dangerous storms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, as a safer though more tedious passage.

HAESBROUK, a small town of Flanders.

HAGENAU, a small fortified town of Alsace, in a territory of the same name in Germany, on the Moselle, with only a wall and ditch, 16 miles N. of Strasburg; it was frequently taken and retaken in the wars between the Imperialists and French, in the last century and beginning of this. There is also a forest bearing this name, five German miles long, and four broad, belonging partly to France, and partly to this town. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 7. 48. E.

HAGGARS TOWN, a flourishing inland town of Maryland in North America, situated in the beautiful and well-cultivated valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

HAGIAR, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagiaz.

HAGIAZ, or **MECCA**, a province of Arabia Felix in Asia, on the E. coast of the Red Sea. Its capital is Mecca.

HAGUE, or **GRAVEN HAGUE**, i. e. the Earl's Grove, a town of Holland, one of the seven United Provinces, surrounded with beautiful meadows and groves, but has no walls, and therefore reckoned only a village, yet the largest and neatest in all Europe, enjoying all the privileges of a city, except that of sending representatives to the states. In a palace here, the provincial states of Holland, and the states general assemble, as well as the council of state, and the supreme courts of justice; and here foreign ministers are admitted to audience, and all public matters transacted: and in it also was an apartment for the stadholder. To the W. of this palace is a large square, with good houses, and fine walks of trees, something like St James's park in London, where the deputy of each city in the United Provinces has a house. Notwithstanding the populousness of the place, and the great resort of people of rank to it, here are only two churches. On the N. side is a walk of lime trees, two miles in length. The Hague lies two miles from Scheveling, eight S.W. of Leyden, and 15 N.W. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 4. 20. E.

HAILBRON, i. e. Salubrious Fountain, on account of its medicinal baths, an imperial city of Wirtemberg in Suabia, in Germany, situated in a fine fruitful country on the Neckar, 28 miles S.E. of Heidelberg, and 30 N. of Stuttgart. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 9. 12. E.

HAIN, a town of Upper Saxony, Germany. **HAINAN**, or **AYMAN**, an island of China.

China in Asia, of an oval form, about 300 miles in circuit, with both gold and silver mines, and a pearl fishery; in it is said to be a petrifying lake. It lies between 18 and 20 N. lat. and between 107 and 110 E. long.

HAINAULT, a province in the Low Countries, bounded by Brabant and Flanders on the N. by Namur and Liege on the E. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne on the S. and by Artois and another part of Flanders on the W. Its capital is Mons. The N. part of it was formerly subject to Austria, and the S. to France.

HAINAULT, a forest of Essex, lying to the S.E. of Epping Forest, and supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands.

HAINBURG, a town of Austria in Germany, situated on the Danube, 40 miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 17. 14. E.

HAINE, a river of the Low Countries, running through Hainault from E. to W. It passes by Mons and St Ghilian, and unites with the Schelde and Conde.

HALABAS, a city of the Hither India in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name, at the conflux of the Ganges and Jumna, 215 miles E. of Agra, and belonging to the Mogul. Lat. 26. 42. N. long. 82. 51. E.

HALBERSTADT, a city of Lower Saxony in Germany, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, 41 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, and 38 S. of Brunswick, subject to the king of Prussia as elector of Brandenburg, for whose ancestors this bishopric was secularized at the reformation. Lat. 52. 7. N. long. 11. 15. E.

HALBERSTADT (Principality of), is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

HALCHESTON, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on Nov. 12.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of Switzerland.

HALEM, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, on the borders of Liege, 30 miles W. of Maastricht.

HALESOWEN, a town in the county of Salop, 118 miles from London, on the E. side of Starbridge. It had formerly an abbey, of which great part of the walls is yet standing, but some of them overgrown with bushes and weeds. It has a poor market on Monday, and fairs on the Monday after Easter Monday and June 22.

HALESWORTH, an ancient town in the county of Suffolk, 101 miles from London, situated on the river Blyth. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Tuesday in Easter week, Tuesday in Whitsun week, and Oct. 18.

HALGAYER MOOR, a village in the

county of Cornwall, near Bodmin, noted for the yearly carnival kept here about the middle of July, which is resorted to by thousands of people.

HALIBUT ISLAND, so named by Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here, some of which weighed upwards of an hundred pounds, and none less than twenty. This island is seven leagues in circumference, and, except the head, is very low and barren. Lat. 54. 48. N. long. 195. 45. E.

HALIFAX, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 203 miles from London, situated near the river Calder, on the gentle ascent of a hill, and is a parish the most populous, if not the largest, in England, being 12 miles in diameter and above 30 in circumference, and having 12 chapels of ease to its church, two whereof are parochial; besides meeting-houses, all of which, except the Quakers, are called chapels, and most of them have bells and burial-grounds. Though there were not above 30 houses in it in 1443, it was so populous in queen Elizabeth's time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels; and so industrious were they, that, notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themselves by the manufactory of cloth. Since that, so great has been the demand for kerseys for clothing the troops abroad, that it is hereby increased a fourth, especially as they have lately entered into the manufactory of shalloons; so that it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parish alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. It has a market on Thursday, and a fair on June 24. No market is so much thronged as this in all the N. of England, except Leeds and Wakefield.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, in North America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 63. 30. W.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name in Red Russia, with a castle.

HALLAND, a subdivision of South Gothland in Sweden, situated along the coast at the entrance of the Baltic, and opposite to Jutland; it is 14 miles long, and 4 broad at its S. extremity. The salmon in its rivers are the best in all Sweden.

HALLATON, a town in Leicestershire, 94 miles from London, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on Ascension day, May 23. and June 13.

HALLÉ, an imperial town of Suabia in Germany, situated on the Kocher, near the borders

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borders of Franconia; it is a sovereign state, and lies 24 miles E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 9. 56. E.

HALLE, a city of Upper Saxony in Germany, the capital of a duchy, situated on the river Sala, 41 miles S. of Magdeburg, famous for its salt pits; and here was born the celebrated Handel. It belongs to Prussia. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 12. 17. E.

HALLE, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Brussels, plundered by the French in 1691. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 4. 26. E.

HALLE, a town of Tirol and Austria in Germany, 10 miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 11. 36. E.

HALLEIN, a town of Salzburg in Bavaria in Germany, situated on the river Salz, 10 miles S. of the city of Salzburg.—Here are considerable salt works. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 13. 10. E.

HALLEN, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Gheet, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 5. 12. E.

HALLER, a town of Brabant in the Low Countries, 12 miles S. E. of Tirlemont.—Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 5. 1. E.

HALMSTADT, a pleasant well-built port town of Halland and South Gothland in Sweden, situated at the mouth of the Nifsa, on the Categat Sea, 86 miles S. of Gottenburg, famous for its salmon. In 1619, king Gustavus Adolphus and king Christian IV. of Denmark had a friendly interview here, and in the neighbourhood Charles XI. obtained a victory over the Danes. Lat. 56. 39. N. long. 13. 12. E.

HALSTED, a town in the county of Essex, 45 miles from London, with a market on Friday, noted for corn, and fairs on May 6. and Oct. 29.

HALTON, or **HAULTON**, i. e. **HIGHTOWN**, a town in Cheshire, two miles N. E. of Frodsham, and 186 from London.—It has a small market on Saturday, and a fair on Old Lady-day, which the inhabitants claim by prescription, and another on April 5.

HALTWESEL, a town in the county of Northumberland, 317 miles from London. It is a considerable town, with good accommodation for travellers, in the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle, having the South Tyne on the S. side, and the military way, which runs parallel to the Picots Wall, at a little distance on the N. side. It has a market on Thurs. and fairs on May 14. and Nov. 22.

HALVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

HALY, a town of Asia, in Happy Arabia.

HAM, a small town of Picardy, in France,

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with a fortified castle on the Somme, lying on a moraine, now in the department of Somme.

HAM, a strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of the county of Marck. It is seated on the river Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munster. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 7. 50. E.

HAM, a village in Surrey, between Peterham and Kingston, the houses of which surround a pleasant common. Near it is Ham House, the seat of the earl of Dysart, and Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and others. This village is a hamlet to Kingston, 11 miles W. S. W. of London.

HAM (WEST), a village of Essex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is seated on the river Lea, about four miles E. by N. of London.

HAM (EAST), a village in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

HAMAH, a town of Asia in Syria, seated among the hills.

HAMMAMET, a town of Africa, in Barbary.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys.

HAMBLEDON, a village in Hampshire, E. of Bishop's Waltham, with fairs on Feb. 13. 1st Tues. in May, and Oct. 2.

HAMBURG, a large imperial city, in the duchy of Holstein, and Lower Saxony in Germany, having an harbour on the N. side of the Elbe, situated partly on islands, and partly on the continent, and has a small territory belonging to it, in which are several large villages and fine seats. The streets are spacious, and the houses built of brick very high, making a grand appearance.—The town being naturally strong, is as well fortified by art as a place of that magnitude will well admit of. It is extremely populous, merchants of all nations resorting to it, whose goods are sent into the heart of Germany, up the Elbe. For several miles about the town, on the land side, are very elegant gardens and summer houses; and the ships come up to their doors, to load and unload them, the tide flowing 16 miles above the town. It is a sovereign state, and was one of the principal of the Hanse-towns; is governed by its own magistrates, and only subject to the general laws of the Germanic body: but the people having lately disputed the authority of the senate, the empire interposed, and compelled them by force to end their disputes. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, sometimes claims the sovereignty of this city, and exerts money from them; for being possessed of the fortress of Gluckstadt, at the mouth of the Elbe,

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he can distress their trade when he pleases. Sometimes their liberty is endangered by religious disputes with the Roman Catholics, in whose behalf the emperor interposes, as he did in 1708, ordering a body of troops to march into the town, so that the inhabitants were obliged to purchase a peace.— They are also at variance with other denominations of protestants; for Lutheranism being the established religion, they will tolerate no other, except in the chapels of foreign ministers, and even exclude their own subjects from resorting to these. Hamburg trades considerably to the port of London, chiefly in linen, and lies 78 miles S. E. of the German Ocean, 38 S. W. of Lubec, and 58 N. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 41. N. long. 10. 38. E.

HAMCHEU, the capital of Chekiam, in China, in Asia, situated on the river Canton, 172 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lat. 30. 12. N. long. 110. 21. E.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

HAMELEN, a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Weser, 30 miles S. W. of Hanover, and subject to that elector. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 9. 21. E.

HAMIEZ METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez.

HAMILTON, a small well-built and pleasant town of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, situated on the Clyde, having near it a fine palace and spacious deer park. It gives name and title of duke to the head of the Hamilton family, who is the first peer of Scotland, and of the blood royal of that kingdom.— Fairs, last Tues. O. S. in January, Friday after May 15. O. S. last Thurs. O. S. in June, 2d Thurs. in July, 2d Thurs. O. S. in Aug. and 2d Thurs. O. S. in Nov.

HAMLEYTON, a village in Rutlandshire, in the road to Oakham, with a fair on Aug. 23. 24. and 25.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in the county of Middlesex, four miles from London, is a hamlet belonging to Fulham, and has a fair on May 1. There are a number of handsome seats about it, especially towards the Thames, among which the most remarkable is the late lord Melcombe's, which is a very elegant house, and contains a marble gallery, finished at a very great expence.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine.

HAMONT, a town of Liege and Westphalia, in Germany, near the borders of Brabant, 18 miles N. W. of Mayefick, and 16 W. of Burenmond. Lat. 51. 32. N. long. 11. 41. E.

HAMPSHIRE, or **HANTS**, a county in

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England, properly the county of Southampton, bounded on the E. by Surry and Suffex, on the S. by the British channel, on the W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and on the N. by Berkshire. It extends 55 miles in length from N. to S. 40 from E. to W. and is about 220 miles in circumference. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 9 forests, 29 parks, one city, 20 market-towns, 253 parishes, above 36,000 houses, and, by the most modest computation, 180,000 inhabitants, who elect 26 members of parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the city of Winchester, and two for each of the following towns: Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Yarmouth, Newport, Stockbridge, Andover, Whitechurch, Lymington, Christchurch, and Newton. The air is mild and wholesome; but a small part, which consists of the low grounds next the sea, is subject to the fogs and vapours, but without the bad effects usually experienced in other counties. The soil is generally rich, and the county affords plenty of corn, cattle, wool, bacon, wood, iron, and honey. The sheep are remarkably good, but small, and valued both for their flesh and wool. The bacon of this county is esteemed the best in England, and its honey, except that gathered on the heaths, bears a high price, and of this the inhabitants make most excellent mead and methglin. The excellence of the Hampshire bacon is attributed to the swine being supplied with plenty of acorns from the New Forest and other woods, in which they are suffered to run at large. The sea coast here furnishes oysters, lobsters, and other sea-fish, and its rivers abound in fresh fish, especially trouts. There is no county in England so well wooded as this; and though the vast consumption of timber at Portsmouth, Southampton, Redbridge, and other places, since the revolution, in building men of war and smaller vessels, has consumed great quantities, yet there is no want of timber, a great deal being still left growing; and in the New Forest there are oaks of several hundred years growth.

HAMPSHIRE (NEW), one of the United Provinces of North America, bounded on the N. by Canada, on the N. E. by the province of Main, on the S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by Massachusetts, on the W. and N. W. by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in the more southern climes. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow three quarters of the year,

this country is intensely cold in winter; in summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in the county of Middlesex, about four miles on the N. W. side of London, situated in a healthy air, on a fine rise, at the top of which is a heath of about a mile every way, that is adorned with several pretty seats, in a most irregular romantic situation, and has a most extensive prospect over London, into the counties all round it, viz. Bucks and Hertfordshire, and even Northamptonshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Berks, &c. with an uninterrupted view of Shooter's Hill, Bantled Downs, and Windsor Castle. Its church was anciently a chapel of ease to Hendon till about 1478. This village used to be resorted to formerly for its mineral waters, which have lately been neglected; but the wells are still frequented. In 1774, as some men were digging in one of the wells walks, they discovered several urns and some pitchers, all full of human bones burnt to ashes; the largest urn would hold 10 or 12 gallons. It is now crowded with good buildings, even on the very steep of the hill, where there is no walking six yards together without meeting a hillock; but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by laundresses who washed for the Londoners. Its old ruinous church, the lord of the manor's chapel, was lately pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is besides a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London.

HAMPTON, a town of New Hampshire in North America, 44 miles from Boston. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 70. 12. W.

HAMPTON, a village in the county of Middlesex, on the Thames, over against the Moulseys, two miles from Richmond and Kingston. This place is chiefly famous for a noble house called Hampton-Court, built here by cardinal Wolsey, who put up 280 silk beds in it, for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised him so much envy, that to screen himself he gave it to king Henry VIII. who in exchange allowed him his palace at Richmond. The buildings, gardens, and the two parks, to all which king William III. made considerable additions, are about four miles in circuit, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to it from Kingston. The inward court was built by king William, and forms a piazza, the lowness of whose pillars makes it look more like a cloyster than a palace, which, however, was so contrived for the convenience of the king, who took great delight in this place, but his constitution did not allow him to mount stairs; nevertheless

the apartments make ample amends for this, there being none more magnificent, nor more exactly disposed, in any palace in the world; and his majesty, who had a good taste in furniture, adorned it with all the elegance imaginable! Not to mention any of the other noble paintings by the greatest masters, there were in the great gallery the famous cartoons, being five pieces donated by Raphael Urbin, which king William III. brought into England, and for which Louis XIV. offered 100,000 Louis d'ors, which paintings were removed to the queen's palace in St James's Park. At this palace were put up the battles of Alexander the Great, wrought up in fine Brussels tapestry, which are worth the observation of the curious. In Bushy Park is a cascade, which is reckoned a master piece of its kind.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a village in Warwickshire, on the W. side of the Blith, to the N. E. of Solihull. It is a large parish with divers hamlets. Fair on St Luke's day, and the days before and after.

HAMPTON-COURT, a village in Herefordshire, five miles S. E. of Leominster, and is in some maps styled Hampton-Charles. Here is a very fine house, which is built like a castle, in a valley on the river Log, under coverture of Dymoor.

HAMSTREIT, a village in the county of Kent, with a fair on May 14.

HANAU, a county of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Wetteraw, in Germany, bordering on Hesse Cassel to the N. the territories of the abbey of Fulda on the E. the river Maine and the territories of Mentz on the S. and Nassau on the W. being about 40 miles long and 15 broad; subject to its own count. Its capital is

HANAU, a city delightfully situated on the N. side of the Maine, 15 miles N. W. of Aschaffenburg, and 13 of Frankfurt. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 8. 52. E.

HANOVER, a city of Lower Saxony, the capital of the electorate of the same name, in Germany, and situated on the Leina. It is surrounded by a wall and other works, but of no considerable strength. The palace or castle is rather commodious than magnificent, and the town for the most part ill built. The best structure is the church, which was assigned to the Roman Catholics, when Ernest, father to king George I. of Great Britain, was made the 9th elector, and he also engaged to admit an apostolical vicar into his dominions from the pope, who was to reside at Hanover. Divine service is performed here by the Roman Catholics as in a cathedral, the numbers of whom are very considerable, though the established religion is Lutheranism. In the king's absence a court is kept in the city the same as if he was present, and a French court is also

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Once a week, to which every body is admitted gratis; and there are frequent concerts, balls, and assemblies. Hanover is very pleasantly situated, having several pretty seats in the neighbourhood. The elector, like all the German princes and states, is absolute in his own territories, and styles himself arch-treasurer of the empire. His revenues amount to 400,000*l.* and he can raise 30,000 men in his German dominions, which, besides Hanover, consists of Lunenburg and Zell, Bremen, Verden, and Lawenberg, the greatest part of which lies between the Weser and Elbe, extending almost 200 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. and between 150 to 50 in breadth. But within these limits are the territories of the bishop of Hildesheim, the duke of Brunswick Proper, Wolfenbüttele-Blackenburg, the territories of the city of Bremen, and other imperial towns and states. Though these dominions seem to be well situated for foreign trade, lying on the German Ocean, the Weser, and the Elbe, commerce does not flourish here; either they have but few staple commodities, or men of substance do not apply themselves to it. The country is pretty much over-run with wood, and barren where it is not. Excepting timber, cattle, hogs, and some materials from the Hartz mountains, of no considerable value, they have little else to trade with. The French possessed themselves of this electorate and its capital, with some of the neighbouring territories, in 1757, notwithstanding an army of observation under the duke of Cumberland; but by the intrepidity of the inhabitants, under the command of the duke of Brunswick, they were entirely driven out; after which the king of Prussia defeated, broke, and took most of their army prisoners, in the engagement of Rosbach. Hanover lies 40 miles W. of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 29. N. long. 51. E.

HANOVER, a fine large island, opposite the N. W. extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, the whole presenting a most beautiful appearance; and still further westward, in long. 147. E. lie the Admiralty Islands, between twenty and thirty in number, and many of them of considerable extent.

HANS, or HANSEATICK TOWNS, a name given to several port towns of Germany, anciently joined in confederacy for the protection of their trade, which engrossed the most considerable part of the commerce of Europe, and for their mutual defence.—They were all imperial cities and sovereign states, of which the principal were Lubeck and Hamburg.

HANUYR, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant.

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HAPAEI; under this name are comprehended four small islands, situated among the Friendly Islands in the South Seas. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which is dry at low water. The plantations here are very numerous and extensive; and some of them are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a sea port town of Livonia, in Estonia.

HAPSBURG, a ruined castle in Switzerland, famous as elegant; the counts of this name were the ancestors of the house of Austria.

HARBERT, a town of Asia, in Diarbek.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, 84 miles from London. It is a great thoroughfare in the road to Darby, near the source of the river Welland, and was famous in Camden's time for its beast fair, where the best horses and colts are still sold. It is observed of this town, that there are no lands belonging to it. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on April 29. and Oct. 19.

HARBOTTLE MANOR and CASTLE, a village in the county of Northumberland, near Hallifstones, in the valley of Read or Riddelsdale, with a fair on Sept. 19. Here Margaret, queen dowager of Scotland, sister of Henry VIII. resided.

HARBURGH, a town of Lunenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, standing on the S. side of the Elbe, opposite to Hamburg, and equally well situated for trade as that city, and enjoys the like advantages of carrying merchandise up or down the Elbe. It lies 28 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 49. N. long. 9. 36. E.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. Hence a late noble family in France derived their ducal title; and hence originally came the noble family of the same name in England. It is 12 miles S. of Caen.

HARDERWICK, a town of Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces, on the Zuyder Sea; it has an university, and lies 26 miles N. W. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 42. N. long. 5. 42. E.

HARESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, on the Willy, near Warminster, 94 miles from London, with fairs on May 14. and Sept. 15. It has sent members to parliament ever since Henry VI. it being an ancient borough by prescription.

HARFLEUR, anciently **HARLEBOT**.

a little town in the government of Havre-de-Grace, in France, situated on the Lezarde, near the mouth of the Seine, five miles W. of Havre-de-Grace. Its harbour at present is only fit for small vessels. It was twice taken by the English, namely in 1415 and 1450. Lat. 49. 42. N. long. 16. min. E.

HARLEBECK, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Lys, 8 miles N. E. of Courtray. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 3. 21. E.

HARLESTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a bridge over the river Waveney, 16 miles from Norwich, and 112 from London. It is but a dirty town, with a market on Wednes. and fairs on July 5. and Sept. 9.

HARLING (EAST), a town in the county of Norfolk, situated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham, 88 miles from London. Its market on Thursday is chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth; and the fairs are on May 4. and Oct. 24.

HARLINGEN, a port town, of West Friesland, in the United Provinces, on the German Ocean, 14 miles W. of Lwarden. Lat. 53. 15. E. long. 5. 20. N.

HARLOCH, or **HARLEICH**, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, 223 miles from London, on the sea-coast, near the N. W. point of the county. It is naturally strong, a garrison being kept here for the security of the coast. Its castle lies now in ruins. The town, though a corporation, and governed by a mayor, makes but a very mean appearance. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on the Thurs. after Trinity-Sunday, June 13. Aug. 21. and Dec. 11.

HARLOW, a village in the county of Essex, on the W. side of the Rodings, towards Hertfordshire, 24 miles from London, with fairs on Sept. 9. and Nov. 8.

HARMON (Si), a town in Radnorshire, South Wales, with a fair on Aug. 15.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

HARPLEY-HALL, a village in the county of Norfolk, near Houghton, with a fair on July 24.

HARRIA, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying on the N. W. of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIETSHAM, a village in the county of Kent, near Maidstone, with a fair on July 5.

HARRIS, one of the Hebrides, is the southern division of Lewis, being separated from it only by a narrow channel. The country is in general little fitted for cultivation, but abounds with game, and the lakes and streams have great variety of fish. See **LEWIS**.

HARROLD, a village in Bedfordshire, near Bedford, with three annual fairs.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a village

in the county of Middlesex, so called from its situation on the highest hill in the county, 10 miles N. W. of London. This parish is noted for a free school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth. A silver arrow is shot for here once a-year, viz. on Aug. 7. by a select number of the scholars, who are dressed for the purpose in the habit of archers.

HARROWGATE, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for its medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the most general mode of using it; and it is successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The season is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in five or six large inns on the heath, a mile from the village, each house having a long room and an ordinary. The best company used to lodge at Knaresborough, which is three miles off. Harrowgate is 206 miles from London, in the road to Thirsk.

HARTFIELD, a village in the county of Sussex, S. E. of East Grinstead, with a fair on Thurs. after Whitsun-week.

HARTFORD, or **HERTFORD**, the county town of Hertfordshire, situated on the river Lea, was of some note in the time of the ancient Britons, and the East Saxons often kept their courts here. In 673 a synod was held here. King Alfred built a castle here, by which the Danish vessels were destroyed that came up from the Thames by its river as far as Ware, where the Danes had erected a fort, from which they made frequent sallies to plunder and destroy the country. It sends two members to parliament; and its market is on Saturday, the chief commodities of which are wheat, malt, and wool; and it is said to send 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea. Besides the above mentioned, here are two fairs, on July 5. and Nov. 8. and two others for cattle, viz. the Saturday fortnight before Easter, and its Midsummer fair is chiefly for horses.

HARTFORD, a town of Connecticut, in New England, in North America, situated on the river Connecticut, 58 miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 71. 32. W.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, 218 miles from London, situated on the promontory called Hartland Point, which is the extreme N. W. part of the county, and runs out a good way into the sea, and had formerly a monastery. In the reign of queen Elizabeth a bill was preferred in parliament for making a port here. The market is on Saturday, and much frequented by people from Cornwall; and as the fisher-boats of Barnstaple, Biddisford, and the other towns on the coast, lie often under their lee for shelter

shelter from the S. W. or S. E. winds, the seamen come on shore here and supply themselves with provisions; nor is the town unconcerned in the herring fishery on this coast. The fairs here are on Easter Wed. and Sept. 25.

HARTLEPOOL, a village in the county of Durham, 258 miles from London, situated on a promontory four miles from Greatham, encompassed on all sides but the W. by the sea, and has a safe harbour under it. The market, which is on Saturday, is not very considerable; so that the place depends chiefly on the harbour, where the Newcastle colliers generally take shelter in fairs of weather. Fairs, May 14. Aug. 21. Oct. 9. and Nov. 27.

HARTLEY, a village in the county of Northumberland, on the coast, N. W. of Tynemouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coals are shipped for London. Here are large salt works and copperas works, and likewise considerable glass works are carried on. Here is a canal cut through a solid rock to the harbour, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long, which works are the sole property of lord Delaval, and yield a revenue of above 20,000*l.* per annum.

HARTLEY-ROW, a village in Hampshire, 9 miles from Bagshot, in the western road, with fairs on Shrove Tuesday and June 29.

HARTZGEROD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony.

HARVEY'S ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, lying in 19. 17. S. lat. and 158. 48. W. long. from Greenwich. This island was first discovered by captain Cook in 1773, and was afterwards visited by him in 1777; but it appears to be of too little consequence to require any further description.

HARWICH, a town in the county of Essex, 72 miles from London. It is the station of the packet-boats for Holland, and has a safe harbour, which is withal so spacious, by the influx of the Stour from Manningtree and the Orwell from Ipswich, into the bay, and such use was made of it in the Dutch war, that 100 sail of men of war have been seen there at one time, with their tenders, besides 300 or 400 sail of colliers; for it is a perfect harbour to within two miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 100 guns all the way. The inns here are very good, but the accommodations dear, by reason of the great concourse of passengers to and from Holland, which was the motive of fitting up sloops to go either directly from the river Thames, when the stage-coaches that used to ply two or three times a week between this place and London were laid down. The town is not large, but well built and populous, has a good machine

trade, is almost encompassed by the sea, and has strong works. It is walled in, and the streets paved for the most part with clay, which tumbling down from the cliff, where is a petrifying water, between the town and Beacon Hill, soon grows as hard as stone; and the inhabitants boast the soil is as strong, and the streets as clean, as those that are of real stone. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Friday, and fairs on May-day and Oct. 18. which are each for three days. The mayor has a power to hold admiralty courts; and there is here a very good yard for building ships, with the necessary store-houses, cranes, launches, &c. Though the entrance into the sea here is between two and three miles wide at high water, yet the channel where the ships must keep to come to the harbour, which is on the Suffolk side, is deep and narrow; so that all ships that come in or go out are commanded by the guns of Landguard Fort on that side. This town was formerly fortified on the land side; but in the reign of king Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. It has since been ordered to be re-fortified.

HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

HASELFELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N. of Zealand. 1. lat. 56. 21. N. long. 11. 31. E.

HASLEMER, an ancient town in the county of Surry, 43 miles from London. It was once destroyed by the Danes. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Tues. which is chiefly for poultry, and fairs on May 12. and Sept. 25.

HASLEWOOD, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, on the N. W. side of Aberforth, and has a pleasant prospect of the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, though 60 miles asunder, and a remarkable quarry called Peter's Pit, because St Peter's cathedral at York was built with the stones dug out of it. It is said that Dr. Anstall, bishop of Durham, affirmed to king Henry VIII. when he made his progress to York, that the country 10 miles round this place was the richest valley that ever he found in all his travels through Europe, there being 165 manor-houses, 275 wards, some of which contained 500 acres, 32 parks and two chases, 7 navigable rivers, &c. and within their limits as much sport for hunting, hawking, fishing, and fowling, as in any part of England.

HASLI, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASLINGDEN, a town in Lancashire, under the mountains on the E. side of the county, 196 miles from London, with a mar-

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ket on Wednesd. and fairs on May 8. July 1. and Oct. 30.

HASSELL, a town of Liege and Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Demer, 20 miles N. W. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 6. 5. E.

HASSELT, a handsome town in the United Provinces, in Overysel.

HASTINGS, a town in the county of Sussex, 64 miles from London. It is the chief of the cinque ports, and, with its members, was obliged, by the rules constituting all the cinque ports, to find 21 ships, within 40 days after the king's summons, with 21 able men in each ship, well furnished and well armed for the king's service, who were to stay a fortnight in the said service at their own charge; but if their attendance was required longer, they were to be defrayed at the king's. The master of each ship, and the constable, were to have 6d. a-day, and every one of the rest 3d. The town is supposed to have taken its name from Hastings, the famous Danish pirate, who used to build fortresses where he went ashore for his prey, to cover his men and secure his retreat. The markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday, and the fairs on Tuesd. and Wednesd. in Whitun-week, July 26. and Oct. 23. and 24. It sends two members to parliament, and had formerly a priory.

HATFIELD, a village in Herefordshire, M. of Lempster, with fairs on April 23. and Oct. 18.

HATFIELD (BISHOP'S), a town in Hertfordshire, in the great coach road to the north, 19 miles from London. The market is on Thursd. and the fairs on April 23. and Oct. 18. The earl of Salisbury has a noble seat here called Hatfield-house, and a park, in which was a vineyard watered by the river Lea.

HATFIELD-BROADOAK, or **KING'S HATFIELD**, a town in the county of Essex, 30 miles from London, so called from the nature of the soil, from its tenure by king William the Conqueror and his successors, and from a Broad oak growing in the town. The market is on Saturday, and the fair on Aug. 5.

HATHERLEY, a town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, near its conflux with the Ock, 200 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesd. and fairs on May 21. June 22. September 4. and November 8.

HATSFELD, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the same name, in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

HATTEM, a town of Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces, situated on the Rhine, five miles S. of Swoll. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 6. 56. E.

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HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

HATVAN, a town of Hungary Proper, 18 miles N. E. of Buda. In 1544 the proprietors of this place burnt it and the castle for fear of the Turks, but these repaired them. In 1596 the Imperialists took it, by storm, and dismantled it. Lat. 47. 38. N. long. 19. 43. E.

HAVANNAH, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lat. 23. 12. N. long. 82. 13. W.

HAVANT, a town in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, 66 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on June 22. and Oct. 17.

HAVEL, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, which joins the Spree near Berlin, and after running W. by Brandenburg turns N. and empties itself into the Elbe.

HAVELBURG, a town of Brandenburg and Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Havel, 46 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lat. 52. 57. N. long. 12. 44. E.

HAVEN (UPPER), a village in Wiltshire, near Evercy hare-warren, with a fair on St. Luke's day.

HAVERFORD, or **HAVERFORD-WEST**, a neat, well-built, populous town in Pembrokeshire; South Wales, on the side of a hill, which forms a part of the W. bank of the river Dongleije, 26 miles from London. The markets are on Tuesd. and Saturday, and the fairs on May 12. July 18. Sept. 4. and 24. Oct. 18. Old Lady-day, and Old Ascension Thursd.

HAVERIL, a town in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, 55 miles from London. It appears, by the ruins of a church and castle still to be seen, to have been of much greater consequence formerly than now. It has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on May 12. and Aug. 26.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a strong sea-port town, and late the capital of a government of the same name, in France, situated at the mouth of the Seine, on the English channel,

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now in the department of the Lower Seine. It has an excellent harbour, lying between the town and a small but regular citadel.—In 1562, it was surprised by the Huguenots and delivered up to the English, but recovered the following year. It lies 45 miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 16. min. E.

HAUGHLEY, a village in the county of Suffolk, with the ruins of a castle, and a fair on Aug. 25.

HAUPOUL MAZAMET, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc.

HAUTE RIVE, a town of France, late in Upper Languedoc, now in the department of Upper Garonne.

HAUTVILLERS, or **HAUVILLE**, a small place late in Upper Champagne, in France, in the department of Marne, where the best Champagne wine is produced.

HAWARDEN, or **HARWARDEN**, a village in Flintshire, North Wales, five miles S. W. of Chester, near the river Dee. At this place are the ruins of a large castle, and from one part of it is a very extensive prospect. It has fairs on May 8. Oct. 1. and Dec. 24.

HAWICK, a pleasantly situated town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the river Teviot, with fairs on May 17. Oct. 19. and Nov. 8.

HAWKESHEAD, a town in Lancashire, situated in Fountains, a hilly woody tract on the W. side of Winander-mere, 272 miles from London. It has a market on Monday for the sale of provisions, wool, yarn, &c. and fairs on Holy Thurs. and Sept. 2.

HAWKHURST, a village in the county of Kent, near Benenden, a dependent on the manor of Wye. It is a very populous large parish, and had, before the destruction of its church in the civil wars, 1400 communicants; but now it is full of poor, and noted for smugglers. It has a fair on Aug. 10.

HAWORTH, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, with fairs on July 22. and Oct. 14.

HAWS, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, with a fair on White-Monday.

HAWTHORNDEN, an ancient building a few miles to the S. E. of Edinburgh, and about one mile below the village of Roslin. It is seated on a rock, in a wild romantic situation on the river Esk.—Beneath the house are several artificial caves, cut out of the solid rock; on which account it is often visited by strangers. It was the seat of Drummond the poet and historian.

HAXEY, a village in Lincolnshire, N. W. of Gunthorp, with a fair on July 5.

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire, 153 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on May 17. Aug. 12. and Oct. 10.

HAYE, a town of France, in Tourain, in

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the department of Indre and Loire, remarkable for the birth of Des Cartes.

HAYLSHAM, a town in the county of Sussex, 58 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on April 5. and June 3.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Silicia, 40 miles N. of Breslau. Lat. 51. 28. N. long. 16. 21. E.

HEA, a province of Morocco, in Africa, on the ocean, lying S. W. of Morocco Proper.

HEADFORD, a town in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, 15 miles N. of Galway.

HEADON, a pleasant, little, well built town in Holderness, in the East riding of Yorkshire, on a river that falls into the Humber. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on Feb. 14. Aug. 2. Sept. 25. and Nov. 17.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, and the Further India, in Asia, on the river Damen, 28 miles S. of Cachao, and 78 N. of the bay of Tonquin. Lat. 22. 12. N. long. 106. 48. E.

HEBRIDES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS** of SCOTLAND. These islands lie between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. and are supposed to be about 300 in number; the principal of which are Lewis, Harris, North and South, Uist, Sky, Mull, Jura, Ila, &c. which see under their different articles.

HEBRIDES (NEW), a group of islands first discovered by Quiros in 1606, and were by him considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by M. de Bougainville in 1768; who, besides landing on the isle of Lepers, did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Capt. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They are situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 45. and 170. 21. E. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread fruit, coconuts, and plantains, are neither so good nor so plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, sugar-canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands, and ignorant of each others existence. They are in general slender make and dark colour, and all of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses

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houses are but small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable, civil, and good natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy which the unusual appearance of European visitors may naturally be supposed to excite.

HECKFIELD, a village in Hampshire, N. W. of Hartley-Row, with a fair on Good Friday.

HEDCORN, a village in the county of Kent, N. W. of Smarden, with a fair on June 29.

HEDEMORA, an inland town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, situated on the lake Haffran, famous for the gunpowder made here, and for the best fruit trees in the whole province. It lies 54 miles N. W. of Upsal.—Lat. 60. 29. N. long. 56. 10. E.

HEGOW, a small territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia.

HEIDELBURG, a city of Lower Saxony, and the capital of the palatinate, in Germany, situated on the Neckar. It has an elegant palace belonging to the elector. In this city is an university founded in the year 1346, and formerly had one of the most valuable libraries in Europe, but removed to the Vatican and the emperor's library at Vienna, when the elector was driven from his dominions in 1721, and his Protestant subjects very badly treated. The French sacked and plundered this city in 1683, and in 1692 almost entirely destroyed it, not sparing even the electoral burial place, many of the dead bodies being thrown about the streets, merely because some had concealed themselves in vaults, obliging the inhabitants to seek their safety in foreign countries; many of them came into England, and were transported to our American colonies. The greatest part of the inhabitants of Heidelberg are Protestants, but their sovereign is a Roman Catholic. The late elector conceived a great prejudice against the city, because the magistrates refused to gratify him with an absolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghost; on which account he removed his court to Mannheim and Schwetzingen, so that little furniture is left in this palace except family pictures. The famous tun of Heidelberg was repaired in the year 1727, and is generally full of the best Rhenish wine, and is said to contain 204 tons of liquor.—The head of this cask is flat, and surrounded with rails, so that several persons may walk about, or have an entertainment upon it.—This huge cask was made in the year 1664, by order of the elector Charles Lewis. Heidelberg lies 18 miles N. E. of Spire, and 58 S. of Frankfort. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 55. E.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in

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Suabia, and in the territory of Breunthall, with a handsome palace, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg.

HEILA, a town of Royal Prussia, in Poland, situated on the point of a peninsula in the Baltic, 14 miles N. of Dantzic. Lat. 54. 36 N. long. 18. 54. E.

HELENA (St), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the English East India Company. It lies in 5. 49. W. long. and 15. 55. S. lat. being 1200 miles W. of the continent of Africa, and 1800 E. of South America. Its circumference is about 40 miles. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior valleys and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr Forster tells us, that, "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valleys, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a small, but fine breed of cattle, and with English sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivolet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were hung with woods; that the soil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage tree, though only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees thrive but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island, besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the

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the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessities by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and that many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." The town is small, and stands in a valley at the bottom of a bay on the S. side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat, and the town is well defended by forts and batteries. "This island was given to the East India company by Charles II. soon after it was taken from the Dutch by admiral Munden, anno 1672.

HELEN'S (Str), a town in East Medina, in the Isle of Wight. It has a large bay, which runs a considerable way within land, and, in a war with France, is often the station and place of rendezvous for the royal navy. At the mouth of the bay is that cluster of rocks called the Mixen.

HELIER (Str), a small island near the town of the same name, in the bay of St Aubin, on the S. side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the Pagan Normans, at their coming here. He is mentioned among the martyrs in the Martyrology of Coustances. His little cell, with the stone bed, is still shewn among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded in this island. On the site of this abbey, now stands Elizabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification. It is the residence of the governor and garrison of St Helier, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

HELLESPOINT, the entrance of the strait in Romania, in European Turkey, dividing Asia from Europe, and extending from the Archipelago to Constantinople. It is now called Dardanelles, and is about two miles over, where Xerxes king of Persia laid a floating bridge for his army to march from Asia to Europe.

HELMESLEY, a village in the North riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidal Vale, near the river Rhye, with a brook running thro' it, 227 miles from London. It had formerly a castle, for the defence of this part against the Scots invaders. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on May 19. July 16. Oct. 2. and Nov. 6.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries, situated on the Aa, 40 miles W. of Venlo. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 5. 52. E.

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HELMSTADT, a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of the city of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 36. N. long. 10. 52. E.

HELMSTADT, a strong maritime town, of Sweden, and capital of the province of Halland.

HELSINGFORD, a town of Nyland, a territory of Finland in Sweden, situated on a peninsula on the Finnic Gulf, and almost the best harbour in the kingdom, 86 miles E. of Abo, and subject to the crown of Sweden; it was entirely burnt down in the late wars. Lat. 60. 20. N. long. 24. 42. E.

HELSTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, 14 miles from Falmouth, and 270 from London. It is a trading populous town, well situated on the river Cober, near its influx into the sea, and is one of those appointed for the coinage of tin, and the place of assembly for the W. division of the shire. It sends two members to parliament; and by a grant of Edward III. it has a market on Saturday, and fairs on March 13. July 20. Sept. 9. Nov. 8. the second Saturday before St Thomas's day, and the Saturday before Midlent Sunday, Palm Sunday, and Whit Monday.

HELVOETSLOUYS, a town of Holland, one of the seven United Provinces, with the best harbour in the country, situated on the island of Voore, 7 miles S. of the Brill. Hither the English packet-boat always goes, and here the principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up. Lat. 25. 1. N. long. 4. 10. E.

HERMPNAL, a village in the county of Norfolk, S. of Saxlingham, with fairs on Whit Monday and Nov. 30.

HEMPSTED, or **HEMEL HEMPSTED**, a town in Hertfordshire, 20 miles from London, with a market on Thursday, and a fair on the Thursday after Trinity Monday. It has been reckoned one of the greatest markets for wheat in this county, if not in England, 20,000l. a-week being often returned in it only for meal.

HEMPTON, a village in the county of Norfolk, S. of Fakenham, which had formerly a priory. Fairs, in Whitsun week, and Nov. 22.

HENFILD, a village in the county of Suffx, N. E. of Stening, with fairs on May 4. and Aug. 1.

HENINGHAM (CASTLE), a village in the county of Essex, to the S. W. of Sudbury in Suffolk, on the river Goin, with fairs on May 3. July 26. and Dec. 6.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, a town in Oxfordshire, 35 miles from London. It had formerly a wooden bridge, but now there is an elegant stone one erected over the river, and it is said to be the oldest town in the county. It is a corporation, governed

by a warden, burgesses, &c. and has markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and fairs on March 7. Holy Thursday, Trinity Thursday, and Whurday before Midsummer. It is thought that on many market days in the year there are sold 300 cart-loads of malt and other corn. The inhabitants are generally maltsters, mealmen, and barge-men, who enrich the neighbourhood, as well as support themselves, by carrying corn, malt, and wood, to London.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a town in Warwickshire, 102 miles from London, near the river Arrow. It was anciently a member of Wotton Waven, but afterwards annexed to Beaudefort, where was once a castle, and a market kept at it by grant of king Stephen, which was the occasion of building the town for the reception of the market people, at the bottom of the hill whereon the castle stood. The market is on Tues. and the fairs on March 25. and Whit Tues. day.

HENNEBERG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia.

HENNEBERG, a town of Franconia, and the capital of a county of the same name, in Germany, 40 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and 40 S. E. of Fulda. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 10. 31. E.

HENNEBO, a small town of Brittany in France, situated on the Blavet, 26 miles N. W. of Vannes. It was anciently fortified, and has still a small harbour, and good trade. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 3. 12. W.

HENRICHMONT, the capital of a small sovereign principality, lying round Upper Berry, in France, belonging to the duke of Sully, now in the department of Cher.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia, in North America.

HENRY (CAPE), the S. promontory of Virginia in North America, situated at the entrance of Chesapeake-bay. Lat. 36. 57. N. long. 76. 23. W.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz.

HERACLEA, or **PERINTHUS**, a town of Romania in European Turkey, situated on the Mar del Marniora or Propontis; it was formerly a considerable city, but now only a mean place. Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre built in the reign of the emperor Severus. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, and lies 64 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 27. 51. E.

HERACLEA, anciently **SINTIA**, an inconsiderable town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, situated on the river Strymon.

HERAT, a city of Chorassan, a province of Persia, in Asia, 171 miles S. E. of Meshed. Lat. 34. 30. N. long. 60. 20. E.

HERAULT, one of the departments of

France, so named from a river which falls into the Gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

HERBORN, a town of the Upper Rhine, in the Wetterau and territory of Nassau, 10 miles S. of Dillenburg. Lat. 50. 47. N. long. 8. 21. E.

HERCINIAN FOREST anciently extended through the whole length of Germany and Bohemia, some remains of which are the Black Forest, Odenwald near Heidelberg, in the palatinate, and Stigewald in Wurtzburg and Bamberg, the Wetterwald in the Wetterau, and the Hartwald in Brunswick.

HERCOLE, an island of that name, in the Tuscan Sea.

HERCOLE PORTO, a small fortified town of Stato de gli Presiditi in Tuscany, in Italy, with an island of the same name, and an harbour; subject to the king of Naples. Lat. 42. 31. N. long. 12. 11. E.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Naples, overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the reign of Titus, anno 79. Many valuable remains of antiquity have been dug from it in this century.

HERCULES PILARS, Mount Calpe in Spain, and Mount Avila opposite to it, in Africa, on each side of the Straits of Gibraltar. See **GIBRALTAR**.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the N. by Shropshire, on the E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, on the S. by Monmouthshire, and on the W. by Radnorshire, in Wales; it extends 46 miles from N. to S. 40 from E. to W. and 220 in circumference. This county lies in the diocese of Hereford, and contains 8 market towns, 87 vicarages, 176 parishes, and 391 villages, 15,000 houses, and 95,600 inhabitants. It is divided into 11 hundreds, and sends 8 members to parliament, namely, two knights for the shire, and two for each of the following towns, viz. Hereford, Lempster or Leominster, and Weobly. The air of this county is healthy and delightful, whence the inhabitants generally live to a great age. As an instance of which, it is said, that a morris-dance was performed before king James I. by 10 men and women, whose ages together made a thousand years. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, wool, and fruit, as is evident from the Lempster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cyder: the last of which is sent to all parts of England. It also abounds with wood and fish. Herefordshire is plentifully watered with several rivers, the chief of which are the Wye, the Monow, the Log, and the Frome or Fromy; all of which are well stored with fish. The fairs of this county are very remarkable, for it is

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ther parts of England they are so far out of the season after spawning, as to be unwholesome food, till they have been again at sea to recover themselves; but here they are always found, far, and fit for the table.

HEREFORD, the capital of the above county, 134 miles from London. The name imports that it was the ford of the army, it having been for several hundred years before the Conquest the head quarters of the Saxons, as it was of the English after, who were stationed here to awe the Welsh. It is one of the most ancient bishoprics in England, but suffered so much by the wars between the Saxons and Britons, that at the Norman invasion it was almost in ruins. They rebuilt it, and erected a large strong castle, now in ruins, it having been defended by the empress Maud against king Stephen, who took it; and having suffered very much in the barons wars, that between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the late civil war, in which last it was taken and retaken several times by the forces of king Charles I. and the parliament, and two of its churches also destroyed, so that it has only four besides the cathedral. The city is about a mile and an half in compass, but not very populous: The houses are old, and by reason of its low situation the streets are dirty, it being encompassed with rivers on all sides but the E. and often annoyed by the swell of the Wye on the S. side of it, over which it has a stone bridge. Its markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The Friday's market is chiefly for cattle, sheep, and hogs, the others for corn and all sorts of provisions. Fairs on May 19. July 1. Oct. 20. and Tues. after Candlemas.

HEREGOVINZA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Dalmatia. Cassel-nuvo, the capital, belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the Turks.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace near Hanover, belonging to the elector, with fine water-works, said to equal those of Versailles.

HERENTALS, a town of Brabant in the late Austrian Low Countries, 27 miles N. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 4. 56. E.

HERT, a pleasant island in the Indian Ocean, two miles N. N. W. of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than two miles in circumference. The cultivated parts, contrasted with the brown shade of the trees, and the interspersed situation of the houses, give this little spot a very picturesque appearance. It appears, as well as Ternate, to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and to be well inhabited.

HERK, a town of Liege in Germany, situated on a river of the same name, near its junction with the Demer, 26 miles W. of Middelicht. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 5. 26.

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HERISAW, an ancient town of Switzerland.

HERISSON, a town of France, late in Bourbonnois.

HERMANSTADT, the capital of a taud in Transylvania, large, well built, and surrounded with a double wall and deep ditch, is very strong; but the air is unhealthy. It lies 34 miles E. of Weissenburg. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 25. 1. E.

HERMITAGE, a village in Dorsetshire, in the Vale of White Hart, on the S. side of Clifton, with a fair on Aug. 26.

HERMITAGE, in the county of Northumberland, near the river Coquet, between Morpeth and Alnwick. It is the best preserved and most entire now remaining in these kingdoms. It still contains three apartments, all of them hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was anciently embowered. An exact account of this curious relique of ancient solitary devotion is published in the pleasing ballad of the Hermit of Warkworth; written by the ingenious Dr Percy.

HERMON, a mountain of Turkey, in Asia, on the E. of Syria and Palestine, mentioned often in scripture.

HERNDALL, a town and small territory of Scandinavia, in Norway.

HERNGRUND, a town of Hungary Proper, near the Carpathian mountains, famous for its spacious and rich copper-mines, and copper-water, which transmutes iron into that metal, 71 miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 19. 39. E.

HERNOSAND, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and in Angermania.

HERONDEN, a village in the county of Kent, in the parish of Fleet, near Staple, with a fair on Sept. 21.

HERSTAL, a town of Liege in Germany, 4 miles N. of the city of Liege. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 5. 51. E.

HERTFELDT, a small territory of Germany in Suabia.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county in England, deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire, on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. This county, which lies partly in the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln, is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 19 market towns, 54 vicarages, 120 parishes, and near 950 villages, with about 56,500 houses, and 22,500 inhabitants; and sends six members

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to parliament, two knights for the shire, with two burgesses for St Alban's, and as many for Hertford. The air is very clear and salutary, whence it is frequently recommended by physicians as highly conducive to health, and the people have a saying, that whoever buys a house or land in Hertfordshire, pays two years purchase extraordinary for the goodness of the air. The soil is generally rich, and in the northern parts has a marle mixed with it, that makes it produce excellent wheat; but the meadows are indifferent. The chief commodities are wheat, barley, malt, and wood. This county is well watered with small rivers, the chief of which are the Lea and the Coln.

HERTFORD. See **HARTFORD**.

HERTZBERG, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony.

HERWERDEN, a town of Ravensburg, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, 15 miles E. of the city of Ravensburg, belonging to the king of Prussia. There is here a Protestant nunnery. Lat. 52. 38. N. long. 8. 51. E.

HESDIN, a fortified town of Artois, in the French Low Countries, situated on the Canche, near the borders of Picardy; it is a regular hexagon, and surrounded with morasses. Philibert Emanuel duke of Savoy, and general to the emperor Charles V. built this fortress in 1554, after demolishing old Hesdin. Lewis XIII. took it in 1639, and the possession of it was confirmed to him by the peace of the Pyrenees. It lies 32 miles W. of St Omer's. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 2. 15. E.

HESKET, a town in the county of Cumberland, in the parish of Caldbeck, 295 miles from London, near Uldale and Ireby, by the river Caldew, where Caldbeck falls into it. It has a market on Friday.

HESSE-CASSEL, a territory of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, bounded by Westphalia and Brunswick on the N. by Franconia on the E. by the Maine on the S. and by another part of Westphalia and the electorate of Mentz and Triers on the W. It is about 120 miles long, and the same in breadth. Its capital is Cassel.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, a territory of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, bounded by the river Maine, which divides it from Hesse-Cassel, on the N. by the same Maine on the E. and by the palatinate on the S. and W. The landgrave is absolute, and his annual revenues are computed at 120,000*l*. having generally a good body of troops on foot, which are a great addition to his income, by the subsidies they bring him in from foreign powers. Of this family are four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homburg, Darmstadt, and Rhinefeld, who are of different persuasions. The subjects of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists, as their late so-

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vereign was before he mounted the throne of Sweden, but was then forced to turn Lutheran. Hesse-Darmstadt produces corn and wine, especially near the Rhine and Lahn, and in their plains are numerous flocks of sheep; but great part of the country is a forest, particularly to the N. In the mountains are copper and lead mines. This country is supposed to be the ancient seat of the Catti mentioned by Tacitus; and a considerable clan in the N. of Scotland, namely the Clan-cattan (Macpherison), claim the same original.

HEVER, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, four miles S. of Louvain, and 16 E. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 4. 38. E.

HEUKELUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland.

HEXHAM, a town in the county of Northumberland, near the conflux of the North and South Tyne, 286 miles from London. It had once a monastery, founded in 1112, with liberties so large that procured it the name of a shire; and by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of itself made a county palatine. It also was the seat of a bishop in 674, but the diocese was so harrassed and ruined by the Danes, that no man would accept of the bishopric, and therefore it was united to Lindisfarne in 883. The town and priory were destroyed by the Scots in 1296, and pillaged again in 1346. The town is not populous, and the streets are narrow, with ill-built houses. The market place, near the centre of the town, is a spacious square, supplied by a fountain with water. Newcastle is about 15 miles distant. The markets here are on Tuesday and Saturday, and the fairs on Aug. 5. and Nov. 8. A rivulet called Hexbold runs by the town, which sometimes overflows suddenly.

HEYDEN, and **HEYDEN-BRIGG**, a town in the county of Northumberland, which was once a member of the manor of Langley. It has a market on Tuesday, and a fair on St Mary Magdalen's day. Here is a fine bridge over the Tyne, consisting of six arches.

HEYLINGENSTADT, a town of Eifel, a county of Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to Mentz, 30 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 10. 21. E.

HEYLSHEM, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Tirlemont, and 16 E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 59. N. long. 4. 58. E.

HIERES, three islands near the coast of Provence in France, opposite to the town of the same name, and not far from Toulon, forming with the main land a spacious bay.

or road, in which the English fleet lay many months in 1744, and blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in Toulon; and upon the latter quitting that harbour, they were engaged by admiral Matthews, before whom the combined fleet fled to the coast of Spain, and would probably have been entirely destroyed or taken, had he not been deserted by Lestock, his vice-admiral, and several of his captains, though some of that Squadron came into the engagement, particularly the Marlborough, commanded by the brave captain Cornwall, who was killed in the engagement, and in memory of his gallant behaviour, the British senate, of which he was a member, unanimously voted a very magnificent monument to be erected at the public expence in Westminster abbey. These islands are famous for physical plants.

HIERES, a small town of Provence in France, situated on the Mediterranean, in the department of Var; it was anciently more considerable, and had an harbour, where pilgrims to the Holy Land usually took shipping, but the sea has some years since left it almost 2000 paces. Here are fine gardens and the best fruit in all France, and plenty of salt; it lies 8 miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 6. 41. E.

HIESMEN, a town of France, late in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of great extent, now in the department of Orne.

HIGHAM, a village in Derbyshire, N. of Alfreton, in Shirland parish, with a fair on the first Wednesday after New Year's day.

HIGHAM, a village in the county of Kent, to the E. of Gravesend, near the Hope, with a fair on Michaelmas day and two days after.

HIGHAM-FERRIS, or **FFRERS**, a town in Northamptonshire, 71 miles from London, and had a castle near the church, the ruins of which are still visible. It is a small, but clean, dry, healthy, and pleasant town, and is a royal manor as part of the duchy of Lancaster. It sends one member to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and fairs on Feb. 5th March 7. May 3. June 28. Aug. 5. Oct. 10. and Thursday before Dec. 17.

HIGH-BICKINGTON, a village in Devonshire, 7 miles S. of Barnstaple, with fairs on May 3. and Dec. 21.

HIGH-BUDLAY, a village in Devonshire, with a fair on Good Friday.

HIGHGATE, a village in the county of Middlesex, five miles or the N. side of London, so called partly from its high situation, overlooking London, and great part of Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and partly from a gate set up there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London, when the highway road from Gray's Inn Lane to the Strand was turned through the bishop's

park, which gate is now removed. This toll was farmed by queen Elizabeth at 40l. a-year. On the side next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built.

HIGHLANDERS, a subdivision of the inhabitants of Scotland, who dwell mostly in the hilly country of the W. and N. parts of the kingdom; and in the isles, particularly those on the W. of that country. They are stout, hardy, and generally well bodied men; and, when disciplined, prove some of the best troops in the world; as appears from the Highland regiments in the British service. These Highlanders are the original natives of Scotland; the other subdivision of the inhabitants is into Lowlanders, as dwelling in the level countries; and these are far from being so agile and warlike as the Highlanders, being a mixture of old Scots, Picts, Britons, French, and various other nations.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Vale of White Horse in Berks, 77 miles from London. It was formerly called a borough, and has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on Aug. 12. and Oct. 10.

HILDBURGHAEUSEN, a city of Franconia in Germany, with a fine castle, the seat of the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, built in the modern taste. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 10. 45. E.

HILDESHEIM, a bishopric of Lower Saxony in Germany, surrounded by the territories of Brunswick, subject to its own bishop, now elector of Cologne. Its capital bears the same name, and lies 27 miles S. E. of Hanover, and 35 S. W. of Brunswick. It is an imperial city and sovereign state, with a mixture of Lutherans and Roman Catholics. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 9. 51. E.

HILDESHEIM, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

HILL-MORTON, a town in Warwickshire, near Rugby, situated on a rivulet that comes from Crick in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton. Part of it is on a hill, and part on moorish ground, from whence it has the name. It is 83 miles from London, and has a market on Tuesday, and a fair at Midsummer for three days.

HILPERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

HIMMALEH MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and appears to be the general boundary of Thibet, thro' the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; including between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 700 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet;

Thibet; such as Shirasgus, Nepal, &c. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-Ko (the Indian Mountains) as well as Himmalah; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow. See GANGES.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich island. Lat. 17. 25. S. long. 168. 33. E.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire, the second market town in the county, and its parish is very considerable in extent. It is built on a rising ground, nearly on the borders of Leicestershire, from which it is separated by the Roman Watling-street road. It is distant from Coventry and Leicester 15 miles each, 5 from Cleybrook, 11 from Lutterworth, and 102 from London. It has been much larger than it is at present, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been originally streets. The town is said to contain about 750 houses, has a market on Monday, and a fair on Aug. 26.

HINDELOPEN, or HINLOPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland.

HINDERLAPPING, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

HINDON, a town in Wiltshire, 96 miles from London. It is an ancient borough, sends two members to parliament, has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Monday before Whitunday and Oct. 18.

HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N. the river Burrampooter and the Bay of Bengal on the E. the Indian Ocean on the S. and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the Sourbaha of Bahar and Bengal. The principal sourbaha, or provinces, in Hindoostan Proper, are Aginere, Agrah, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oode, Rohilcood, Sindy, &c. for an account of which see their respective names. The term Deccan, which signifies *the South*, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindoostan Proper; but, in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candish, Dowlatabad, Vissapur, Golconda, and the western part of Behar; its boundary to the N. being the river Nerbudda, and that to the S. the river Kesh-

na. All the tract S. of this last river is generally called the Peninsula; although its size is far from authorizing that appellation. The name *Jade*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom, doubtless, the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindoostan* is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindus*. Our limits will not allow us to enter into the ancient history of India, which more properly belongs to a system of ancient geography. To give an idea of the more modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became at last a Mahometan state, and continued so be, under various dynasties, till the beginning of this century. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period, it is to be observed, that the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and that the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was, in reality, the founder of the Mogul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, the emperor Jehanguire, his son, received Sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent. His authority reached from 30 to 35 lat. and nearly as much in long. and his revenues exceeded 32,000,000 sterling, in a country, where the productions of the earth are four times as cheap as in England. But, in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes, and wicked ministers, reduced this astonishing empire to nothing. Bloody contests for the empire ensued; in the death of Aurungzebe; 11 years after which, five princes of his line, who had mounted the throne, were deposed and murdered; and the degraded state of the imperial authority had introduced a disunion

in all the governors of the provinces, to shake off their dependence on the head of the empire. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, we perceive their empire attacked by the powerful Nizam of that country, by whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mahomed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded 30,000,000. sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine, were the result; 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and sixty-two millions of plunder said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E. of the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grandfather of the present nabob; Allahabad, by Mahomed Kooli. The Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Oriss. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors must, in future, be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion. Another remarkable instance of the effect of this opinion is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor Ahmed was deposed in 1760, and his successor was deposed and

murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son, Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars. He continued long a kind of state prisoner; living on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him partly out of veneration for his ancestors, and partly for the use of his name. In the sequel, he was dethroned and blinded by the Rohillas. These being defeated by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief, his son, Jewan Bucht, was permitted to succeed him, and to live in the same deplorable state of degradation. The whole of Hindoostan may now be said to consist of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These six principal states are, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas; the Berar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, south of the Deccan; Mysore; or the dominion of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Balsette, the district of Midnapur in Orissa, and some considerable cessions from Tippoo Sultan in 1792. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabob of Oude, the nabob of the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistan, the Jats, Rohilund, &c. According to Mr Orme, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahomedans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahomedans, or Musulmans, whom the English commonly, but improperly, call Moors or Moormen, are represented, by Mr Scrafton, to be of such a detestable character, that he never knew above two or three exceptions, and those were among the Tartar and Persian officers of the army. The Hindoos or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant. Their limbs are finely proportioned; their fingers long and tapering; their countenances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. These four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers and Mechanics. These are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence who have the care of religion allotted to them. These are held sacred by the rest. It is difficult to draw a general character of

the Bramins, as they vary much in their pursuits, and in their degrees of knowledge. "Some that I have conversed with (says Mr Scrafton) acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar."—The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoo; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoo governments), they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots, that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, as soon as their leader falls in battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain on their reputation. The English East India company have many battalions of them in their Service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy wretches, destined to misery from their birth. They perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. They are held in such abomination, that, on the Malabar side of Hindoostan, if one of them chance to touch a Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter draws his sabre, and cuts him down on the spot, without any check, either from his own conscience, or the laws of the country. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them from that instant to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each cast (says Dr Robertson) adhere invariably to the pro-

fession of their forefathers. From generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow, one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship." To this circumstance also, Dr Robertson ascribes a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. "But these converts (says Mr Scrafton) do no honour to the Christian religion; for, as far as my observation has reached, these half Christians are the most profligate wretches of the human species." The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a regular and complete system of superstition, strengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence, and secure the attachment of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter), milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it par-

of some of the properties of the deity of their gods, and because they esteem the bow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. Mr Holwell says, that he has been present at many of these sacrifices, and relates an instance of one in 1743, near Cossimbuzar, when a widow, about 18, with three children; the eldest not four years of age, was strongly urged to live, for the sake of the future care of her infants. Notwithstanding this, and though the agonies of death were described to her in the strongest colours, she put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a considerable time. She then, with one hand, put fire into the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Bramins. Being then told that she would not be permitted to burn, she resolutely answered, that death was in her own power, and that if she were not allowed to burn, she would starve herself. Her friends were obliged, at last, to consent to the dreadful sacrifice of this lady, who was of high rank. But, in 1781, Mr Hodges was witness, near Benares, to the sacrifice of one of an inferior cast, the widow of a merchant. "Repairing to the spot (says he), on the banks of the river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, covered with linnen, already laid at the edge of the river. At this time, ten in the morning, only a few people were assembled, who displayed the most perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Bramins, and music, with a few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a steady and firm step; and, with a perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body, where for some time they halted. She then addressed those who were near her, without the least trepidation of voice or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa nut, in which was a red colour mixed, and dipping in it the fore-finger of her right hand, she marked those near her, to whom she wished to draw the last act of attention.

She might be about twenty-four years of age. Her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, and rubbish, with a door on one side, and arched, and covered on the top; by the side of the door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the Bramins, in attentions to those near her, and conversation with her relations. When the body was taken up, she followed close to it, attended by the chief Bramin; and when it was deposited in the pile, she bowed to all around her, and entered without speaking. The moment she entered the door was closed; the fire was put to the combustibles, which instantly flamed, and quantities of dried wood were thrown upon it. This last part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful custom is accompanied with still greater horror. It is asserted that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire." In the code of Gentoo laws, translated by Mr Halhead, is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice. "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crore and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Vedam and the Shastah, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N. is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S. and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Beside domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and domestic deer. Its principal exports are indigo, salt-petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; and, particularly,

cularly, calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c. A variety of other particulars concerning this fine country, will be found under the different names of provinces, cities, towns, mountains and rivers, described in the course of this work. See INDIA.

HINGHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, in the road from Attlebury to Dereham, 15 miles from Norwich, and 98 from London. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and fairs on May 6. Whit Tuesf. and Oct. 2.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland.

HIPPO, now **BONA**, a town of Constantina in Africa, with an harbour on the coast of Algiers, 85 miles N. E. of the city of Constantina. Here St Augustine was bishop above 40 years. It now belongs to Algiers. Lat. 36. 46. N. long. 7. 51. E.

HIPPOLITE (St), a town of France, late in Loirain.

HIPPOLITE (St), a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

HIRCANIA, under this name the ancients comprised the provinces of Persia in Asia, lying on the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, which also was called the Hircanian Sea.

HIRCH HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

HIRCHFELD, a city of Hesse Cassel, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, situated on the Fulde, 40 miles S. of Cassel, and subject to that landgrave. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 9. 46. E.

HIRSBERG, a town of Jawer in Silesia, 46 miles S. W. of Breslau; it has several good mineral springs. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 16. 17. E.

HISPANIOLA, or **St DOMINGO**, one of the large Antilles Islands, in the West Indies. It partly belonged to the Spaniards, and partly to the French. The natives styled it Aitii, and the Spaniards, when Christopher Columbus first discovered it, in 1492, called it Hispaniola, or the Spanish Island. The city, which he founded in 1494, being dedicated to St Dominic, the name was first extended to that quarter of the island, and in process of time to the whole: so that it is now generally called in our charts, &c. St Domingo. It is situated in the middle between Cuba and Jamaica on the N. W. and S. W. and Porto Rico on the E. and separated from the last only by a narrow channel. It extends from lat. 17. 37. to lat. 20. and from long. 67. 35. to long. 74. 15. being near 400 miles from E. to W. and almost 120, where broadest, from N. to S.—Some reckon it 300 leagues in circuit, exclusive of its bays, creeks, &c. which, it is thought, would make up 200 more. It is distant from Cuba but 75 leagues, which

strait is called the *Windward Passage*. The climate here is extremely hot, but cooled by winds that blow at certain seasons. It also rains excessively at sometimes, yet not at all places alike. Though the climate is great but badly with new-comers, yet they live here in good health, and to a great age; many of the inhabitants exceeding 80, and some reaching to 120 years.

This island, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of all the Antilles, is allowed to be the most fruitful, and by much the pleasantest in the West Indies, having vast forests of cabbage-trees, palms, elms, oaks, pines, &c. The principal commodities of this island are hides, sugar, indigo, cotton, cocon, coffee, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, ambergris, various sorts of drugs, and dyers wood. What corn they have ripens at such different times, that it cannot be reaped with any profit. The number of French on this side is said to equal, if not exceed, that of the Spaniards; though both together are very far short of what the island is capable of maintaining. In 1726, the inhabitants were computed at 30,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, namely Creoles and Molissoes, whose daily allowance is potatoes, though they have leave to keep hogs.

The Spaniards, by degrees, conquered the natives; and in battle, and cold blood, destroyed 3,000,000 men, women, and children.

The colony of the French here is allowed to be the most considerable and important they have in these parts; and is now more so, as they have got a cession of the other part from the Spaniards, which they had always extremely at heart.

The E. part of this island, in the possession of the Spaniards, is the largest. The commodities of the whole colonies of France in St Domingo amounted in 1764 to 80 millions weight of rough sugar, 35 millions of refined sugar, and 1,880,000 lb. of indigo; at the same time they gathered 7 millions weight of coffee, and one million and a half of cotton. Above half these were the produce of the N. coast alone; and the rest came from the W. and S. There was, besides, this difference, that the indigo and cotton were chiefly from the S. and W. and the sugar and coffee from the N.

In 1764 this island had 8786 whites able to bear arms; 4306 inhabited on the N. 3470 on the W. and 1010 on the S. coast; from hence, according to the general method of calculating, the whole of the whites was above 35,000. To these were to be added 3817 mulattoes, or free negroes, who were enrolled. The negroes were 206,000, and disposed in the following manner:—12,000 in the nine great towns; 4000 in the country towns; 1000 in selling vegetables; and

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and 250,000 in the culture which produced the commodities for exportation. After this enumeration, in 1767, 51,367 negroes were imported in 171 French ships. The deficiency of dead oges has been more than sufficiently supplied by those introduced in a clandestine trade, and it is confidently asserted, there are not less than 250,000 now in the French division only; and the culture of the land has increased proportionably. The culture of indigo is diminished, but there are 40 new sugar plantations; so that they reckon 260 in the N. division, 197 in the W. and 84 in the S. There are also some plantations of cocoa raised in the woods. In 1767 there were exported by the French from this island, 124 millions weight of sugar, 1,769,562 lb. of indigo, 150,000 lb. of cocoa, 12,197,977 lb. of coffee, 2,965,920 lb. of cotton, 8470 packets of raw hides, 10,350 skins of tanned hides, 4180 hogshheads of rum, and 21,304 hogshheads of molasses, all which was registered at the custom-house, and exported in 347 ships. To which may be added a sixth more, that was smuggled out; and yet those well versed in the island say it will produce a third as much more; of such prodigious value is this island.

In October 1791, a dreadful calamity befel the French part of this island; an almost general insurrection took place among the negroes, by which a great number of lives were lost, and nearly 200 sugar plantations burnt. This was accompanied by a civil war between the republicans and royalists; the latter called in the English, who took possession of Jeremie and Cape St Nicholas &c. In 1793, the Spaniards, in adjusting their disputes with France, surrendered their portion of the island to that country.—What may be the effects of this cession cannot be yet ascertained.

HITCHAM, a village in the county of Suffolk, near Bideford, with a fair on August 3.

HITCHIN, a town in Hertfordshire, four miles from Baldock, and 33 from London. It is reckoned the second town in the county for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the staple commodities of the kingdom, and diverse merchants of the staple of Calais resided here, since which that trade is lost; yet the inhabitants hold a market here on Tuesday by prescription, free from toll for any grain sold here, and fairs on April 2. May 30. and Oct. 12.

HITH, HIDE, or EAST HITH, a town in the county of Kent, one of the cinque ports, in the S. E. part of the county, 70 miles from London. In this town were once five parish churches, which are all demolished but one, for the town has at present suffered very great losses. As its first

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rise was owing to the decay of its neighbours, Lyme and West Hith, which were so choaked with sand that their ships came hither, the same fate befel this also, and made it almost useless. In the reign of Henry IV. numbers of its inhabitants were cut off by a pestilence, 200 of their houses consumed by fire, and five of their ships sunk at sea, with the loss of 300 men; so that the people were going to abandon the town, had not the king by his charter generously released to them, for five turns next following, their service of five ships of 100 men and five horse, which they were to have furnished out, and kept at their own charge, in the king's wars, for 15 days. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and fairs on July 10. and Dec. 1.

HITTON, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on June 26.

HOAMBO, a river in China. See **CROCCEUS**.

HOCHBL, a marquiseate and small territory of Germany, in the circle of Sussia.

HOCHSTET, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Danube. Near it the Germans were worsted by the French and Bavarians in 1703; it is famous for a victory obtained by the English and confederate army, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene of Savoy, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the French marshals Marfin and Tallard, Aug. 2. O. S. 1704, near 20,000 of the latter having it is thought been killed on the spot, and 13,000 made prisoners; among which was marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, where he remained prisoner in the castle of Nottingham till the year 1712. In acknowledgement of this victory, the duke of Marlborough was made a prince of the empire, under the title of Mindelheim, a place in Bavaria, which was restored to the elector in 1713, by the peace of Baden. Hochstet lies 18 miles S. W. of Donawert, and 30 N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 10. 46. E.

HOCKAM (GREAT and LITTLE), two villages in the county of Norfolk, W. of Buckenham, with a fair on Easter Monday.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the three circles of Prussia.

HOCKHOLD, a village in the county of Norfolk, with a fair on July 23.

HODDESON, a town in Hertfordshire, on the river Lea. It is a great thoroughfare in the N. road, 17 miles from London, and a hamlet in the parishes of Amwell and Blockbourn. It has a market on Thursday, and a fair on June 29.

HODNET, a village in the county of Gloucester.

lop, 135 miles from London. It stands near the river Tern, and has fairs on May 4. and Oct. 9.

HOENZOLZERN, a city of Suabia, in Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, 30 miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 32 N. long. 8. 46. E.

HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz.

HOFALISE, or **HONFELISE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands.

HOGRE, or **HADGRE**, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy.

HOGUE (1 A), a town situated on a cape, being the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which the French fleet was actually defeated by admiral Russel, in 1692. Lat. 50. 1. N. long. 1. 59. F.

HOHFNLQE, or **HOLACH**, a county of Franconia, in Germany, where not long ago great disputes arose between the count their sovereign, and his Protestant subjects, in which the empire interposed.

HOHENSTEIN, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt.

HOHENTWIL, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia.

HOHIO, or **OHIO**, a famous river of North America, having its source in the Appalachian mountains, near the borders of Carolina and Virginia, and after a S. W. course falls into the river Mississippi, of which it is reckoned the principal stream.

HOLBFCH, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 7. and the second Tuesday in September. It is situate in a flat among the dykes, and is but an indifferent town, but of great antiquity. It is 12 miles S. of Boston, and 115 N. of London.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on April 27. July 10. and Oct. 2. It is 47 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London.

HOLDTY, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on May 9.

HOLLAND, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded by the German Sea on the N and W by the Zuyder Sea, which divides it from West Irieland, Overysel, and Guelderland on the E. and by Zealand and Utrecht on the S. Its extent from N. to S. is about 100 miles, but it is hardly 30 miles in breadth. It has however the greatest foreign trade of any province in the world; so that in respect to strength and wealth it equals the other six of the United Provinces, though it has scarcely any staple or native commodities, except some butter and cheese, made from the country, containing several tracts of rich pastures; and the rivers and adja-

cent seas furnish the inhabitants with fish; but every thing else they import from other countries, and yet have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandise as any country whatever. It is indeed a kind of magazine for the productions of all countries, the inhabitants buying them very cheap, and often selling out very dear, even so the same countries from which they were first bought. Their fleet was formerly a match for almost any single power in Europe, and their army, when well affected to any cause, was by no means contemptible. The political situation of this country has undergone much alteration since the incursion of the French.

HOLLAND, a tract of land in the S. E. part of Lincolnshire that was recovered from the sea in several centuries by a Dutch colony; and Camden says it takes its name from the Dutch province in the Netherlands, to which it exactly agrees in situation, soil, and other circumstances, the very ditches being navigable, the people passing from one town to another in boats by the canals; but others think it is called so because it lies so deep, that were it not defended from the sea by the bar, it would be soon overflowed by it. This fenney country reaches from Wainfleet to the Isle of Ely, and to the grounds opposite to Lynn in Norfolk. It is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which was unpassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great profit. Through the whole the walls of the houses are generally brick, and their roofs covered with slate or tile. A stone house is seldom to be seen, nor one thatched with straw, but many of those of the more opulent farmers are large and handsome. The churches are in general spacious, and several of them built with excellent stone. These fens are much frequented by the bittern. Here are many quicksands, and great want of fresh water.

HOLLAND HOUSE, a fine and venerable Gothic structure, built of brick, very pleasantly situated on a rising ground near Kensington, in the county of Middlesex. It is adorned in the inside with fine paintings, and great improvements have been made in the gardens. The celebrated Mr Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick, lived in this house, and here was the scene of his last moments.

HOLLAND (NEW), a name given to a small territory on the eastern coast, to the S. of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America. It is also the name of a country to the S. of the Molucca islands, which is very little known except along the coast. The inhabitants are black, and the most

small ill-looking people in the world; they are tall and thin, and their hair woolly, like the negroes of Guinea. They are mightily troubled with flies, and perhaps for that reason their eyes are kept almost shut. Those that visited the coast could see no houses, which made them imagine they had none; but this is uncertain.

HOLLAND (NEW), the largest island in the world, and formerly supposed to be part of that imaginary continent called Terra Australis Incognita, lies between 10. 30. and 43. 8. lat. and between 110. and 123. 30. E. long. extending in all as much as the whole continent of Europe, the eastern coast running no less than 2000 miles in length from N. E. to S. W. Different parts of the country have been called by the names of their discoverers, as Van Diemen's Land, Capentaria, &c.; and though the original appellation of the whole was New Holland, it is now applied by geographers to the N. and W. parts of the country. The eastern part called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his Majesty's name by Captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions, a colony being lately formed there, chiefly of the convicts sentenced to transportation.

The accounts of the climate and soil of this extensive country, now become an object of importance to Great Britain, are very various, and indeed it cannot be expected otherwise, as different parts have been explored at different times, and at different seasons of the year. In general, however, the relations are by no means favourable; the sea coast, the only place on which any inhabitants have been discovered, appearing sandy and barren, and as for the inland parts, which might reasonably be supposed more fertile, they are now thought to be wholly uninhabited; but whether this proceeds from the natural sterility of the soil, or the barbarity of the inhabitants, who know not how to cultivate it, is not yet discovered.

One thing we are assured of, by all who have ever visited this country, that its coast is surrounded by very dangerous shoals and rocks, so that it is by no means easy to effect a landing upon it. A shoal called Houtman's Abrolhos, or Shoal, from Frederick Houtman, commander of a fleet of Dutch Indiamen in 1688, lies on the western coast, on which Commodore Pelsart, a Dutch navigator, was wrecked in 1629; when his ship the Batavia, having on board 320 men, struck on this shoal, and the crew were saved with great difficulty.

This navigator explored the coast of New Holland some years after. In the last of these voyages he fell in with the land in 26. 12. but could not land on account of the

steepness of the shore. In 22. 22. he found another shoal, which was the first he had met with since leaving the Abrolhos in 27. In 20. 21. he fell in with some rocky islands, which, from the nature of the tides, he supposed to extend in a range as far S. as Shark's Bay, in 25. and nine or ten leagues in breadth from E. to W. In 18. 21. he effected a landing, but the shore here, as in all other places visited by this navigator, was excessively rocky at low water, so that it is then impossible to land. At high water, however, the tides rise so high, that boats may get over the rocks to a sandy beach, which runs all along the coast.

The southern part of this island, visited by Captain Tasman in 1642, was found difficult of access. He pursued the coast as far S. as 44 degrees, where it begins to run to the eastward; and from his time the country appears not to have been visited by any Europeans, till the year 1770, when Captain Furneaux, of the Adventure, reached the point we speak of, lying in 43. 17. S. by lunar observation, 145. 36. and by account, 143. 10. E. from Greenwich. Several islands appear to the N. W. though the foginess of the weather prevented them from being seen distinctly. From a point of land apparently the same with that called the South Cape by Tasman, three islands and several rocks lay to the eastward. One of the latter, probably the same called by Tasman, Pedra Blanca, was by Furneaux named Sicily; the most southerly he called Mewston, and a third, about a league to the eastward of Sicily, was named by Captain Cook, Eddystone, from its resemblance to the lighthouse of that name; and he observes, that nature seems to have left these two rocks for the same purpose that the Eddystone light-house was built by man, viz. to give navigators warning of their danger; for they are the conspicuous summits of a ledge of rocks under water, on which the sea in many places breaks very high. Their surface is white with the dung of sea-fowls, which makes them conspicuous at a considerable distance, even in the night-time.

After passing these islands the coast winds, with a bold shore to the S. E. Cape (supposed by Captain Cook to be Tasman's S. Cape), lying in N. lat. 43. 30. and E. long. 147. and here also the shore is rocky and unfavourable for landing, as the wind blows continually from the W. and occasions such a surf that the land cannot be seen. Captain Furneaux arriving here on the 10th of March 1770, sent off his second lieutenant with the great cutter, in order to examine whether there was any harbour or bay for shipping along the coast. The officer landed with great difficulty, but could discover no place where any ship could cast anchor;

anchor; and the same difficulty of landing continued as they pursued their course along the E. coast to 43. 20. S. Setting sail from this bay northward, he found the coast continues equally inaccessible, without any harbour or bay where ships might cast anchor. From the latitude of 40. 50. to that of 39. 50. S. is nothing but islands and shoals; the land high, rocky, and barren. In 40. 30. S. lat. observing breakers about half a mile off within shore, he kept at a distance from the land, and then leaving the coast of New Holland altogether, steered for Charlotte's Sound in New Zealand, to meet with captain Cook, whose account of the coast we shall now follow.

This celebrated navigator spent upwards of four months in surveying the eastern coast, the extent of which, as has already been mentioned, is nearly 2000 miles. This country terminates to the northward at York Cape, in 8. lat. 10. 30. and to the S. at Point Hicks, in 43. 30. S. the coast extending as far as Smoaky Cape, in 30. 30. lying in the direction of N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. thence running due N. to Sandy Cape, in latitude 24. 45.; from which last point the land stretches nearly in a straight line N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. quite to York Cape at the entrance of Endeavour Straits, which separate New Holland from an island to the northward. As no land was to be seen to the southward of Point Hicks, captain Cook failed to the N. finding the shore flat and covered with a white sand as far as 37. 51. but without any appearance of a harbour till they came to 35. 45. The bay in which he anchored, from the great quantity of herbs found on shore, was called Botany Bay, and is the place for which the convicts were originally destined; though now they are settled in another part of the island, about 15 miles to the northward, named by captain Cook, Port Jackson, the principal settlement being called Sydney Cove.

This was not visited or explored by captain Cook; it was seen at the distance of between two and three miles from the coast, but had fortune conducted him into that harbour, he would have found it much more worthy of his attention as a seaman, than Botany Bay, where he passed a week. From an entrance not more than two miles broad, Port Jackson gradually extends into a noble and capacious basin, having soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, any number that could be assembled. It runs chiefly in a western direction about 13 miles into the country, and contains no less than 100 small coves formed by narrow necks of land, whose projections afford shelter from the winds.

Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the

harbour, between five and six miles from the entrance. The neck of land that forms this cove is mostly covered with wood, yet so rocky, that it is not easy to comprehend how the trees could have found sufficient nourishment to bring them to so considerable a magnitude. The soil in other parts of the coast, immediately about Port Jackson, is of various qualities. That neck of land which divides the S. end of the harbour from the sea is chiefly sand. Between Sydney Cove and Botany Bay the first space is occupied by a wood in some parts a mile and a half, in others three miles broad. Beyond that is a kind of heath, poor, sandy, and full of swamps; but, as far as the eye can reach to the westward, the country is one continued wood.

There are several parts of the harbour in which the trees stand at a greater distance from each other than in Sydney Cove; some of these, which have small runs of water, and a promising soil, the governor proposed to cultivate, as soon as hands could be spared; but the advantage of being able to land the stores and provisions with so much ease, immediately determined his choice of a place for the principal settlement; for, if they had but one mile to remove the stores from the spot where they were landed, the undertaking would probably have been fruitless; so many were the obstacles to land carriage at the head of Sydney Cove, where governor Philips fixed the seat of his government. The 7th February 1788 was the memorable day on which a regular form of government was established on the coast of New South Wales.

At the very first landing of governor Philips on the shore of Botany Bay, an interview took place with the natives. They were all armed, but on seeing the governor approach with signs of friendship, alone and unarmed, they readily returned his confidence by laying down their arms.

They were perfectly devoid of clothing, yet seemed fond of ornaments, putting the beads and red baize that were given them on their heads or necks, and appearing pleased to wear them.

There was no kind of disagreement between the natives and the British while the ships remained at Botany Bay. The governor, immediately after landing, examined the bay itself; when it appeared, that, though extensive, it afforded no shelter from the easterly winds; and that, in consequence of its shallowness, ships of a moderate draught would always be obliged to anchor at the entrance of the bay, where they must be exposed to a heavy sea that rolls in whenever it blows from the eastward. Several runs of fresh water were found in different parts of the bay: but there did not appear to be

any situation to which there was not some very strong objections. In the northern part of it is a small creek, which runs a considerable way into the country, but it has water only for a boat; the sides of it are frequently overflowed, and the low lands near it are a perfect swamp.

The western branch of the bay is continued to a great extent, but the officers sent to examine it could not find any supply of fresh water, except in very small quantities. Point Sutherland afforded the most eligible situation, having a run of good water, though not in very great abundance. But to this part of the harbour the ships could not approach; and the ground near it, even in the highest parts, was in general damp and swampy. Smaller numbers might indeed in several spots have found a comfortable residence; but no place was found in the whole of Botany Bay which seemed at all calculated for the reception of so large a settlement. While this examination was carried on, the *Sirius*, with the remainder of the convoy, on the 20th arrived. The Supply had not so much outlasted the other ships as the governor expected she would have done.

The openness of the bay, and the dampness of the soil, by which the people would probably be rendered unhealthy, made the governor determine to seek another situation.

That Botany Bay should have appeared to captain Cook in a more advantageous light than to governor Philips, is not by any means extraordinary. The objects were very different; the one required only shelter and refreshment for a small vessel, and for a short time; but the other had great numbers to provide for, and was necessitated to find a place to which ships of considerable burden might approach.

The different coves of Port Jackson were examined with all expedition, and the preference was given to one which had the sweetest spring of water; and in which ships can anchor so close to the shore, that at a very small expence quays may be constructed, at which the largest vessels may unload.

After they had all landed at Sydney Cove, a plan was laid down for building a town, according to which were traced out the principal streets, the governor's house, main-guard, hospital, church, store-house, and barracks. In some parts of this space, temporary barracks are erected, but no permanent building will be allowed, except in conformity to the plan laid down. Should the town be farther extended in future, the form of other streets are also marked out, in such a manner as to ensure a free circulation of air. The principal streets, according to this design, will be 200 feet wide; the ground to the southward proposed for

them is nearly level, and is an excellent situation for buildings. It is proposed by the governor that no more than one house is to be built upon one allotment, which is to consist of 60 feet in front, and 150 in depth. The regulations will prevent a kind of uniformity in the buildings, and narrow streets; and will excludemanyinconveniences which the rapid increase of inhabitants might otherwise occasion. It has been also an object of the governor's attention to place the public buildings in situations that will be eligible at all times, and particularly to give the store-houses and hospital sufficient space for future enlargement, should it be found necessary hereafter.

The first huts erected were composed of very perishable materials, viz. the loft wood of the cabbage palms; being only designed to afford immediate shelter. The necessity of using the wood quite green made it also the less likely to prove durable. The huts of the convicts were still more slight, being composed only of upright posts, walled with slight twigs, and plastered over with clay. Barracks and huts were afterwards formed of materials rather more lasting. Buildings of stone might easily have been raised, had there been any means of procuring lime or mortar. The stone which has been found is of three sorts; a free-stone, reckoned equal in goodness to that of Portland; an indifferent kind of sandy stone, or fire stone, and a sort which appears to contain a mixture of iron. But neither chalk nor any species of lime-stone, have yet been discovered. In building a small house for the governor, on the eastern side of the cove, lime was made of oyster shells, collected in the neighbouring coves; but buildings will go on very slowly, unless chalk or lime-stone can be found. The clay is very good, and some bricks have been made of it, but in using it as a material for building, the walls must be made very thick.

In a country exposed to frequent storms of thunder and lightning, it was rather an uneasy situation to have all the provisions and other necessaries lodged in wooden buildings, covered with thatch of the most combustible kind. Instead of thatch, however, they now use shingles, made from a tree in appearance like fir, but producing a wood not unlike the English oak; but thus, though more secure than thatching, is not enough for store-houses. For these, if slate-stone should not be found, tiles must be made of the clay which has been used for bricks. The principal farm is situated in the next cove, to the E. of the town, and less than half a mile from it. When the plan was drawn, it contained about nine acres laid down in corn of different kinds. Later accounts speak of 26 acres of wheat, 8 of barley,

ley, and 6 of other grain, as raised for the public, and in a very promising way.

It is supposed that metals of various kinds abound in the soil on which the town is built. A convict, who had formerly been used to work in the Staffordshire lead mines, declared very positively, that the ground which they were now clearing contained a large quantity of that ore, and copper is supposed to lie under some rocks which were blown up in sinking a cellar for the public stock of spirituous liquors. It is the opinion of the governor himself, that there are several metals in the earth thereabout, and that the mines may hereafter be worked to great advantage; but at present he strongly discharges any searches of this kind, very judiciously considering, that in their present situation, there was something more necessary to be done. In some places where they dug for water, they found a substance which they concluded to be black lead. The kind of pigment called by painters Spanish brown, is found in great abundance; and the white clay, with which the natives paint themselves, is still in greater plenty. The Abbe le Receveur was of opinion, that this clay, if cleared from the sand, which might easily be separated, would make excellent porcelain.

The climate at Sydney Cove is considered, on the whole, as equal to the finest in Europe. The rains are never of long duration, and there are seldom any fogs. The soil, though in general light and rather sandy in this part, is full as good as usually is found so near the sea side. All the plants and fruit trees brought from Brasil and the Cape, which were not damaged in the passage, thrive exceedingly; and vegetables have now become plentiful; both the European sorts, and such as are peculiar to New South Wales. In the governor's garden are excellent cauliflowers and melons, very fine of their kinds. The orange trees flourish, and the fig trees and vines are improving still more rapidly.

The rankness of the grass unfortunately proved fatal to all the sheep purchased by governor Philips, on his own and on the public account. Those which individuals kept close to their own tents were preserved. Hogs and poultry increased very fast; and black cattle will doubtless succeed as well.

The natives of New Holland, in general, seem to have no great aversion to the new settlers: The only acts of hostility they ever committed were on account of their occupying the fishing grounds, which the New Hollanders justly supposed to belong to themselves. They appear, however, to be in too savage a state to be capable as yet of deriving any instruction from their new neigh-

bours. They are so ignorant of agriculture, that it seems most probable that they do not even know the use of corn, and, therefore, perhaps more from ignorance than malice, set fire to that which the colonists had raised for their own use. To avoid such disagreeable incidents, therefore, a new settlement was begun on a small uninhabited island, named Norfolk Island, lying in S. lat. 29. and E. long. 168. 10. at no considerable distance from New Holland. This had been discovered by captain Cook, who gave it a very good character. The party sent out to form this settlement consisted of 20 persons, who took possession on the 14th of February 1788. They found it one entire wood, or rather resembling a garden, on account of the fertility of its soil. The trees which cover it are mostly pines, some of which measure 160 or even 180 feet in height; and there is also plenty of water, the island not only abounding with springs, but having a large rivulet dividing into several branches, some of which are sufficient to turn a mill. Besides the pine-trees already mentioned, there are others named Fern trees, which grow to the height of 70 or 80 feet, and afford excellent food for sheep. Here are also found the cabbage palm, the wild plantain, and many other useful vegetables. The flax plant is also a native of Norfolk Island, which is of excellent use in making cordage and sail cloth, so that great attention is paid to the cultivation of it. This settlement was found so eligible, that, in October 1790, another party was sent thither; so that the new colony, at the time the last advices were received, consisted of 44 men and 16 women; who, being supplied with 18 months provisions, will probably be able to cultivate the soil in such a manner as to enable them to form a granary, which will put those who are settled on New Holland entirely out of danger from their barbarous neighbours.

HOLLINGTON, a village in the county of Sussex, near Hastings, with a fair on the second Monday in July.

HOLLOWAY, a village in Somersetshire, with a fair on May 14.

HOLM-ABBEY, or **HOLM-CULTRUM**, a village in the county of Cumberland, 310 miles from London, to the E. of Wulsty-Castle, on an arm of the sea, 20 miles S. W. of Carlisle. David I. King of Scotland founded the abbey. This part of the country was at the conquest a large forest. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on October 29.

HOLMFORTH, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, S. of Almondbury, with a fair on Oct. 30.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, bounded by Sleeswick or South Jutland.

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Jutland on the N. by the Baltic and Saxlawenburg on the E. by the Elbe, which separates it from Bremen and Lunenburg, on the S. and by the German Sea on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 50 broad; is a fruitful country, and very commodiously situated for trade, which was more considerable when the Hans Towns flourished, the principal of them lying in this district, together with Hamburg, Lubeck, and other sea ports. The king of Denmark, and duke of Holstein Gottorp, who are both Princes of the Empire, are joint sovereigns of great part of it, and of some towns and territories each has the sole dominion. In it also are some imperial and sovereign cities, governed by their own magistrates; but the whole province is Lutheran.

HOLT, a village in Denbighshire, with fairs on June 22. and Oct. 29.

HOLT, a village in Dorsetshire, N. W. of St Leonard, with a fair on Aug. 6.

HOLT, a town in the county of Norfolk, 112 miles from London. It had the grant of a market from Edward II. on Tuesday, which is since changed to Saturday. Its fairs are on April 25. and Nov. 24.

HOLY CROSS, a village in Staffordshire, with fairs on the second Wednesdays in April and September.

HOLYHEAD, a cape of the isle of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish Channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It is 276 miles from London, and has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. It is situated near the extremity of the island, and is joined to the N. W. part of it by a stone bridge of one arch. It has a small market on Saturday. The parish is about five or six miles long, and two or three broad, bounded nearly by the sea.

HOLY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Northumberland, on the N. E. side of the county, six miles from Berwick, so called by the Monks who lived in it retired from the world. It was anciently a bishop's see by the name of Landisfern, by reason of its situation over against the river Landi, and had 22 bishops successively. By some it is reckoned to belong to the bishopric of Durham. It has plenty of fish and fowl, but the air and soil are bad. It is about eight miles in circuit, being two miles and a quarter long, and one and a half broad. It consists of one continued plain. The village stands on a rising ground; at the southern point, on almost a perpendicular rock near 50 feet high, stands the castle. There is not a tree on the island. The village consists but of a few scattered houses, chiefly inhab-

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ited by fishermen, and it has two inns. The N. and E. coasts are formed of perpendicular rocks; the other sides sink by gradual slopes to the sands. The castle is accessible only by a narrow winding pass cut on its southern side. The monastery is entirely in ruins, and covered near four acres.

HOLYWELL, a town in Flintshire, North Wales, with a market on Friday, and fairs on April 23. Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 2. It is a place of great note for St. Winnifred's well, and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as Popish pilgrims out of devotion. It is 122 miles E. of St Asaph, and 112 N. E. of London.

HOMBERG, a town of Deux-Ponts, in the palatinate in Germany, between the Moselle and Rhine, 54 miles S. E. of Trier. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 7. 21. E.

HOMBERG, a town of Hesse and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 15 miles N. of Frankfort, subject to the house of Hesse-Cassel. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 8. 36. E.

HOMERTON, a village in the county of Middlesex, adjoining to Hackney, where the dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building has also been lately purchased here (to which a new wing is added) as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions, which appears to be planned with the most perfect attention to the rights of conscience and the liberty of private judgment. The subscription towards this institution amounted, in a few weeks, to upwards of 10,000*l*.

HONAH, a province of China, bounded by those of Kanfu and Peking on the N. by Xantum and Nankin on the E. by Suchuen on the S. and by Xenfu on the W. Its capital is Caifum.

HONDURAS, a large province of North America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the same name, on the E. by the Mosquito Shore, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Chiapa and Guatimala. It is comprehended in the government of New Spain, although of this province, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, it has been observed, that anciently they can hardly be said to have formed a part of the Mexican empire. Honduras and Yucatan do not, like the other territories of Spain in the New World, derive their value either from the fertility of their soil, or the richness of their mines; but they produce, in greater abundance than any part of America, the rosewood tree, which, in dying some colour, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period,

riod, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But, after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the S.E. promontory of Yucatan. * When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negotiation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortunate war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that nothing in this concession should be considered as derogating in any respect from the sovereignty of his catholic majesty; that, if the English had erected any fortifications in the country, they should be demolished, and none erected in future; and that they should confine themselves within a certain district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the river Wallis, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake, which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio Nuevo, or New River; so that the line of separation pass straight across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of Rio Nuevo, at its current, the said line to continue with the course of Rio Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river which enters Rio Hondo, and thence descending by Rio Hondo to the sea. But, by a convention signed in 1786, these limits were extended; the English line, beginning from the sea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; thence to cross, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intersected the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line was to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to

carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c. and they were likewise permitted, with certain restrictions, to occupy the small island called Caisa, St George's Key, or Cayo Casina. The British settlement in this country had formerly been considered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed the same advantages, in their exports and imports, as a British colony. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid.

HONFALIZE, or **HOFALISE**, a town of Luxemburg in the Austrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 25. min. E.

HONFLEUR, a populous town of Lower Normandy, in France, with a harbour on the English Channel, and near the mouth of the Seine. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 18. min. E.

HONITON, a town in Devonshire, 155 miles from London, in the road from it to Exeter, situated near the river Otter (over which it has a bridge), in the best and pleasantest part of the county, and has a view of the adjacent country, which abounds with corn and pasture, and is the most beautiful landscape perhaps in the world, almost all the way to Exeter, which is 15 miles. It is a populous well built town, having a channel of clear water running through its main street, with a dipping place at every door; and it is remarkably paved with small pebbles. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and a fair on the first Wednesday after July 19.

HONOLSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves.

HOO, a village in the county of Essex, near the river Coln, W. of Colchester, with a fair on May 1.

HOOD'S ISLAND, one of the islands in the South Sea, called Marquessa. Lat. 9. 26. S. long. 138. 47. W. See **MARQUESSAS**.

HOOE (CAPE), a promontory of Africa, in Upper Guinea, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGHLY, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of its former greatness. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, which is called the Hooghly, 26 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 30. N. long. 88. 28. E.

HOOGHLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, so called and formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Collimbuzar and Yellinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOOGSTRATAN

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HOOGSTRAZEN, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, 25 miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 4. 56. E.

HOOK-NORTON, a village in Oxfordshire, to the N. E. of Chipping-Norton.— Camden says it was formerly inhabited by such clowns and churls, that it was called Hogs-Norton. About the beginning of the 10th century the Danes made a sad slaughter of the English here under Edmund the Elder. It has fairs on June 29. and Nov. 28.

HOORN, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces, having an harbour on the Zuyder Sea, 24 miles N. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 55. N. long. 24. 21. E.

HORPE, a village in the High Peak of Derbyshire, with fairs on May 1. and September 29.

HORDS, tribes or clans of the Tartars.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia. See SINAI.

HORLEY, a village in the county of Suffex, with a fair on Nov. 7.

HORN, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands.

HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts.

HORNBURG, a town of Wirtemberg and Suabia, in Germany, subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 8. 50. E.

HORNCASTLE, a large well built town in Lincolnshire, on the river Baue, 142 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on June 22. and Aug. 21.— The town is almost surrounded with water.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a town in the county of Essex, 29 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and a fair on June 29. It stands near the river which falls not far off into the Thames, where it is called the Hope.

HORNE (CAPE), the most southern headland of Terra del Fuego, in South America, round which all ships have latterly passed in going out of the Atlantic Ocean into the South Seas, in doubling which commodore Anson met with dreadful hardships. This is the more eligible way, as that through Magellan Straits is more dangerous and tedious. Lat. 55. 42. S. long. 66. deg. W.

HORNING, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a fair on the Monday after August 2.

HORNSEY, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, 188 miles from London, almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean. The church having a high steeple, is a fine one. Not very many years ago there was a great here called Hornsey Beck, all washed away by the sea except one or two houses; and they say the same fate happened to Hide,

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a village on the N. side of the town. Its market is on Monday, and its fairs on Aug. 12. and Dec. 17. On the S. W. side of it is Hornsey-Meer.

HORNSEY, a village of Middlesex, between Highgate and Southgate. Varied with hill and dale, and the New River winding through it, there is not a more rural spot in the vicinity of the metropolis, from which it is five miles N. by W.

HORRINGER, a village in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on Sept. 4.

HORSEBRIDGE, a village in the county of Suffex, with fairs on May 9. and Sept. 29. and near it is a common on which a fair is held on the 11th of September.

HORSENS, a town of Denmark, in Jutland.

HORSHAM, a town in the county of Suffex, 38 miles from London, and about 3 miles from the main road to Arundel from London, has its name from Horfa, brother to Hengist the Saxon. It is one of the largest towns in the county, has sent members to parliament ever since the 30th of Edward I. and is the place where the county-gaol is held, and often the assizes. Its fairs are Monday before Whitsunday, July 18, for nine days, and Nov. 27.

HORMUNDEN, a village in the county of Kent, on the W. side of the river, almost opposite to Goudhurst; has a fair on July 16.

HORSTED, CAYNS, and PARVA, a village in the county of Suffex, near Ashdown forest, S. of Cuckfield. Fairs on May 27. and Sept. 12.

HOTTENTOTS (COUNTRY OF THE), is the most southern land of Africa, comprizing the Cape of Good Hope, and the other Dutch settlements there; it lies between 25. and 35. deg. S. lat. and between 15. and 35. E. long. It is a mountainous but very fertile country, chiefly cultivated by the Dutch, and all its productions are in the utmost perfection. The natives live principally by grazing cattle, hunting, and fishing. The Hottentots inhabiting this pronontory are allowed by the Dutch to have their own laws and customs, but are obliged to furnish their settlements with cattle, and assist them in their husbandry, &c. for which they receive provisions, brandy, tobacco, &c. in return. The men are of a moderate stature, the women small and of a black complexion, resembling the negroes, but not naturally so black, for which reason they take a great deal of pains to render themselves so, with a mixture of grease and soot. Before the Dutch introduced strong liquors, of which they are now very fond, they drank only milk and water, or butter-milk. They live in round huts of one room, covered with mats or raw skins, where all ages and sexes

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He promiscuously, though every man has his own wives, seldom above three. A knot or circle of these huts upon a common is called a Kraal or Hottentot town, but resembles a camp, and these they remove from one part of the country to another, in quest of fresh pasture. Every one of the sixteen nations has a chief or sovereign, whose title is hereditary, but then he has a great council, consisting of the heads of every kraal of his nation, without the concurrence of which he does nothing of consequence; the chief or head of every kraal has also an hereditary right to his authority. None of their kings or chiefs have any revenue, but subsist themselves on their stocks of cattle, and what they take in hunting. The arms they carry are a spear, or half pike, a bow and bearded arrows, with a dart about a foot long.— They never fight on horseback, but train their bulls to run and disorder an enemy. Their fathers, when grown infirm and useless, they expose to be devoured by wild beasts, as they do the female infants, when their wives have more than one at a birth. With regard to their religion, they believe a God, who created the heaven and the earth, and that he is a good being, but build him no temples, nor pay him any worship, nor have they any images or bodily representations of him. But at the appearance of the new moon, and at the full moon, they assemble, dance in circles, and show the utmost signs of rejoicing, and with odd distortions of body, stare wildly at the heavens, crossing their foreheads with a kind of red stone, invoking the moon to be propitious and send them seasonable weather and pasture for their herds and flocks. Thus they dance, shout, and prostrate themselves on the ground the whole night and part of next day, with some short intervals for resting themselves from the violence of these motions. They also worship departed heroes, consecrating woods, mountains, and rivers to their memory; and whenever they pass by these, they put up short prayers to the divinity of the place, and sometimes dance about it. They have a sacrifice and festivals on obtaining a victory, and the like occasions of joy; and upon removing of their kraal, which is always done on the death of any person in it, they sacrifice a sheep. From the worship they pay to departed heroes, and the apprehensions they have of their friends appearing to them after death, it is evident that they believe a future state, and the immortality of the soul; and this is the reason of their shifting their tents, imagining that the dead haunt no place but where they died. From the observations of late travellers, however, particularly Sparrman and Vaillant, it would appear that the account of the customs and manners of the Hotten-

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tots has been greatly exaggerated, or that they are now very much improved. Should the Cape of Good Hope, which was captured by the British in 1795, remain in our possession after the peace, a more perfect knowledge of this country will be obtained.

HOULME, a small district of France, late in Lower Normandy.

HOULSWORTHY, a village in Devonshire, on the river Tamar, and borders of Cornwall, 215 miles from London. The market is on Saturday, and fairs April 27: July 10. and Oct. 2.

HOUNSLOW, a village in the county of Middlesex, 10 miles from London, belongs to two parishes, the N. side of the street to Heston, and the S. side to Isleworth. It is situated on the edge of the heath of the same name, and near it are powder mills. It has fairs on Trinity Monday, and Monday after Sept. 29. The heath is noted for highway robberies.

HOWDEN, a village in the East riding of Yorkshire, 180 miles from London, stands on the N. side of the Ouse, has a market on Saturday, and fairs the 2d Tues. in Jan. the Tues. before March 25. the 2d Tues. in July, and Oct. 2.

HOWEY, a village in Radnorshire, in South Wales, has fairs on Feb. 7. June 19. Aug. 7. and the last Saturday in Oct.

HOXON, a village in the county of Suffolk, on the river Waveney and the N. side of Eye, in the road to Harleston, is the place where Edmund king of the East Angles was bound to a tree, and shot to death with arrows by the pagan Danes, because he would not renounce the Christian religion. In after ages, here was a monastery erected to his memory. It has a fair on Dec. 1.

HOY, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orkades. It is about 30 miles long. It is a good place for fishing, and there is an uncommon bird found here, called layor, which is of the size of a duck, of a singular shape, and extremely fat.

HUA, or **KAHUA**, a large town of Asia, and capital of Cochín China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Islands, in the South Sea, about 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is about 7 leagues in circumference, and has a commodious harbour on the W. side. Its surface is hilly and uneven. Omiah, who was lately in England, was a native of this isle. Lat. 76. 44. S. Long. 171. 2. W.

HUBERT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremelen.

HUBERT (St), a town of Lunenburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 24 miles S. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 41. N. Long. 5. 21. E.

HUDDERSFIELD, a village in Yorkshire,

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shire, has a market on Tuesday, and a fair on the 4th of May.

HUDSON, a town of North America, in the state of New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had the most rapid progress of any place in America, except Baltimore, in Maryland. It is seated on the E. side of Hudson's River, on an eminence, 30 miles S. of Albany, and 130 N. of New York. Lat. 42. 23. N. long. 75. 20. W.

HUDSON's BAY, the N. part of Canada, in North America, where the English company of the same name have several settlements and forts, and carry on a traffic with the native Indians, for beaver skins and other valuable furs, to a considerable amount, being one of the most profitable trades our merchants deal in. It lies between 51. and 60. N. lat. and 78. and 96. W. long.

HUDSON's RIVER, a river of North America, which rises to the E. of lake Ontario, and running by Albany, and on the back of the S. part of N. w Hampshire, through part of New York, falls into the bay of the sea beyond the W. end of Long Island, and below the town of New York.

HUDSON's STRAITS are the passage out of the N. Atlantic Ocean into Hudson's Bay, lying between 60. and 64. deg. of N. lat.

HUESCA, anciently **OSCA**, a genteel city of Arragon in Spain, situated on the river Isuela, in a delightful plain; it is the see of a bishop, and has an university, founded in 1354, and lies 47 miles N. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 50 min. W.

HUESCAR, or **GUESCAR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada.

HUESNE, or **HUENA**, a small island of the Baltic Sea, in the Sound, in which was the famous observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lat. 55. 54. N. long. 12. 58. E.

HUETTE, or **HITA**, anciently **CESSATA**, an old and small town of New Castile, in Spain, 71 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 4. 59. W.

HULL, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, 173 miles from London, is in all writings called Kingston-upon-Hull, by reason of its situation on that river, and its being built by king Edward I. The first trade that enriched it, was an Iceland fish, dried and hardened, the fame that is called "stock fish," because it is carried on by a joint-stock. The Hull falls here into the Humber, just where the latter opens into the German Ocean; so that one side of the town lies upon the sea, and the other upon land; but so low, that, by cutting the sea banks, they can drown the country five miles round. It is not only the most considerable place in this part of England for its inland traffic, but its foreign trade equal to most cities in

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the kingdom, and more merchant ships belong to it than to any port in England, except London, Bristol, and Yarmouth. Its inland trade is the greater, by reason of the many great rivers that fall into the sea near it, by the Humber. By the Ouse it trades to York, and even almost to Boroughbridge and Rippon. By the Trent, Idle, Witham, Don, and Derwent, a great trade is carried on to Bawtry, Gainsborough, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Litchfield; all the heavy goods of which country, such as lead from Derby and Nottinghamshire, iron ware from Sheffield, cheese from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and even Cheshire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburg, and the Baltic, as also to France and Spain, from whence they make large returns in iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, linen, &c. from Holland, France, and Spain. And by all these rivers, such a vast quantity of corn is brought hither from these countries, that it exports more sometimes than even London itself. — The trade between this port and London, especially for corn, lead, and butter, and the trade between this port and Holland and France, not only for these commodities, but for the cloth, kerseys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of the West riding of Yorkshire, is such, that they not only employ ships, but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from 50 to 60 sail together, and in time of war often 100 sail, or more. The grand dock, said to be the largest in England, was opened Sept. 22. 1778, for the reception of ships. King Charles II. in 1667, granted it two marts a year, viz. July 10. and Dec. 10. and five days after each. Its other fair is on October 10; and its markets are Tuesday and Saturday.

HULPEN, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, 12 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 51. E.

HULST, a town of Dutch Flanders, the capital of Waes, and reckoned a strong place. It was in vain attempted by the French and Spaniards in 1702, with the loss of 1000 men. It lies 17 miles N. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 4. 51. E.

HUME, a village in Berwickshire, Scotland, with the remains of an ancient castle. It gives title of earl to the family of the same name.

HUMMOCH, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Ocean, about six miles long. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. The natives have a great deal of the Malay, both in appearance and disposition, and speak the same language as Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical

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tropical fruits. But their principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. They lie five leagues S. of Mindanao. Lat. 5. 27. N. long. 125. 12. E.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

HUNDZ-RUCK, a small territory of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying between 45. and 49. deg. N. lat. and between 16. and 23. E. long. but when taken in a more confined sense, is bounded on the S. by the river Drau, which divides it from Slavonia; on the E. by Wallachia and Transylvania; by the Carpathian mountains, separating it from Poland, on the N. and on the W. by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria: but Hungary, when taken in a larger sense, includes Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, and Transylvania, and even the Moldan and Wallachia. Its N. part is mountainous and barren, but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles from Presburgh, the capital, to Belgrade, extremely fruitful, but abounding with morasses. It has no hills of any account but the Carpathian mountains, in which are several rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, and salt. Hungary abounds with rich pastures, and its numerous lakes and rivers afford plenty of fish and fowl; but the country is rendered very unhealthy by the boggy sulphureous soil, and the sudden changes of weather. The inhabitants are generally visited once in three or four years by a kind of pestilence, brought hither from Turkey. It is called the grave of the Germans, many thousands of that nation having died here, some by the sword, and others by sickness, during the two last centuries, when they contended with the Turks for the dominion of the country. The constitution of the government was once a limited monarchy, and the crown elective, till the house of Austria, by some indirect means or other, influenced the states, so far as to render the sovereign absolute, and the crown hereditary in the family of Austria. Their horfemen are called hussars, and their foot soldiers heydukes; but the insurgents, as they are termed, are a sort of militia, which is raised in cases of the most urgent necessity. No country has a greater variety of baths and mineral springs than Hungary; and the buildings of those at Buda were the most stately of any in Europe, while that city continued in the hands of the Turks. In this country four capital languages are spoken, namely, the Hungarian, which is of Scythian original, and the mother tongue; the Slavonian, the Wallachian, and the Latin; the latter being spoken by the common people, but very barbarously; and besides these, the Ger-

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man tongue is spoken in a variety of dialects.

HUNGERFORD, a village in Berkshire, a great thoroughfare in the Bath and Bristol road, 65 miles from London, stands in a muirish soil by the river Kennet, and was formerly called Inglesford Charnam-street. Here is a market on Wednesday, and fair Aug. 10.

HUNGERIL, a village in Dorsetshire, situated on the river Frome, famous for tobacco-pipe clay.

HUNMANBY, a village in the East riding of Yorkshire, near Filey Bay, exceeds the common villages, and once had a market on Tuesday, which it has now lost. Fairs are May 6. and Oct. 29.

HUNNINGEN, once a fortified town of Alsace, in Germany, situated on the Rhine, opposite to Basil, and so near it that their cannon can reach each other. It is now in the department of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 47. 43. N. long. 7. 46. E.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or **HUNTINGTONSHIRE**, received its name from the Saxons, who, from its being a sporting country, called it Huntedunshire. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Northamptonshire; on the E. by Cambridgeshire; and on the S. by Bedfordshire; extending 36 miles in length from N. to S. 24 in breadth from E. to W. and near 67 in circumference. This county, which is in the diocese of Lincoln, is divided into 4 hundreds, and contains 6 market-towns, 29 vicarages, 78 parishes, 279 villages, about 8220 houses, and upwards of 41,000 inhabitants; but sends only four members to parliament, namely, two knights of the shire, and two members for Huntingdon. The air of Huntingdonshire is good, except in the fenny parts, which are subject to damps and unwholesome fogs. The soil is very fruitful; in the dry lands it yields good crops of corn, and in the lower grounds the meadows and pastures are exceeding rich, producing fine horned cattle. Hence its chief commodities are corn, cattle, and excellent cheese made at Stilton, and called the Parmesan of England; with fowl and fish. There is something particular in the civil government of this county; for as Cambridgeshire and Ely are under the same administration with it, the sheriff is chosen by turns out of these several places. The principal rivers are the Nen and the Ouse. The Nen, after it has passed Oundle in Northamptonshire, winds round the N. W. and N. bounds of this county. The Ouse enters it at St. Neot's, and running to the N. E. passes Huntingdon, and then leaves the county at Ely. In the N. E. part of the county is a lake called Whittlesey-Meer, six miles long and three broad; the water is clear, but in the

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calmest weather is subject to be agitated as if by a tempest. The air of this lake is thick, foggy, and too often fatal to strangers who attempt to live in its neighbourhood; but the natives receive no inconvenience from it; on the contrary, the lake abounds in fish, and its banks are remarkably fertile.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of the above shire, lies 58 miles from London, and was by the Saxons called *Huntres-Down*.—It stands in the great N. road, with a free-stone bridge over the Ouse, and had once 15 churches, which, in Mr Camden's time, were reduced to four, and since by the civil wars to two. This decay is ascribed, by Speed, to the alteration of the course of the river by one Gray, who, says the historian, maliciously obstructed its navigation to the town, which had before been enriched by it. It is, however, made navigable for small vessels as high as Bedford. This place is remarkable for having given birth to Oliver Cromwell. Its markets are on Monday and Saturday, and fairs on Lady-day.

HUNTINGTON, a parish in the county of Hereford, to the S. of Kington, on the borders of Radnorshire, with fairs June 28. and Nov. 13.

HUNTSBY, a village in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parrot, near the sea, five miles N. of Bridgewater, with a fair on July 29.

HUNTSPIL, a village in Somersetshire, on the Parrot, near its influx into the Severn, with a fair on June 29.

HUQUAM, a province of China, situated between 23 and 30 deg. N. lat. bounded by Honan on the N. by Chekiang and Kiang on the E. by Camu and Canton on the S. and by Quicheu on the W. Its capital is Unchain.

HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Gang. s first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N. by E. of the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 35. N. long. 78. 15. E.

HUREPOIX, a small district of the Isle of France.

HURON (LAKE), a large collection of waters in Canada, in North America, situated between 43 and 46 deg. of N. lat. and between 84 and 89 of W. long. The lands contiguous to this lake are called the country of the Hurons, where the French pretend to have settlements, and to have alliance with the Indians there, who have found out a way from this lake to their settlements on the Mississippi, a river which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

HURST-CASILE, Hampshire, on that neck of land, which, running farthest into the sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight, the distance being not above two miles. It stands on a bench one mile and a

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half in the sea, and was the last prison of king Charles I. before he was brought to London for his trial. Here is always a garrison, commanded in chief by a governor. It is of stone, and was built by Henry VIII.

HURST GREEN, a village in the county of Suffex, with a fair on July 3.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S. side of the river Nerbuddah, and on the frontiers of Nagpour, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles N. W. of the city of Nagpour. Lat. 22. 42. N. long. 77. 54. E.

HUSUM, a pretty large well built town of Slewick, or South Jutland, with an harbour on the Hever, near the German Ocean. Here the famous visionary Antoniette Bourignon resided in 1673, and had a printing-house for the convenience of publishing her own works. It lies 41 miles E. of the town of Slewick, subject to Denmark. Lat. 54. 55. N. long. 7. 56. E.

HUTHERSFIELD, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 195 miles from London, with a fair on May 24 for lean horned cattle and horses. It is 42 miles S. W. of York. It stands on the Calder, is one of the five towns in this county most noted for the clothing trade, and has a market for kerseys every Tuesday.

HUY, a fortified town of the bishopric of Liege, in the Netherlands, situated on the Meuse, 18 miles N. E. of Namur. It was several times taken and retaken in king William's and queen Anne's wars; but is now subject to the bishop of Liege. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 5. 54. E.

HYDRABAD, a city of the Decan of Hindoostan, capital of Golconda. It is seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 352 miles N. by E. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12. N. long. 78. 51. E.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy.

HYTHE. See **HITHE**.

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JAAR, a river rising near Tongres, in the bishopric of Liege, in the Low Countries, and after a N. E. course falls into the Maese at Maesicht. Near its conflux was fought a battle between the confederates and the French, October 2. 1746.

JABLUNKA, a town of Trichen, in Silesia, 35 miles S. E. of Troppaw. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 17. 51. E.

JACA, or **KACA**, an ancient town of Arragon, in Spain, situated on the river Arragon, and at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 58 miles

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miles N. of Saragossa. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 54. min. W.

JACATRA, the capital of Java. See **BATAVIA**.

JAEN, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, situated at the foot of a mountain, and defended by a castle; was anciently the seat of a Moorish kingdom of the same name; it is the see of a bishop. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Baeza, and 115 E. of Seville.

JAFFA, anciently **JOPPA**, a town of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey. It has a good harbour, and lies 18 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 36. N. long. 35. 47. E.

JAFNAPATAN, a town on the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon, in the East Indies; it has a good harbour, and lies 115 miles N. of Candy, subject to the Dutch.—Lat. 10. 15. N. long. 8. 5. E.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It lies on the bay of Bengal, close to the shore, and a few miles to the E. of the lake Chilka. It is a shapeless mass of building, and no otherwiser remarkable, than as one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent scemark. It has no claim to great antiquity. It is 311 miles S. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 19. 35. N. long. 85. 40. E.

JAGUAUNA SANTA MARIA DEL PORTO, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola.

JAGENDORF, a city of Silisia, 15 miles N. W. of Tropaw. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 17. 25. E.

JAGHIRE OF THE CARNATIC, a tract of land in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to the English East India Company. It extends along the bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N. to Alemparvé on the S. and to Conjeveram on the W. being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. The term Jaghire means generally, a grant of land from a sovereign to a subject, revocable at pleasure, but generally a life rent. But the Jaghire of the Carnatic, major Rennell thinks, is understood to be held in perpetuity. It contains 2440 square miles, and its revenue is about 150,000l. per annum.

JA GONNA, a town of Servia in European Turkey, situated on the Moraw, 75 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 22. 18. E.

JAGO (Str.), a large river of South America, which rises in the audience of Quito and Peru.

JAGO (Str.), the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, in Africa, subject to Portugal. Lat. 15. 7. N. long. 22. 35. W.

JAGO (Str.), the capital of the island of Cuba, in America. Lat. 20. 15. N. long. 26. 40. W.

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JAGO (Str.), the capital of Chili, in South America, 10 miles W. of the mountains of Andes, and 70 E. of the Pacific or South Sea. Lat. 34. 12. S. long. 77. 20. W.

JAGO DE LOS CAVALLEROS, a town of America, and one of the principal of the island of Hispaniola.

JAGO DEL ENTERO (Str.), a town of South America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, commonly called **SPANISH TOWN**, the capital of Jamaica in America. 7 miles N. of Port Passage, and the bay of Port Royal. It was formerly the residence of the governor, and where the general assembly and courts of justice were held; but these have been lately removed to Kingston, which is now reckoned the capital. Lat. 18. 26. N. long. 76. 32. W.

JAGOS, a people of Africa, who live in the deserts, and wander about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit several parts of the Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Anlico. They worship the sun and moon, are very strong, and great robbers. Their arms are an axe, a bow and arrows.

JAICK, a large river of Tartary, which separates it from Turkistan, has its source in Mount Caucasus, and falls into the Caspian Sea. It is full of large fish, whose spawn being salted, is called Caviare, which is transported into Europe.

JAITZO, anciently the capital of Bosnia, in European Turkey, now only a garrison, being situated on the frontiers of Croatia, 56 miles N.E. of Bofnaseraio. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 17. 45. E.

JAKUTSKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Angara, whose source is in the lake of Baikal, about eight miles distant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very strong fortifications. Most provisions are plenty here, and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a sort of beaver, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out the smoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robust, large, and have pretty good features, going naked in the summer time, but in the winter they have long coats, made of sheep skins, fastened on with girdles tight with iron. Their religion consists in worshipping dead deer and sheep, which are spitted upon poles, and placed before their doors. The mule deer are here to be met with, and are in shape like bucks without horns. Lat. 62. 1. N. long. 129. 53. E.

JALOFFS, a people and country of the same name in Africa, on the N. side, and near

near the mouth of the river Niger, or Gambia.

JAMAGORD, a town of Ingris, in Russia, 15 miles S. E. of Narva. Lat. 59. 36. N. long. 27. 47. E.

JAMAICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the island of Cuba, and 56 W. of Hispaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valleys as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with fish of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceeding good. However, they have eels and craw-fish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, but some of them are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea-side. They are so numerous, that it is impossible to describe them all, and some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio Cobre, and the Rio Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in a gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys there are sugar-canes, ginger, orange and lemon trees, star-apples, guavas, citrons, mammees, and others, which make the country look like a paradise. But, to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers, guanoes and galli-wasps in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholesome, especially to new comers. There are two springs or seasons for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, which are the wet and the dry; but the rains are not so frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August,

and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the sea side. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle; but these are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes' huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, or cassava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only of a much larger size, and more coarse. Hogs are plenty, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt fish. The common dress here of the men is, linen drawers and waistcoats, thread stockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon public occasions, the gentlemen wear wigs, silk coats and waistcoats, trimmed with silver. The ladies are richly dressed, and the servant maids wear linen gowns. The current coin is all Spanish money, for that of the English is kept as a curiosity. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it. They have no sorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn; Guinea corn, and pease of various kinds, but none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, shad-docks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, four-sups, papas, pine-apples, custard-apples, star apples, prickly pears, alcadea pears, melons, pumpions, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man, and of the former there are about 100,000, besides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1656, under the command of Penn and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingston claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a province lying about the middle of Arabia in Asia; its capital has the same name, and is situated 125 miles S. W. of Alcatif, and the gulf of Persia. Lat. 25. N. long. 47. 51. E.

JAMBA, a city of the Hither India in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same

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same name, 231 miles N. E. of Delhi. Lat. 31. 21. N. long. 81. 55. E.

JAMBOLI, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

JAMBY, a town on the E. side of the island of Sumatra in the East Indies, in Asia, 158 miles N. of Bencoolen; the Dutch have here a fortress, from whence they export pepper, and the most elegant canes. Lat. 1. 39. N. long. 76. 57. E.

JAMES (Sr), a town of France, late in Normandy, 8 miles from Pontorson, and 167 W. of Paris.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, in the middle of the river, and three miles from its nearest shore. On this island, which is about a mile in circumference, the English have a fort and a considerable factory. Lat. 13. 15. N. long. 16. p. W.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of North America, opposite Charlestown, in South Carolina. It contains about 50 families.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virginia, in North America, which enters the bay of Chesapeake, near James Town.

JAMES-TOWN, once the capital of a county of the same name of Virginia, in North America, situated on a peninsula, on the N. side of James or Pohatau river, and 42 miles W. of its mouth; it contains only a few houses at present, and those principally inhabited by sea-faring persons; the seat of government and the courts of justice being removed to Williamsburg, 8 miles to the N. of it. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 76. 51. W.

JAMETZ, a little town in the government of Metz, and capital of a district of the same name; it was formerly fortified, but ceded by Lorraine to France in 1641, and by Louis XIV. given to the house of Conde. It is now in the department of the Meuse.

JANEIRO, a province of Brasil, in South America, lying between the tropic of Capricorn and 22 deg. S. lat. and between 44 and 49 W. long. It is bounded by Spirito Santo on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and S. and by the mountains dividing it from Guaira, in Spanish America, on the W. This province is so called from a river of the same name, which rising in the western mountains, and running eastward, falls into the Atlantic Ocean in 23 deg. S. lat. This is the most valuable province belonging to the Portuguese, importing annually from hence to Europe gold and precious stones to a very considerable value.

JANEIRO-RIO, a river of South America, on the coast of Brasil, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward,

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falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 23. 39. S. long. 42. 39. W.

JANIKOW, or **JANOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, 52 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 15. 26. E.

JANNA, a territory of Turkey in Asia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago.

JANNA, or **JANNINA**, a populous town in a province of the same name, anciently called Thesaly, in European Turkey, 46 miles N. of Lepanto. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 22. 17. E.

JAPAN ISLANDS, lying in the East Indies in Asia, between 30 and 40 deg. N. lat. and between 130 and 144 E. long. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nippon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Saccok, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Bougo.—The third in magnitude is called Tonia, and these are surrounded by a great number of smaller. All these are subject to one sovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal kings under his dominion, whom he can depose or punish at his pleasure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, and therefore each of them has a house within the verge of the emperor's palace at Jeddo. The eldest sons of the nobility are also brought up at court, where they continue till they are promoted to some post. This prince, when he appears abroad, is attended by 5000 or 6000 of his guards, and maintains an army of 20,000 horse, and 100,000 foot, though there seems to be no necessity for so large a body of men, unless he suspects the fidelity of his vassals. His revenues, according to the accounts given of this country, exceed those of all the monarchs upon earth added together: and the riches of the country are answerable, it being said by the Portuguese, and some of our own countrymen, who formerly traded to Japan, that their palaces are covered with gold plates instead of tiles. But Christians of no denomination have been suffered to settle in Japan for above a hundred years, on pretence of a conspiracy formed by the Portuguese and their proteges against the government. The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon declaring, it is said, they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the cross, to confirm the Japanese in this opinion; and they are so jealous even of the Dutch, that upon the arrival of any of their ships, they take away their guns, sails, and rudders, carrying them on shore till they are ready to sail. The goods which the Dutch import to Japan, are

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see Spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they have in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works, and lacquered wares. The Japanese make no use of tables, beds, or chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets, in the same manner as the Turks and Persians.

JAPARA, a town in the island of Java, and East Indies, in Asia; it has a good harbour, and lies 246 miles E. of Batavia; it was the capital of a considerable kingdom, before the Dutch possessed themselves of it; but is now a colony of that nation, as are the other towns on its N. coast. Lat. 6. 15. S. long. 110. 27. E.

JARISLAW, a trading town of Poland, in Little or Red Russia, 116 miles E. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 12. 36. E.

JARISLAW, or **JAROSLAWD**, a large well built town in the circle of the same name, and government of Moscow in Russia, situated on the Volga, famous for its Russian leather and other manufactures, both linen and woollen. Here the unfortunate Ernest John, duke of Courland, was kept prisoner. It lies 149 miles N. of Moscow. Lat. 58. 21. N. long. 41. 51. E.

JARNAC, a town of Angoumois, and government of Saintonge, situated on the river Charente; in the neighbourhood of which the Huguenots were defeated by Henry III. in 1569. It lies 26 miles W. of Angoulême. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 20. min W.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S. W. of Glatz. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 15. 36. E.

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, with a strong citadel.

JASENITZ, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania.

JASQUES, a town of Persia in Asia, having an harbour, in the province of Kherkan, situated on the gulf of Ormus, 152 miles E. of Gombroon. Lat. 25. 30. N. long. 58. 37. E.

JASSELMIERE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, and in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 27. 34. N. long. 73. 0. E.

JASSY, the capital of the Lower Moldavia, in European Turkey; it is a large strong town, situated on the river Pruth, 728 miles S. E. of Comenec, in a country famous for its wines. It was taken by the Russians in 1712, and 1739; and greatly damaged by a fire in 1755. Lat. 47. 22. N. long. 28. 56. E.

JAVA, an island of the East Indies, in Asia, situated between 5 and 8 deg. S. lat. and

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between 102 and 113 E. long. It is about 721 miles in length from E. to W. and 105 in breadth from N. to S. Its capital is Batavia, or Jacarta. The greatest part of this island is subject to the Dutch, and besides Java itself is inhabited by Chinese, natives of Malacca, or their descendants, Amboninese, Topassies, Bugdes, whose ancestors came from Macassar, Timoreans, &c. brought hither by the Dutch from distant parts; and out of these the Dutch have formed a body of between 10,000 and 12,000 regular troops, besides European forces, to keep their subjects in awe; and they have the most considerable families in their power, which they spared in their inhuman massacres in the spice islands and elsewhere. Besides these land forces, they have a powerful fleet in their ports of Java, which command all the coasts of Asia and Africa, and give laws to the European nations trading in those seas, not suffering them to carry on any commerce with the East Indians without their leave. They have excluded the English and all others from the fine spice islands, as also from Java and Macassar, or Criebes, and the continent of Malacca. The middle of Java is mountainous, but level towards the coast, and full of morasses, except near Batavia, Bantam, and other Dutch settlements. Rice is the only corn produced in the island; they have also plantations here of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, with all culinary vegetables in their gardens; they have grapes also, but the climate is too hot for making wine.—All the fruits growing in the torrid zone are likewise common here, beside which the island affords a great deal of good timber. The Dutch levy what taxes they please on the inhabitants:—But the Chinese, who were some of the expertest merchants there, brought them in considerable revenues by the duties they paid, and yet grew vastly rich, and entered, as the Dutch pretended, into conspiracies to dispossess them of the island; so that the latter were obliged to secure themselves by a general massacre of the former, which they put in execution in the year 1740, though they had delivered up all their arms, and the Dutch had a well fortified town. It is reported that not only the governor, but many of his soldiers, and others concerned in this dreadful massacre, in which 20,000 men, women, and children, were destroyed, became afterwards immensely rich, whence it was shrewdly suspected, that the wealth of that people was the grand inducement for taking this step, notwithstanding the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the inhumanity of the action, and sent orders to Batavia for trying the governor upon this fact.

JAVA (THE LESS), in contradistinction to Java the Greater, or Baly, lies on the E.

of it, the two islands being separated by a narrow channel.

JAWER, a city of Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 miles W. of Breslau. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 16. 27. E.

IBERIA, the ancient name of Spain, as also of Georgia in Asia, lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

IBURO, a town of Osnaburg and Westphalia, in Germany, 14 miles S. of the city of Osnaburg. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 7. 36. E.

ICELAND lies in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, between 63 and 68 degrees of N. lat. and between 10 and 26 of long. W. from London; being about 700 miles in length, and 300 in breadth.

This island, on account of the vast quantity of ice which surrounds it, is more inhospitable than even Greenland or Siberia; and notwithstanding the extreme cold, it is so excessively subject to earthquakes, and so full of volcanoes, that the little of it which is habitable seems almost totally laid waste by them. Von T'soil, a Swedish gentleman, along with Mr Banks and Dr Solander, visited this island in 1772, and the accounts he gave are the most dismal that can be conceived.—“Imagine to yourself (says he) a country, which, from one end to the other, presents to your view only barren mountains, whose summits are covered with snow, and between them fields divided by vitrified cliffs, whose high and sharp points seem to vie with each other to deprive you of the sight of a little grass which scantily springs up among them. These same dreary rocks likewise conceal the few scattered habitations of the natives, and no where a single tree appears.—Whatever presented itself to our view, bore the marks of devastation; and our eyes, accustomed to behold the pleasing coasts of England, now saw nothing but the vestiges of a fire, heaven knows how ancient!”

This island is in a manner full of volcanoes, the principal of which is called Hecla, and is one of the most violent and furious in the whole world. The gentlemen just now mentioned travelled more than 300 miles over an uninterrupted tract of lava, before they reached the summit of it, which is more than a mile perpendicular above the level of the sea; and notwithstanding the heat of the earth, the air is always excessively cold, and the wind very high, at least at the time our travellers visited these mountains.

Though the Iceland volcanoes, as already mentioned, are extremely furious, they seldom or never throw out fire unexpectedly. Besides a continual rambling noise, which is heard for many days preceding the eruption, many fiery meteors are observed,

sometimes attended with combustion of the earth. Small lakes, fountains, and rivulets dry up; and some are of opinion, that eruptions are hastened when the mountains are covered with ice, by which the holes are stopped up, and the vapours confined. But whatever be in this, it is certain that these mountains which are most covered with ice likewise burn the most violently.

When an eruption is about to take place, the ice bursts with a dreadful noise; after which issue forth flames and smoke, from the latter of which proceed lightning and fire balls. This is common to the smoking of all volcanoes; but in Iceland the volcanic lightning seems to be more terrible than in other parts of the world. Stones are also thrown out of these volcanoes to an incredible height and distance, of which that one, weighing 290 pounds, is said to have fallen at the distance of 24 miles from the mountain which emitted it.

In this island are many hot and boiling springs, which spout up to a greater height than any artificial water-work. These are much hotter than any of the same kind in Kamischatka, being generally near the heat of boiling water, and one, it is said, even a degree above it; and all of them are impregnated with a kind of stony earth, which incrusts the places filled by their waters, and sometimes stops up for a little the passage through which they flow. The most remarkable is name! Geyser, which makes a noise like the roaring of a cataract. The depth of the pipe from which the water issues cannot be estimated, but the water sometimes sinks a great way in it. Its diameter is 19 feet, and it is surrounded with a basin about 59 feet diameter, formed by the earthy matter above mentioned; the outermost edge of the basin being nine feet and a half higher than the pipe itself. The water spouts with great violence through this pipe several times in a day, and is said to rise highest in cold and bad weather. The natural historians of Iceland affirm, that it sometimes rises 60 fathoms, but our travellers did not observe it to ascend more than 92 feet. The heat of these waters keeps them perpetually surrounded with a dense white smoke.

Since the year 1749, an account has been kept of the weather in this island, the result of which is, that the coldness seems to increase in such a measure as threatens it with becoming altogether uninhabitable.—Formerly the country was entirely overgrown with wood, but now it is impossible to rear any kind, not excepting even the hardy Norwegian fir, which, after rising about two feet high, begin to wither at 10, and cease to grow any more. This is thought to be occasioned by the hurricanes which

which frequently happen in the months of May and June. Some barley was tried in 1772, but though it grew very briskly, a violent storm of wind so effectually destroyed it at last, that only a few scattered grains could be found. Besides these violent winds, the ice which comes from the polar seas frequently destroys vegetation entirely. It is brought by an easterly wind, and comes frequently in such quantities as to fill up all the gulfs on the N. W. side of the island, and even covers the seas as far as the eye can reach. It consists partly of mountainous pieces, said to be sometimes 60 fathoms high, and partly of field or flat ice. This last kind is less dreaded than the former; for when such enormous masses ground near the shore, they sometimes remain undissolved for years, and chill the atmosphere to a great degree. When many of these huge masses are floating together, the wood, which is often found drifting between them, suffers such violent friction, that it sometimes takes fire; which has given rise to a fable, that the ice itself sometimes burns. In 1753 and 1754 this ice occasioned such a violent cold, that horses and sheep dropped down dead; the former were observed to eat dead cattle, and the latter the wool of each other. In 1755, towards the end of the month of May, the waters were frozen over to the thickness of an inch and an half in one night. The same year a violent eruption of Mount Hecla took place, attended with dreadful volcanic lightning. In 1756 the ground was covered with snow to the depth of three feet on the 26th of June; and the next year the frosts were very intense in May and June.

Nor are the mere effects of the cold on vegetation the only inconveniences to be dreaded by the Icelanders in the approach of the ice. Numbers of sea bears arrive with it, and destroy a great many sheep, so that the natives are sometimes obliged to assemble in order to destroy or drive them back to the ice, on which they float off again. Government also encourages the destruction of these creatures, by giving a premium of 10 dollars for every bear that is killed, besides purchasing the skin. The approach of the ice fills the air with frozen vapours, and produces many beautiful phenomena, as halos, or circles round the sun and moon, and parhelia or mock suns, which are sometimes observed to the number of nine at once. The ice generally approaches in the month of January and February, retiring in March. Sometimes indeed it comes only in the month of April, and then does a vast deal of mischief. Thunder is seldom heard but in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, though fire balls, sometimes round

and sometimes oval, are frequently seen; and a kind of Igni-fatuus, Will-with-a-whisp, or Jack-a-lantern, a sort of blue electrical flame, which attaches itself to men and beasts without burning them. Comets are also frequently mentioned in the Icelandic chronicles, a circumstance well deserving the attention of astronomers.

In such a dismal climate it may naturally be expected that the Icelanders live but very uncomfortably. Having no grain, they are obliged to supply the want of it by grinding several kinds of herbs, and even fish bones into flour. Fish of all kinds indeed constitute a great part of their food, and are preserved either by salt or frost, which last method is generally preferred. They use also the flesh of bears, sheep, birds, milk, &c. They seldom use either fresh or salted butter, but allow it to grow sour, in which state it will keep more than twenty years, and they look upon it to be more palatable and wholesome than any other kind. Their food and manner of life, however, seem to shorten their lives, so that it is rare to see an Icelander upwards of 60 years of age. They are subject to many diseases, of which the leprosy and scurvy are the worst. They are particularly troubled with lowness of spirits, and have frequently the gout in their hands, from their continual employment in fishing and handling the wet tackle in cold weather. The small pox is also exceedingly fatal, and even famine cuts off great numbers; so that, notwithstanding the vast extent of the island, it is computed to contain no more than 60,000 inhabitants, though it is thought that formerly they were more numerous, till the country was depopulated by the small pox and pestilential diseases. Being entirely unskilled in the art of war, they have neither arms nor ammunition, but depend entirely on the protection of his Danish Majesty, to whom the island is subject. They are extremely faithful to government, and in general more virtuous than richer nations. The king draws about 30,000 crowns per annum. They are so zealous in their religion, that an Icelander never crosses a river without taking off his hat and imploring the Divine protection, and he is always thankful for the protection granted him when the danger is over.—Notwithstanding the extreme bareness and miserable climate of their country, they are so attached to it, that an Icelander will hardly settle at Copenhagen, even on the most advantageous terms. For all their religion, however, they are by no means averse to drinking when they can procure liquors. They are also great players at chess and cards, though they never play for money. One or two of their particular customs de-

seems to be applied. — When a woman is to be married, she wears a crown of silver gilt, with several chains hanging from it. This custom is universal, only the lower class of women have their crowns of brass, and the chains of silver, as has already been mentioned. Among the common people, time is not reckoned by hours or the course of the day, but by the work they have accomplished, and which is prescribed by law. When they work in the even 19 they use a kind of lamp contrived to burn a certain time, instead of an hour glass.

The great poverty and remote situation of Iceland has not prevented the arts from making some progress. The art of making paper and printing is to be met with here, and indeed the inhabitants are fond of reading, especially the histories of their own nation. Some few are able to work in gold and silver, and others have made considerable progress in mechanics. From this country is exported dried fish, salted mutton and lamb, beef, butter, tallow, train-oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, raw wool, sheepskins, and some furs, and formerly sulphur; but for this last there is now no demand.

The island of Iceland is said to have been formerly well known to the English and Irish, but the histories of the country go no farther back than the year 865, when a Norwegian pirate landed on the island, which he named Snio-land or Snow-land, on account of the great quantities of snow with which the country is covered. The accounts he gave soon brought other adventurers, by one of whom the country was named Iceland, which appellation it has ever since retained. No settled inhabitants, however, were found on the island till the year 874, when a company of Norwegians having remained there all winter, determined to continue in it for the future. These were quickly followed by other colonies from different nations, who instantly began to devastate as violently for this dreary and desolate spot, as if it had been the finest country in the world. To prevent, or rather put an end to the fatal effects of this contention, a kind of king was chosen in 928, on whom great powers were nominally conferred. His real authority, however, was so trifling, that the chiefs waged war with each other as they thought proper, until at last they were all vanquished by a powerful prince, who ruled in the island as a temporal monarch. In 1264 they put themselves under the protection of the king of Norway, and in 1380 they became subjects of Denmark. In 1794 they were declared free of all foreign jurisdiction.

Some years ago a small fleet of ships was sent to Iceland, under the command of a

Swedish officer, to discover the extent of the island, and to ascertain the number of its inhabitants. He found that the island was divided into four counties, and that the population was about 60,000. He also discovered that the island was very fertile, and that the climate was very healthy.

In 1795, the island was visited by a violent earthquake, which destroyed many of the houses, and caused the death of several persons. The earthquake was followed by a great number of smaller ones, and the island was again visited by a violent earthquake in 1800, which destroyed many of the houses, and caused the death of several persons. The earthquake was followed by a great number of smaller ones, and the island was again visited by a violent earthquake in 1800, which destroyed many of the houses, and caused the death of several persons.

JOHWELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with a fair on April 5.

ICKLEFORD, or ICKLETON, a village in Hertfordshire, upon Icknield, on the N. side of Hitchin, in the way to Hemel Hempstead, with a fair on Aug. 2.

ICEWORTH, a town of Essex, 10 miles from St Edmundsbury; the earl of Arundel has here a fine seat.

ICOLM-KILL, or IONA, one of the Hebrides, is situated near the N. end of Mull, and is about three miles long, and one broad. It is fertile, and has a large lake; but is principally noted for the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, which to have been founded by St Columba. There are seen three royal chapels, or churches, in which are buried several of the ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway. In ancient times the archives of Scotland, and many valuable manuscripts, were kept here.

ICONIUM. See COGNAC.

IDA, a mountain of Candia, in the island of Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, of the Archipelago. There is also another mountain of the same name, in the N. W. part of Asia Minor, or NATOLIA; the latter is highly celebrated by the ancient poets, and particularly for Parn's judgment of the beauty of three goddesses, and distributing the golden apple in favour of Venus.

IDANHA A VELHA, and IDANHA A NOVA, two small towns of Portugal, on the river Douro, the latter of which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755.

IGLESIAS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile, 15 miles from Madrid.

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IDRIA, a town of Carniola, and circle of Austria, in Germany, very considerable for its quicksilver mines, which were discovered by accident. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Goritz. Lat. 46. 32. N. long. 14. 12. E.

IDSTEIN, a town of Wetterau, and county of Nassau, in the circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, 15 miles N. of Mentz, subject to a prince of the house of Nassau. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 8. 15. E.

IDUMEA, anciently **EDOM**, a country of Arabia Petraea in Asia, lying between Palestine and the Red Sea, inhabited by the descendants of Esau.

JEAN (Sr), a large and fine river of North America, in Acadia, famous for its salmon fishery.

JEAN (Sr), a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the river Sarre, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemines. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 7. 12. E.

JEAN D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1627, by Louis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the river Boutonne, on which are two powder-mills; 13 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 59. N. long. 0. 20. W.

JEAN-DE-LONE (Sr), a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles S. E. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 8. N. long. 5. 19. E.

JEAN-DE-LUZ (Sr), a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 23. N. long. 1. 40. E.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Savoy, capital of the country of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 17. N. long. 6. 20. E.

JEAN D'ULHUA (Sr), an island of North America, in New Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the year 1518 by Ortelva. Lat. 20. 20. N. long. 101. 15. W.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORTE (Sr), a considerable town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, and defended by a good Citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of the bay of Bayes, or delier, in the Pyrenees, which, in

this country, are called Ports. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampe-lune. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 1. 33. E.

JEDBURGH, a royal borough in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the river Jed, is a considerable town, and has a good market for corn and cattle. The circuit courts are held here. Near this place where the river joins the Teviot stand the beautiful ruins of an abbey founded by king David. Fairs, 1st Tues. after Whitsun-Tues.; Aug. 2d Tues. O. S.; Sept. 25. or Tues. after; Nov. 11. Tues. O. S.

JEDDO, the capital of all the islands of Japan in Asia, situated on a bay in the Indian Ocean, and on the E. side of Nippon, or Japan Proper, 315 miles N. E. of Saccal. The magnificence of the royal palace and public buildings in this city, according to the accounts given of them, is not to be equalled, the roofs of some of them being covered with gold plates. The palace and gardens belonging to the emperor in the middle of the city, are five miles in circuit. Lat. 35. 39. N. long. 141. 27. E.

JEHUD, or **JOUD**, mountains in the N. W. part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gekers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambassadors, the king of the same country, did to Alexander about 1730 years before.

JEKYL, a small town in the month of the Alaramaha in Georgia, belonging to the United States of America. It has a castle on it built by general Oglethorpe.

JEMTLA, or **JEMTLAND**, a province of Sweden, about 26 miles long, and 24 broad, being nearly of a circular form, bounded by Angermannia on the N. by Medelpad on the E. by Helsingland on the S. and by Norway on the W. The western boundary is a chain of mountains covered with snow.

JENA, a city of Thuringia and Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the Sala, 14 miles E. of Thuringia. It has an university, and a celebrated library, and is subject to the duke of Saxe Weimar. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 11. 56. E.

JENCAPORE, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the same name.

JENDA, a considerable inland lake of Finland in Sweden.

JENISA, a considerable river of Russia, running through Siberia, from S. to N. parallel to the Obi. It consists of the united streams of the two rivers Uliken and Baken. After this junction it runs almost in a course nearly N. and in the lat. of 70 forms

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forms a large bay or lake, containing several islands. After which it falls into the Frozen Ocean, L. of the Ob. In the long course it receives several rivers, is generally rapid, with a rocky and sandy bottom and some narrows, but is navigable from its mouth to some distance above Abakim.

JENISKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, situated on the river Jenisa.

JENIZZAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the gulf of Salonica.

JENIZAR, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lat 40 40 N long. 23 5 E.

JENKOPING, a very old Sapl. town of Smaland, in the province of Gothland in Sweden, situated in a peninsula between the lakes of Wener, Munck, and Rock. Its castle has been several times demolished, and repaired, but was at last destroyed by fire, with the arsenal, in 1737. It lies 95 miles S. E. of Gottenburg. Lat 57 41 N long 14 42 E.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 24 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 52 N. E. of Syedin. Lat 46 56 N. long 21 52 E.

JERBY, a town in the county of Cumberland, in the parish of Threlkno, and on the N. E. side of Cockermouth, near the source of the L. n, 307 miles from London, consists of two manors, the High and the Low, the latter whereof is often called Marketbury, by reason of its market on Thursday, which the other has not.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Asia in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herub by the Arabs, and is nothing but a low wretched hut, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W. of the river Jordan and 20 F. N. of Jerusalem. Lat 31 58 N. long 35 50 E.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Luzzan. It is distinguished by numerous herds, especially of sheep and goats, that are seen around it, by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields, and by numerous and majestic trees that exhibit to the ignorant inhabitants of its clay-built cottages inscriptions of which they know not the meaning, and vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. It lies 16 miles S. E. of Mourzouk. Lat 27 5 N. long 17 17 E.

JERVIS (JERVIS), is situated in the English Channel, 18 miles W. of Normandy, and 84 to the S. of Portland in Dorsetshire, and in the time of the Romans was called Caserta. It is not above 12 miles in length, nor much above 6 where broadest, which is at the two extremities. It is defended by rocks and dangerous quick-sands. On the N. side the cliffs rise 40 or 50 fathoms high, which render it inaccessible on that side; but on the S. the shore is almost level with the water. In the W. part of the island is a large tract of land once cultivated and very fertile, but now a barren desert, caused by the westerly winds throwing up sand from the bottom to the top of the highest cliffs. The higher lands are diversified by gritty, gravelly, stony, and fine mould, the lower by a deep, rich, and heavy soil. The middle part of the island is somewhat mountainous, and so thick planted with trees, that at a distance it resembles one entire forest, though in walking through it there is hardly a thicket or any thing to be seen but hedge-rows and orchards of apples. The valleys under the hills are finely watered by brooks, and have plenty of cattle and small sheep, with very fine wool, and very sweet meat, which is ascribed to the shortness of the grass. The horses are good for draught, but few are fit for the saddle. The island produces a variety of trees, roots, and herbs, but not corn enough for the inhabitants who therefore send for it to England and France, and sometimes to Dantzic. The fields are inclosed by great mounds of earth, raised from 10 to eight or ten feet high, proportionably thick and solid, planted with quick-setts and trees. As the air of this island is very healthy, those of the inhabitants who are temperate live to a great age, but the coast is very subject to storms by westerly winds, from which they have no mind to shelter themselves more than North America, and therefore save it from rocks about the island, among which the tides and currents are so strong and rapid, that the navigation is extremely dangerous to those who are not very skilfully mounted with the coast. The inhabitants, who are computed to amount to 12 or 20,000, have a mixture of English and Irish, but French is most generally the language of both the pulpit and the people. The buildings of this island are generally of stone, but some of the wealthy inhabitants have their houses fronted with different stones capable of being polished in a hill called Montado. Their churches, and some of their edifices are covered with blue slate, but the ordinary dwellings are thatched. The staple manufacture is knit stockings and caps, many thousand pairs of which are sold weekly at St. Helier to the merchants. Their principal foreign trade is to Newfoundland, whither, particularly in 1752, they sent twenty-four ships, these proceed from thence to the Mediterranean to dispose of their fish. The chief officer is the governor, who has the custody of his majesty's castles, with the command of the garrisons and the militia of the country, which consists of two troops of

J E R

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J E R

horse guards and five regiments of foot —
the government is administered by a
bailiff, assisted by 12 jurats. They have local
what they call an assembly of the shire,
which resembles in miniature the parliam-
ent of Great Britain. The island is di-
vided into 12 parishes, which are so called
that they have communication with the sea,
these are subdivided in 522 vicarages. I
call them in the number of 20 houses, which
it is supposed to have formerly contained
just as in England 10 houses anciently made
a tithing.

[illegible]

JERVIN AND a full canton of Europe, in France and in the city of Paris subject to his Russian throne. The castle of Willestein, and the town of Oerbalet are the principal cities.

FIRST DAY The capital of Jidda is a lumpy mountain city while the ancient Jeddah lies in the country, it lies 5 miles ¹ of the Red Sea and 9 miles of Dammam. It is a high rich, whose altitudes are all in exceeding steep except the one in the N. It is surrounded with a deep valley encompassed with hills. At present the city is three miles in circumference, and has considerably changed its situation, its mount Calvary, which was formerly without the city, is now in the middle and mount Son, which is to the near the center, is now without the walls, thence, however, with the fortifications, seen a pretty antiquated, the private buildings are but mean, and thin of inhabitants. The chief of pilgrims is the only thing which it presents renders it considerable, and the turning of them with their visions and lodgings is the chief business of the inhabitants. For protecting the pilgrims against the depredations of the Arabs, an increasing the tribute from them, and draw with a guard of Janissaries, always a slender force. On mount Calvary stands the church of the holy Sepulchre, where pilgrims principally visit, being a very stately structure, in which almost every Christian nation

J I O

has a chapel Over the middle of the temple
is an open capitol at which the light is re-
ceived, and under this cupola stands the he-
ly sepulchre In the church also are 22 or
23 little, circular monuments of some
size, is done in the meditating to the death
and resurrection of our Saviour, and annun-
ciation of our Lord's passion
The minister in this church, and the several
parts of each day, and he is the minis-
ter of the word, made by the church
of 1, when our Saviour gave up the ghost
for us N 10 N 10 32 31 1

JF 41, and the AF 415 in old city n b
 m u l d e r f i n c o m m u n d e h e a t h a t h e
 n l y b u r a n t l v e f f i t i s t a
 d i f f i c i l 26 n l W t A n
 c u l a t 3 2 2 1 1 3 16 1

JASON RALPHSON tried his best
 to be a good person but he
 never could. He was a
 count down to the end, but
 he was not a bad person.

J. O.P.s will in hurry and future
 (4) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th,

Jilka is a province of India in A
bein 11 1 n on the N and by Berar
on the S. It is mainly a food
division of the ...

JI SUPOL, a new solid, in P...

JFVFR, a town of En b'en or T p' Er
land, in Welfshelt, in G. r. r. y. 130 N. 100
N. 1 of Lumbken dit 53 48 N. 100
2- I

JOSEPH FRIEDLAND, a tenor, of German, in Wilhelm.

It, in kind of fruit in Providence
it will sit in of the air before the
of the world.

IGLE, a town of the county of the Grisons, in Caddes, with a magnificent castle
It is 3 N long 9 0 E

It is a town of Moravia, in Germany, situated on a river of the same name, near the frontiers of Bohemia, subject to the House of Austria. It lies 72 miles S W of Olmutz. Lat 40 28 N long 15 23 E.

It is also a town in the S part of St
of said said

IIHOR, the capital of a province of the
 same name, in Malacca, in Asia, north-
 east of the Isthmus of Malacca, 11
 miles S of Malacca, subject to the Dutch.
 Lat 3° 22' N Long 104° 1' E.

JIONPOUK, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circle of the same name in the district of Berar. It is seated on the Goont, and, not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges, stands the fort of Jionpou, a building of considerable

able extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goutat. It is now chiefly in ruins, although formerly it commanded the country from the Ganges quite to Iucknow. This place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaj Jhar, vizir to Sultan Muhumir Shah, during the minority of his son, M. moodshah, assumed the title of Sultan Bahadur, or king of the East, took possession of Bahur, and fixed his residence at Jn pour, where he built the great mud jud, or mud fort, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The fort is over the Goutat is built of stone, and consists of five hundred acres. On the top of the fort are many small stupas or hills, but the chief is built in 1771 upon such a high precipice as to have withstood, for 114 years, the greatest force of the British army, at the time of the British army (that is, in 1771) it was taken in boats from the river. It was taken in boats from the river. It was taken in boats from the river.

ILF, a town in the province of Andalus, in the kingdom of Andalus.

ILF, a town of the Goutat, at the point of the fourth continuity of the League.

ILF, or **ILF**, a town in the province of Andalus, in the kingdom of Andalus. It was taken in boats from the river. It was taken in boats from the river. It was taken in boats from the river.

ILF, a town of the province of Andalus, in the kingdom of Andalus.

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which they call Burnstable-water; and this is one reason, why the Burnstable merchants do so much of their business at this port.—The harbour, with its quay, wharf-houses, light-house, pilot-boats, and tow-boats, were formerly maintained at the expense of the ancestors of the lord of the manor; and when it had a quay, or pier, 350 feet long, busy time and the violence of the sea all went to decay, for remedy of which, the parliament passed an act, in 1731, for both repairing and enlarging the pier harbour, &c.

ILF, a town of the province of Andalus, in the kingdom of Andalus.

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I M P.

and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly subsist upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robust people, of an handsome shape, and of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans. They marry several wives, and are great libertines; but some of their villages have embraced Christianity.

ILLOCK, a town of Slavonia, and capital of the province of Sirmy, with a castle on a high hill. In 1494, it was taken by king Uladislus, and in 1526, by Solymán, emperor of the Turks. It lies on the Danube, 56 miles N. W. of Belgrade; subject to Austria. Lat. 45. 57. N. long. 20. 46. E.

ILLYRICUM, in a large acceptation, comprehends almost the whole Roman province in the E. part of Europe; it is subdivided into W. and E.—to the former belong Dalmatia, the three Pannonias, Savia, Noricum, Mediterraneum, and Ripulic; to the latter Macedonia, Achaia, Thessaly, Lpirus, and Crete, Nacia Repensis and Meditranea, Messia Prima, Dardania, and Praevalitana. Turkish Illyricum extends from Slavonia to Romania and Bulgaria, between Croatia, Dalmatia, and the Danube.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the province of Great Novogorod.

ILMEN-SFA, a lake of Great Novogorod, from which the river Wolchow issues, and by means of it has a communication with the Ludoga lake.

ILMINSTIR, Somersetshire, 14.7 miles from London, is a parish 5 miles in length, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable woollen manufactory, with a fair on the last Wednesday in August.

ILS, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and after running S. it falls into the Danube at Passau.

ILSLY-EAST, a village in Berkshire, 59 miles from London, is in the road from Oxford to Newbury, in a fine sporting country. Market on Wednesd. West Ilsly is subject to Cuckhamley-hill. Fair Aug. 6.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland.

IUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Bavaria.

IMENSTAT, a town of Suabia in Germany, 16 miles S. of Kempen, and 21 E. of Lindau. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 10. 12. E.

IMMBRETIA, a province of Turkey, in Asia Minor, between Georgia and the Euxine Sea.

IMOLA, an ancient **FORUM CORNELII**, a fine city of Romagna in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches; it has also a old strong castle, is the see of a bishop, and lies 20 miles N. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 38. N. long. 12. 12. E.

IMPERIAL, a city of Spain, in the province of Castile, having a harbor on the bay of

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two rivers, 12 miles E. of the South Sea, and 81 N. of Baldría. Lat. 39. 41. S. long. 84. 12. W.

INCII-COLM. See **EDINBURGH-SHIRE**.

INCH-KEITH. See **EDINBURGH-SHIRE**.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful little island of Scotland, to the S.W. of the Isle of Bute. It is about a mile long; and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock (Marnock's Isle) from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93 deg. E. long. and 7 and 35 deg. N. lat. But, under this name, the Europeans have erroneously understood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coast of China, and they have included likewise, under the denomination of the East Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the Eastern and Indian Oceans, as far as New Holland. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished in Asia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E. of the river Ganges (namely, Aracan, Affam, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin), which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of China, Thibet, Tartary, or Persia. See **HINDOOSTAN**.

INDIES (**WEST**), the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the N.W. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, in lat. 27. 45. N. in a south-easterly direction, to the island of Iobago, which is 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in lat. 11. 30. N. They lie between 59. and 86 W. long. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of all these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions of Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a course due W. across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement granted to Columbus upon his return, gave them the name of *Indies*. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has continued, and the appellation of the *West Indies*.

Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aboriginals of the country, and the set in which they lie is sometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French they are called the Antilles, and nautical men distinguish them from the different course taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The name of the Caribbees should properly be confined to the smaller islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a fierce race of men, now resembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus, in his second voyage was a witness to their intrepid valour. The same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent conflicts with the people of Europe, and even in our times, we have seen them make a gallant stand in defence of the last territory (the island of St Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their possession. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St Christopher, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St Vincent, Grenada, the Bahama Islands, part of the Virgin Islands, and Tolago, which last was taken from the French April 15 1793. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Maricao belong to the Spaniards, who likewise formerly possessed the eastern part of Hispaniola. To the French belong Martinico, Guadeloupe, St Lucia, Manguelante, and St Pierre, and formerly the western part of Hispaniola, but now the whole of it. The Dutch have St Eustatius, Curacao, Saba, and St Martin, the Danes, St Thomas, St Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands, and the Swedes, St Bartholomew.

INDIANS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of these two vast continents, of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid, and that, accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehending all the North Americans, from the river St Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands and those settled in the various provinces which extend from the straits of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone that in America are inhabited, the human species

appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous. They possess, in the most eminent degree, that force of mind and love of independence, which are the chief virtues of man in his savage state. They have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subduing the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the New World who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The North Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, still retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments, whereas, in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more inslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America, the most fertile provinces in it are subject to their yoke, and if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. But our limits will not allow us to enter into the particular exceptions. Of the manners of the North American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the river Mississippi. These consist of 23 distinct nations, the principal of which are the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, the Choctaw, the Creek, the Delaware, the Six Nations, the Shawansee, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allow me about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 souls, and consequently may furnish between four and five thousand warriors. These Indians are not born warriors, and take great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing the muscles with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red, and their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. They shave or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which

which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are pierced, and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, a silver breast-plate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a skirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and moccasins, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or match-coat thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessaries serve them. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceeding black, and long, clubbed behind, distinguishes some of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence, from all parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping-knives, and tomahawks: this is one of their most useful pieces of furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being only completed in the entire destruction of their enemies. They are hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, no rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Though there is perhaps less delicacy of

sentiment in the Indians than among us, there is, however, abundantly more probity, with infinitely less ceremony, or equivocal compliments. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural consequence. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and subsist the remainder of it by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chellicothe, is built in form of a Kentucky station, that is, a parallelogram, or long square; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult of all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by stringing up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together, by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to hold their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers concerning their religion are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state; and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman Catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially

Especially those beings whom they most dread, and whom therefore we generally denominate devils; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals and other rejoicing-days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, waving so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowls, and furs; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose a young buck must be killed, and boiled, the friends and near-neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterwards proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which still in their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them home after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoted; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. They are charged with being reverend; but this revenge is only doing themselves justice on those who injure them, and seldom executed, but in cases of murder and adultery. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they

continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterward give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they must run the gauntlet. In this the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness; and if he avoids their suspicions of going away, he is allowed the same privileges as their own people. But sometimes their prisoners are chained to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is so tedious, the prisoners themselves appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them. They talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending; when the fatal sentence is pronounced to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror, wherever men have been accustomed, by military institutions, to respect their species, and to sit into tenderness at the sight of human sufferings. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All parents, men, women, and children, rush upon them likeuries. Every species of torture is applied. Some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twist their sinews; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital part, they often prolong the scene of a anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking re-

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proaches and threats. To display undaunted fortitude in such dreadful situations is the noblest triumph of a warrior : to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betray symptoms of timidity, his tormentors often dispatch him at once, with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by these ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary, at length, with contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of South America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the North Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest kindness. They are feasted and caressed, and some beautiful young women are appointed to attend and solace them. But, by a sentiment of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of South America immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered slaves: on the contrary, they are treated as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tax, or tribute, is indeed imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, ac-

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cording to maxims of justice transmitted to them by tradition from their ancestors. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For the farther relief of men so much exposed to oppression, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians. It is his duty, as the name implies, to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the encroachments and exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is defined for the salaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is affected by any extraordinary local calamity. Provision too is made, by various laws, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cuzco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See **ESKIMAUX**, **INDIES WEST**, **PATAGONIA**, and **St VINCENT'S**.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies in Asia, 169 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.—Lat. 23. 15. S. long. 101. 2. E.

INDRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a departement of France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, or **ENDORE**, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 39 miles S. of Ougain. Lat. 24. 31. N. long. 76. 5. E.

INDUS, or **SINDE**, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives **Sinde**, or **Sindeh**. It is formed of about ten principal streams which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to major Rennell, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. downward to Moultan, to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a S. W. direction through the province of that name, and that of Sindhy, and enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, N. W. of the gulf of Cutch.

• **INFIERNO** •

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INFIERNO, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries.

INGATESTONE, a town in the county of Essex, 23 miles from London, from whence it is a great thoroughfare to Harwich, has a considerable market on Wednesdays, for live cattle brought out of Suffolk, &c. with a fair on Dec. 1. Here is an almshouse for 20 poor people.

INGELSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Mentz, and subject to the elector palatine. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 7. 51. E.

INGLEWEHILL, a village in Lancashire; has fairs on Monday before Holy-Thursday, and October 5.

INGOLSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, situated on the Danube, 27 miles W. of Ratibon, and 50 N. of Munich; it was taken and retaken several times in the wars between the elector, then emperor, and the queen of Hungary. Lat. 48. 22. N. long. 11. 45. E.

INGRIA, or **INGERMANNLAND**, a province of Russia; called the Peterburgh government, bounded by the Ladoga lake, the river Nieva, and the gulf of Finland on the N. by Great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W. It is upwards of 30 miles long, and the same number in breadth, a fruitful country, abounding with wild game, particularly rein-deer. Its capital is Peterburgh.

INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, lying under the equator, and on the gulf of Sopho.

INN, a large river rising in the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, from whence it takes a N. E. course through Tyrol, runs by Inspruck, and continuing its course N. E. thro' Bavaria passes by Kustain, Oettingen, and Braunau, emptying itself into the Danube at Passau.

INNISKILLING, a small strong town of Fermanagh in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, lying between three lakes, 24 miles E. of Ballythannon. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves in several smart actions in the wars of Ireland at the revolution, out of which a regiment of dragoons, bearing the same name, was mostly formed.

INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in the Tyrol.

INOWSLADISLOW, a strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia.

INSBRUCK, a city of Austria, and the capital of Tyrol, in Germany, situated on the river Inn, 61 miles S. of Munich, and 72 N. of Trent. Lat. 47. 49. N. long. 11. 39. E.

INSTADT, a town of Germany, seated on the river Danube, near Passau.

INVERARY, a royal burgh in Argyle-

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shire, Scotland, situated on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne, where immense shoals of herrings annually resort. Inverary castle, the seat of the duke of Argyle, is a magnificent modern edifice, in the form of an ancient castle.

IVFRBERVIE. See **BERVIE**.

INVERESK, a pleasant village in Midlothian, Scotland, situated on the river Esk, about six miles from Edinburgh. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered in this village.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Frith of Forth, in a spacious bay. It has a good harbour, and a considerable trade in coal and other articles. Fairs, March 1. May 3d Thurf. June 3d Thurf. Aug. 2d Wednesd. Oct. 3d Wednesd.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, in Scotland, is bounded on the N. by Ross and part of the Moray shire, on the S. by Argyle, on the S. E. by Perth, on the E. by Nairn, Banff, and Aberdeen, and on the W. by the sea. The south-eastern part is called Badenoch, and the south-western part Lochaber, from a loch or rather inlet of the sea called Ahyr. This latter extends about 20 miles from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S. It is a bleak, mountainous, and barren country; and in one of the most barren parts of it stands Fort William, near the mouth of the Ahyr, erected with a view to check the irregularities of the clan Cameron. The northern part of Inverness is well cultivated and fertile. Near the town of Inverness is a little hill named Tomman, so strangely shaped, that Mr Pennant says, it might be taken for a work of art. It is of an oblong form, sloping on all sides towards the top, so that it looks like a great ship with the keel upwards. Its sides and part of the neighbouring plain are planted, so that it makes an agreeable walk. The most remarkable object in this county, however, is Lochness, 22 miles long, generally one or two in breadth, and in one place it swells out to three. Its depth is very great, being in some places 140 fathoms. It runs in a straight line from E. to W. and from an eminence near Fort Augustus situated at the W. end of it, one may have a view of the whole.— This lake, either on account of its depth, or some natural warmth in the water, never freezes, and in cold weather it emits a steam as if from a furnace. Ice brought from other parts and thrown into the loch instantly thaws, but the water of Lochness will freeze as quickly as any other when separated from the main body. The waters are esteemed very salubrious, and many people will send 20 or 30 miles for it in preference to that of either spring or rivulet near their

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their habitations. The lake abounds with salmon and large trout. It communicates at its upper extremity with Loch Oich, about four miles in length; and Loch Lochy, which communicates with the Western Ocean, through Lochaber, about nine miles in length; so that there is only a neck of land about 14 miles over between them; through which, if a canal were cut, a conveyance by water would be established from one side of the island to the other, and the North Highlands entirely separated from the rest. In the year 1755 Lochness was violently agitated at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh, and principal town of the above shire, is pleasantly situated on the river Nefs, and overlooks the Moray frith. The harbour is safe and commodious for vessels of 200 tons and below, and a considerable trade is carried on. From the situation of Inverness it is a flourishing and populous place, being the only market town to a great tract of country. There is a manufacture of ropes and canvas here; and the salmon fishery, which is chiefly engrossed by the London market, is very considerable. There are several good schools here, and an academy on a liberal and extensive scale has been established by subscription. Above the town are the ruins of the old castle of Inverness, which was destroyed by the Highlanders in 1746. Inverness is 50 miles from Fort William, and contains 11,000 inhabitants. Fairs, Feb. 11 or Wednesday after; July 1st Wednesday after 18 N. S. Aug. 1st Wednesday after 11 O. S. Sept. 1st Wednesday after 11 O. S. Nov. 1st Wednesday after 11 O. S.

INVERURY, a small borough of Aberdeenshire in Scotland, situated on the beautiful and fertile banks of the river Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. Inverury is 15 miles N.W. of Aberdeen.

JOACHMIS-THAL, that is to say, the Valley of St Joachim, a town and valley of Bohemia.

JOANNA, one of the Comoro islands in Africa, lying between the N. W. part of Madagascar and Zanguebar, where the ships belonging to the East India Company, bound for Bombay in India, take in water and fresh provisions, the country being fruitful, and its inhabitants very ready to supply them. Lat. 12. 14. S. long 45. 18. E.

JOCELIN, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne.

JOHANSBERG, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia.

JOHN'S (Sr), a village in the county of Kent, Isle of Thanet. Fairs on Midsummer and Bartholomew days.

JOHN'S (St), one of the Philippine islands

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in the East Indies, in Asia, and E. of Mindanao, which is separated from it by a narrow strait. Lat. 7. 12. N. long. 126. 42. E.

JOHN'S (Str.), an island in the bay of St Lawrence, in North America, having Nova Scotia on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a dwelling house, near Duncraighead, in Caithness, Scotland, proverbially used as the most northerly spot in the island.

JONQUERA, a very ancient town of Catalonia, in Ampurdan, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees.

JONQUIFRES, a town of France, late in Provence.

JOIGNY, a small town of Champagne, in France, now in the department of Yonne, 35 miles S. W. of Troyes. Great quantities of wine are made here. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 3. 4' E.

JOYEUSE, a town of Champagne, in France, situated in the Marne, at the foot of a high mountain, on which is a castle, and in the church several handsome monuments of the dukes of Guise. It lies in the department of Upper Marne. Lat. 48. 38. N. long. 5. 36. E.

IONA. See ICOLMKILL.

IONIA, anciently a province of Asia Minor, or Natolia, bordering on Etolia to the N. Lydia to the E. Caria to the S. and the Archipelago, anciently the Ionian Sea, to the W. Its chief cities Ephesus and Smyrna.

JOPPA. See **JAFFA**.

JORDAN, a famous river of Judea, or Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, having its source in mount Libanus, from whence it runs S. through the country for about 152 miles, in its course forming two lakes; the first, almost dry in summer, is called the Sea of Galilee, and the lake of Tiberias, and sometimes the lake of Genesareth, being about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth; the other lake, called the Dead or Salt Sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly stood, is 73 miles long and 16 broad; but at present the ordinary channel of this river is not above 20 yards in breadth, discharging itself into the Dead Sea.

JOSAPATH, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is jerusylong, but not broad; and some people, mistaking a passage of Scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.

JOSAS, a small district in the Isle of France, between the rivers Seine and Beauce.

JOSEPH (Sr), an island of the Eastern Ocean, and one of the Marianas, called also Syngi.

JOYEUSE, a small town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of Vivar.

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vince of Dauphiny, seated on the river Baune, 27 miles S.W. of Privas.

IPSAIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see.

IPSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the island of Scio, from which it is 15 miles.

IPSWICH, a town in the county of Suffolk, 69 miles from London, is an ancient, neat, well built, populous town, one mile long, but broader, forming a sort of half moon on the bank of the river Orwell, over which it has a stone bridge, leading to its suburbs Stock Hamlet. Mr Camden called it the eye of this county. It has a harbour, which was more commodious formerly than now; and the number of its ships, as well as its trade by sea, is thereby considerably lessened, as well as its churches, which were 21, and now but 12; though there are two chapels in the corporated liberty, besides meeting-houses. Cardinal Wolsey, who was a native of this place, and the son of a butcher, began to erect a college on the ruins of one of its monasteries, which, though he did not finish, bears his name. Ipswich is thought to be one of the cheapest places in England to live in, because of easy house-rent, the best of inns, plenty of all kinds of provisions, and an easy passage, either by water or land. It has markets on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat; on Wednesday and Friday for fish; and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. In the midst of the market place is a fine cross. It has fairs on May 4. July 25. and Sept. 25. The adjacent country is cultivated chiefly for corn; of which a great quantity is continually shipped off for London, and sometimes it is exported to Holland. This part of the country also abounds so much with timber, that, since its trade of ship-building is abated, they send great quantities to the king's yards at Chatham; to which they often run from the mouth of Harwich river in one tide.

IRAC, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac Arabia, and Irac Agemi. Irac Arabia, or Babylonian Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

IRAC AGEM, or **PERSIAN IRAC**, lies between Ghilan Tabristan, the territory of Heri Sablestan, Faristagan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Isfahan is the capital town.

IREBY, a village in Lancashire, near Kirkby-Lonsdale, with fairs on Feb. 24. and Sept. 20.

IREBY, LOW, or **MARKET**, a town in the county of Cumberland, lies about a mile lower N. E. from High Ireby, in the parish of Ireby. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, with two fairs on the feast of St Matthew and St Matthew.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, is

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situated on the W. side of England between 6 and 10 degrees of W. long. and 51 and 55 degrees of N. lat. The greatest length of this kingdom is found to be about 290 miles, and its greatest breadth 160. The name of this island is probably derived from a Phœnician or Gaulic term, signifying, the remotest habitation westward: but, to enter into a detail of the various conjectures which have been formed on this head would prove tedious, and is altogether inconsistent with our plan. The climate of Ireland differs very little from that of England, excepting that it is more moist. The soil, though rocky, is extremely fertile where it has been properly cultivated; pasturage, tillage, and meadow-ground, every where abound; but, till lately, agriculture has not been duly encouraged. Geographers vary in their general divisions of Ireland; some describing it as consisting of five circuits; and others, of four provinces, viz. those of Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. Following this last division, as being the most ancient, as well as the most common, Leinster contains twelve counties; Ulster nine; Connaught five; and Munster six.—The face of the country is considerably beautified and enriched by the numerous rivers, enchanting lakes, spacious bays, commodious harbours, havens, and creeks, which every where present themselves. Among the rivers of Ireland, the Shannon, the Ban, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Barrow, the Nore, and the Suire are the most considerable.—The principal lakes are situated in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, and afford abundance of fish; and the great lake Neagh, which lies between the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, is remarkable for its petrifying qualities. Ireland, when compared with many other countries, is far from being mountainous. The mountains of Mourne and Meah, in the county of Down, are reckoned among some of the highest in the kingdom; and that of Slieu-Denard has been calculated at a perpendicular height of one thousand and fifty-six yards. Ireland, however, contains several other mountains; though, if we except the fabulous stories annexed to some of them, they are by no means remarkable. The chief forests in Ireland are situated in the county of Leinster, the King's and Queen's counties, and those of Wexford and Carlow. In the county of Ulster likewise, in that of Donegal in the N. part of Tyrone, and in the county of Fermanagh, are extensive tracts of woodland, which produce several kinds of excellent timber, particularly oak, which is esteemed equal to any of English growth.—The Irish mines are but late discoveries: several of them, however, contain silver and lead. In 1795 a gold mine was discovered in Wick-

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low mountains, which promises to be very advantageous. Copper mines, iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, coals, and slates, have also been discovered in this kingdom. Ireland is not remarkable for any animals peculiar to itself. It was formerly infested with wolves; but these have been long since exterminated by their wolf-dogs, which are much larger than mastiffs, shaped like greyhounds, and gentle and tractable as spaniels. This kingdom has been supposed by some to contain about two millions and a half of inhabitants; but this calculation is certainly exaggerated: for, if we consider the vast numbers which have been cut off in war, and the emigrations which are daily taking place, its population cannot surely be in a very flourishing condition. With regard to the national character of the Irish, the present descendants of the aborigines are ignorant, uncivilized, and violent in all their affections, to a very high degree; but the other inhabitants, who principally derive their extraction from English and Scotch adventurers, possess almost the same qualities and peculiarities. The common Irish, in their manner of living, seem to resemble the ancient Britons, as described by the Roman writers. They inhabit mean huts raised with clay and straw, and partitioned in the middle by walls of the same materials. In one of these rooms the family live promiscuously; and the other is generally occupied by a cow, which constitutes a principal part of their wealth. Their usual food consists of coarse bread, potatoes, eggs, milk, and sometimes fish; and their children, who are generally plump, robust, and hearty, and scarcely know either the use or want of cloaths, are not ashamed to appear in the public roads, and to gaze on strangers in that primitive manner. Thus immersed in indolence and misery, many thousands have been lost to the community and to themselves, who, had they been trained up to a knowledge of religion, and inured to diligence and labour, would have been a credit to themselves, as well as an advantage to the public. The descendants of the Scotch and English, since the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. though not the most numerous, form the wealthiest part of the Irish nation; and these consist of the greatest part of the nobility, gentry, and principal traders, who inhabit the eastern and northern coasts, where most of the trade of Ireland is carried on. The gentry, in general, differ little, either in their language, dress, or manners, from those of the same rank in Britain, whom they closely imitate. Their hospitality is well known; though they have often been suspected of ostentation in the exercise of this virtue. The ecclesiastical discipline and established religion of Ireland are exactly the

same with those of England. In the more uncultivated parts, the bulk of the people are Roman Catholics, deeply tinctured with the most absurd and illiberal maxims of that persuasion; and still retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries, who subsist on the voluntary contributions of their votaries.—However, the blind submission of the latter to their clergy does not prevent Protestantism from making a very rapid progress in their towns and communities. Ireland contains at least as many sectaries as England; particularly Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers; who are all tolerated. The archbishoprics of Ireland are four, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. The bishoprics are eighteen, viz. Clogher, Clonfert, Cloyne, Cork, Derry, Down, Dromore, Elphin, Kildare, Killaloe, Leighlin, Limerick, Kilala, Meath, Ossory, Raphoe, Kilmore, and Waterford. The Irish language is fundamentally the same with the British and Welsh, and a dialect of the Celtic, used by the Scotch Highlanders opposite the Irish coast; and, though in a great measure defaced by provincial alterations, the Irish, Welsh, and Highlanders, are nevertheless still intelligible to each other. Learning seems to have been cultivated in this country at a very early period; and some of the Irish writers have roundly asserted, that their countrymen, from the remotest periods of antiquity, were a polished people, and that they might with propriety be called the Fathers of Letters. However that may be, it is certain that the Irish scholars of St Patrick made such progress in the principles and practice of Christianity, that Ireland supplied almost every part of Europe at that time with learned and pious men. In more modern times, the Irish have produced some few characters who deservedly stand high in the republic of letters: Archbishop Usher is an honour to literature itself; dean Swift has, perhaps, never been equalled in the walks of wit, humour, and satire; the sprightliness of Farquhar's genius is well known to all lovers of the drama; and, among the men of most distinguished genius whom Ireland has lately produced, the names of Steel, Berkeley, Parnell, Sterne, and Goldsmith, ought not to be passed over in silence. The only university in Ireland is that of Trinity College, which was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth; and, since her reign, has from time to time received considerable benefactions and augmentations. The provostship is supposed to be worth three thousand pounds a year; and the college possesses the power of conferring degrees in all the arts and faculties. Ireland contains but few antiquities or natural curiosities. The moose-deer are thought to have been formerly natives of this island, from their horns.

horns having been dug up in different parts; particularly one pair, which was nearly eleven feet from the tip of the right horn to that of the left. But the greatest natural curiosity in Ireland is the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim, about eight miles from Colerain, described by Dr Pococke, late bishop of Ossory, an ingenious antiquary, and a philosophic traveller; who informs us, that he measured the most westerly point at high water, to the distance of 360 feet from the cliff; but was told that at low water it extended 60 feet farther upon a descent, till it was lost in the sea. Upon measuring the eastern point, he found it 540 feet from the cliff; and saw as much more of it as of the other, where it winds to the E. and, like that, is lost in the ocean. "The causeway (says the bishop) is composed of pillars, all of angular shapes, from three sides to eight. The eastern point, where it joins the rock, terminates in a perpendicular cliff, formed by the upright sides of the pillars, some of which are 33 feet four inches high. Each pillar consists of several joints or stones, lying one upon another, from six inches to about one foot in thickness; and, what is very singular, some of their joints are so convex, that their prominences are nearly quarters of spheres, round each of which is a ledge, which holds them together with the greatest firmness, every stone being concave on the other side, and sitting in the most exact manner the convexity of the upper part of that beneath it. The pillars are from one to two feet in diameter, and generally consist of about forty joints, most of which separate very easily; and a person may walk along upon the top of the pillars as far as the water's edge. This, however, is not the most singular part of this extraordinary curiosity; the cliffs themselves being still more surprising. From the bottom, which is of black stone, to the height of about 60 feet, they are divided, at equal distances, by stripes of a reddish stone, resembling a cement, about four inches in thickness. Upon this there is another stratum of the same black stone, with a stratum five inches thick of the red. Over this is another stratum ten feet thick, divided in the same manner; then a stratum of the red stone, twenty feet deep; and above that a stratum of upright pillars: above these pillars lies another stratum of black stone, twenty feet high; and, above this again, another stratum of upright pillars, rising in some places to the tops of the cliffs, in others not so high, and in others again above it, where they are called the chimnies. The face of these cliffs extends about three English miles." The cavities, romantic prospects, cascades, and other pleasing and surprising natural objects, to be met

with in Ireland, are too numerous to be called rarities. As to the artificial curiosities, the chief are the round pharos, or stone towers, found upon the coasts, and supposed to have been built by the Danes and Norwegians, who made use of them as spy-towers, light-houses, or beacons.—The Irish trade, notwithstanding the very liberal footing on which it has lately been established, is far from being in a flourishing condition; probably from the want of capital in the merchants to carry on a very extensive traffic to advantage, and that military madness which seems to pervade all ranks. The linen manufacture, however, is carried on with credit and success, though the Scots are very formidable rivals to the Irish in that branch of trade. Before the reign of Henry VIII. the king of England's title was no more than lord of Ireland; however, that monarch assumed the title of king, which was recognised by acts of parliament of the same reign. But as England and Scotland are now one and the same kingdom, though they differ with respect to their municipal laws; so England and Ireland are distinct kingdoms, though they in general agree in their civil institutions; for, after the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. the laws of England were received and sworn to by the Irish nation assembled at the council of Kilmore. And as Ireland, thus conquered, planted, and governed, still continued in a state of dependence, it was deemed necessary that it should be obliged to conform to such laws as the superior state thought proper to prescribe; but after the people of Ireland began to feel their own importance, and the manifold distresses of Britain rendered her unable to contend with them about the minutie of prerogative, the British parliament found it expedient to repeal an act which had been passed in the reign of George I. by which it was declared that the kingdom of Ireland ought to be subordinate to, and dependant on, the imperial crown of Great Britain, as being inseparably united thereto. The constitution of Ireland, with respect to distributive justice, is nearly the same with that of England. A chief governor, under the title of Lord Lieutenant, is sent over from England by the king, whom he represents. He has a council composed of the great officers of the crown; namely, the chancellor, treasurer, and such of the archbishops, earls, bishops, barons, judges, and gentlemen, as his majesty is pleased to nominate. The parliament, consisting of a House of Lords and Commons, is convened by the king's writ, and forms the supreme national court; but all laws enacted by the Irish parliament must be sent to England for the royal approbation, in order to their becoming

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ing valid. The public revenues of Ireland arise from hereditary and temporary duties, of which the king is the trustee for applying them to particular purposes. But, besides these duties, there is a private revenue arising from the ancient demesne lands, from forfeitures for treason and felony, privilege of wine, light-house duties, and a small part of the casual revenue, not granted by parliament. The whole revenue is supposed to exceed half a million sterling; about 70,000*l.* of which is granted in pensions, and a great part to absentees: however, large sums are also voted by their own parliament, for the improvement of their country, and the civilization of its inhabitants. The coins of Ireland are at present of the same denominations and forms as those of England, except that an English shilling passes in Ireland for thirteen pence. Ireland maintains a considerable body of troops, who have often been of singular service to England; and this force is now considerably augmented by the establishment of a national militia. The only order of knighthood in Ireland is that of St Patrick, instituted in 1783, by letters patent passed under the great seal of Ireland. It consists of the sovereign and fifteen knights companions; the lord lieutenant of Ireland for the time being officiating as grand master of the order. The robes of the knights are splendid; and they are installed in the cathedral of St Patrick, Dublin. Were we to give credit to the writings of some Irish authors, who boast of the antiquity of their nation, we should there find a series of wise, brave, and politic princes, traced almost to antediluvian times. Waving, however, all enquiries of this nature, which, though interesting to the historian, do not fall within the limits of the geographer's researches, we shall only observe, that Ireland seems in early ages to have been parcelled out among several petty princes, who were continually engaged in intestine broils, and ignorant of all the softer acts of polished life and sound principles of government. The Saxon kings of England occasionally invaded their territories, and harassed their coasts; and, about the year 798, the Danes and Easterlings made some considerable settlements on the coasts of Ireland, and erected the first stone edifices which had been seen in that kingdom. During the twelfth century, Henry II. of England formed a design of entirely subjugating Ireland, and annexing it to his own dominions; for effecting which, the divisions of the Irish princes furnished him with the most plausible pretences. He, however, met with a powerful opposition; but having reduced by force of arms several of the strongest towns, and having received the submission of some of the Irish princes,

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he declared himself paramount sovereign of Ireland: Since which time, though various revolutions and rebellions have intervened, this country has still remained annexed to the crown of England.

IRKUTSK, the largest and least peopled government of Russia, comprising all the eastern part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertshinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Stoure and Laden, which form the river Frome, three miles W. of Chipping Sodbury, and three from Bristol; is a parish eight miles in compass, where much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are still to be seen. It has a coal work now carrying on. Fairs on April 25. and Sept. 13.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, a chain of eminences in Transylvania, forming part of the boundary between Turkey and Christendom.

IROQUOIS, a people of North America, inhabiting near or about the lake Ontario; commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very superstitious. The use of spirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and sports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are somewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themselves with various colours, and particularly their faces.

IRROMANGO, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the Hebrides, lying in 18. 48. S. lat. and in 169. 20. E. long.

IRONAM, one of the Hebrides in the S. Sea, near Tanna. Lat. 19. 31. S. long. 170. 26. E.

IRTIS, a large river running from N. to S. through Russia, and falls into the Ob, forming part of the boundary between Asia and Europe.

IRVINE, a royal burgh in Ayrshire, Scotland. The principal trade is exporting coals to Dublin and other parts of Ireland. Fair, 3d Monday in August.

IRVINE, or **IRWIN**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E. passes by Derval, Newmills, Galloway, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde close by the town of Irvine.

ISABELLA (FORT), a fortress in the Austrian Netherlands, on the W. side of the Scheldt, and opposite to Antwerp.—There is also another fort of this name, three miles N.W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISABELLA (ISL), an island of the South Sea, and the largest of the Isles of Solomon. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

ISADAGAS, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Efcara.

ISCHIA, anciently **ÆNARIA** and **PI-TECUSA**, a small mountainous island of the Terre di Lavera, in the sea of Naples, in Italy; it is about 12 miles in circuit, 18 miles W. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 27. N. long. 15. 5. E. On its N. side towards the sea, is a town of the same name, and the see of a bishop.

ISELSTEIN, a small town of the Netherlands. It is seated on the river Issel, four miles from Utrecht.

ISENACH, or **EYSENACH**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, so called from the iron mines in its neighbourhood; it gives title of duke to a prince of the Saxon family, and lies 18 miles W. of Saxe Gothia. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 10. 36. E.

ISENARTS, or **EISENARTS**, a town considerable for its iron mines, in Stiria, and Austria, in Germany, 40 miles N.W. of Graz. Lat. 46. 56. N. long. 15. 30. E.

ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of principality.

ISER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises off the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, and, after having passed by Munich and Landshut, falls into the river Danube, between Strauberg and Passau.

ISERE, a river which rises in Mount Eserano, on the confines of Piedmont and Savoy; and, after running through a vast extent of country, falls into the Rhone, four miles below Valencia.

ISERNIA, a small city of the Regno di Molise, in Naples; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 38 miles N. E. of Capua. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 15. 36. E.

ISER, a river that has its rise in Gloucestershire, and flows through only a small part of Wiltshire. It enters this county near its source, and begins to be navigable for boats at Cricklade; but after running in a serpentine manner about four miles, it leaves Gloucestershire at a village called Cattle Eaton.

ISLANDS (BAY OF), a bay of New Zealand, at the north extremity of the northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French ships under his command,

put into this bay, in great distress, and, with 28 of his crew, was surprised and murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or **ILA**, one of the Hebrides, extending 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, lies on the S. W. side of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. On the E. side it is full of mountains, covered with heath, but to the southward is tolerably well cultivated. The air is less sultry than in Jura, as the island lies at a low and marshy, though the inhabitants enjoy a tolerable share of health. In some parts the inhabitants have great plenty of limestone, and there are lead mines worked in three different places. Like others of the Hebrides, the island is well stored with rivers and fresh water lakes, abounding with fish. In the middle is a lake, named Finlagan, three miles in circumference, having an island of the same name in the centre. There is only one harbour, named Lochindale, in the whole island. Fair, May 18.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, with a handsome castle, and the title of a baron; seated on the river Oise, three miles from Beaumont, and twenty from Paris. Lat. 49. 7. N. long. 2. 13. E.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

ISLE DE DIEU, an island in the Bay of Biscay, on the coast of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46. 59. N. long. 2. 27. W.

ISLE OF BEEVES, an island of North America, in the gulf of Mexico, and in the bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length and eight in breadth. It is fertile in several places, and abounds in cattle and excellent fruits.

ISLE OF DOGS, county of Middlesex, is a part of Poplar Marsh. When our sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels for the hounds in this marsh, which lies on the other side of the river; these hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen and others called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is so far from being an island, that it can scarcely be called a peninsula.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 1. 2. E.

ISLEWORTH, or **THISTLEWORTH**, a town in the county of Middlesex, on the Thames, W. of Brentford.

ISLINGTON, a village in the county of Middlesex, on the N. side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, supposed to be of Saxon origin; and, in the Conqueror's time, was walled in, or London. Its houses are above 2000, including the

per and Lower Holloways, three sides of Newington-Green, and part of Kingsland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the S. W. part of this village is that noble reservoir, improperly called New River Head; though they are only two basins, which receive that river from Hertfordshire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the supply of London—Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

ISMAIL, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians, on the 22d of December 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 10,000 men. The most shocking part of the transaction is, that the garrison (whose bravery merited, and would have received from a generous foe, the highest honours) were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the amount, by their own account, of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 140 miles S. by W. of Bender. Lat. 45. 11. N. long. 29. 30. E.

ISNEY, a free imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, 14 miles N. E. of Lindau. Lat. 47. 49. N. long. 9. 54. E.

ISNIC, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 13. N. long. 30. 9. E.

ISOLA, a town of Calabria, in Naples, having an harbour on the Mediterranean; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles S. of St Severino. Lat. 38. 46. N. long. 13. 29. E.

ISONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the vinery of Lerida.

HISPAHAN, or **HISPAHAN**, a city of the province of Agem, the capital of that province, and of all Persia, in Asia. It stands in a beautiful plain, almost encompassed with mountains, at the distance of two or three leagues. The city is of an oval figure, and nearly 12 miles in circuit. It lies about

223 miles N. of the gulf of Persia, and 332 S. of the Caspian Sea. The English East India Company had a factory here, the factors living with the splendour of princes, till the late civil wars in Persia. Had the Sha Nadir lived, there is reason to think the trade would have been removed to Meshed, in Chorassan, near the Caspian Sea; but since his death, several have attempted to mount the Persian throne, and by that means rendered the empire one continual scene of horror and confusion. Lat. 32. 34. N. long. 50. 15. E.

ISSEL, a river of the United Provinces, having its source in Westphalia, from whence it runs N. by Doesburg, Zutphen, and Deventer, dividing the province of Guelderland, and Overysel and Zutphen, and at last falls, near Campen, into the Zuyder Sea.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Netherlands, which, after running west through Utrecht and Holland, and passing by Gouda, directs its course to the southward, and falls into the Lech.

ISSOIRE, a small town of Lower Auvergne, in France, situated on the Couffe, which, a small distance from hence, falls into the Allier. It lies eighteen miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 3. 14. E.

ISSOUDON, a city of Lower Berry, in France, situated on the Theofs, in a fine plain, and defended by a castle. It has often been damaged by fires, and lies thirty miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 2. 18. E.

ISSUS, or **AJAZZO**, a town of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, having an harbour on the Levant, a little N. of Scanderoon. Near this place, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander fought the second battle with Darius. Lat. 36. 56. N. long. 36. 29. E.

ISSY, a village in the government of Paris, famous for fine seats, particularly one which belonged to the prince of Conti.

ISTRIA, a peninsula in the N. part of the Adriatic, subject to Venice; it is washed by the sea on all sides, except the north, where it joins to Carniola; its capital is Cabo di Istria.

ITALIAN ISLANDS, a general name for the islands situated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy; as Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, &c.

ITALY, a part of Europe, lying between the 38, or, including Sicily, between the 36 and 46 deg. of lat. N. and between 7 and 19 E. long. It is bounded by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany, on the N. by the Adriatic on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by that and the Alps, which divide it from

from France, on the W. and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. side of the Alps, between Italy and France, it extends to a degree further W. which however is usually described with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. It resembles in figure a boot, and from N. W. to S. E. is upwards of 600 miles in length, but very unequal in its breadth. In the N. parts, which may be considered as the top of the boot, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part, or calf of the leg, about 120, and towards the S. about the instep, 80. It consists of three general divisions—1. The upper or N. part of Italy, containing Savoy, Piedmont, and one part of Montserrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; the territories of Geneva, subject to that republic; Milan, Mantua, and the E. of Montserrat, subject to Austria; Parma, subject to Don Philip; Modena, subject to its own duke; and the large dominions of the republic of Venice. 2. The middle part of Italy, which comprehends Tuscany, subject to the grand duke; the ecclesiastical state almost inclosing Tuscany, and the little state Lucca. 3. The lower or S. division of Italy comprises the kingdoms of Naples and the two Sicilies, subject to Don Carlos. The chief productions of Italy are raw and wrought silks, velvets, wine, and oil; and the principal ports with which we traffic are Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice, and Messina.

ITZCHOA, a town of Holstein and Lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the Stör, 12 miles N. E. of Glückstadt. Lat. 54. 46. N. long. 9. 12. E.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA (ST.), a town in Chili, near the lake Guanacho.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO, the capital town of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour defended by several forts, and a bishop's see; it is pleasantly situated, and well inhabited. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, two hundred miles from St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 5. N. long. 65. 10. W.

JUAN FERNANDES. See FERNANDES.

YUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a peninsula of Mexico, in North America, situated between 17 and 22 deg. N. lat. and between 91 and 95 W. long. It is in general a level country, except towards the isthmus, and a very unhealthful climate, consequently but thinly inhabited. Its capital is Campeachy: in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, the former lying on the E. and the latter on the W. side of Yucatan, the English cut their logwood.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a city of Stiria, in Austria in Germany, situated on the river Mo-

os, 35 miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 14. 54. E.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Gheet, 15 miles S. E. of Louvain. Near this town the confederates obtained a memorable victory over the French, in the battle of Ramillies, May 23. 1706. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 5. 6. E.

IVER, a village in the county of Bucks, near Uxbridge and the Coln, with a fair on July 11.

IVES (ST.), a harbour in the Irish channel, 274 miles from London, the true name of which is St. Ithes. Though it is almost choked up with sand, the coast from hence to the Land's End being a long tract of sand banks, so that the people have been more than once forced to remove, it has thrived much by trading with pilchards and Cornish flates; and 20 or 30 sail of ships belong to its harbour. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, with a fair on Saturday before Advent Sunday.

IVES (ST.), a town in Huntingdonshire, 64 miles from London, has a fine stone bridge over the Ouse, had in the ninth century a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. Great part of it was burnt down some years ago, but it was rebuilt. Here is a very good market on Monday for fatted cattle brought from the N. with fairs on Whitsun Monday, and October 10.

JUGON, a town of France, in Brittany.

JUGORA, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

IVICA, anciently EBUSUS, a small island in the Mediterranean, 56 miles S. W. of Majorca. It is about six miles long, and five broad, is mountainous, and its principal production is salt, of which large quantities are exported. Its capital has the same name, and is situated in a bay of the sea on the S. side of the island; very well fortified in the modern manner, but not so considerable now as in the time of the Carthaginians and Romans. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 1. 15. E.

IVINGO, a village in Buckinghamshire, 33 miles from London, stands among woods, in a nook that runs in between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday, and fairs on April 25. and Oct. 17.

JULIAN (ST.), an harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in South America, where ships bound to the Pacific Ocean usually touch for refreshments. Lat. 48. 51. S. long. 65. 30. W.

JULIEN (ST.), a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna and late province of Limosin, 13 miles W. of Limoges.

JULIEN DU SAULT (ST.), a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between

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two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne; five miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia in Germany, bounded by Prussian Guelderland on the N. by the electorate of Cologne on the E. by that of Triers on the S. and by the bishopric of Liege and the Low Countries on the W. It is about 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; consists of good arable and meadow lands, abounds in cattle, corn, and wood for dyeing. The electors of Brandenburg, Saxony, and the elector palatine, have had many contests with regard to this country, and the duchy of Berg; but the last at present possesses it. The capital is of the same name, and lies on the Roer, 26 miles E. of Maastricht, and 25 N. W. of Cologne. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 5. 52. E.

JULPHA (OLD), anciently the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to another town, called New Julpha, situated within a mile of Ushabau. They are suffered to profess Christianity, and accordingly have several churches.

JUMNA, a large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the N.W. of Delhi, waters that capital, as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges about 100 miles below Benares.

JUNIEN (Str), a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limosin.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, lies opposite to Knapdale, in Argyshire, and is the most rugged of all the Hebrides. It is supposed to be 34 miles long, and 10 broad. It is composed principally of vast mountains quite naked, and without a possibility of cultivation. Some of the southern and western sides only are improveable, and in good seasons produce as much as is sufficient for the whole island. Of the mountains of Jura, those called the Paps are the most remarkable. There are three of them, the highest of which Mr Pennant ascended in his visit to that island. At the bottom, and for some way up, it is composed of vast stones, covered with moss; but as he ascended, they became bare, and unconnected with each other. The whole, he says, seems a vast cairn, erected by the sons of Saturn. The beauty of the prospect on the top made amends for the trouble he had taken in the ascent. Jura itself, and the island of Ilay, appeared extended like a map under his feet; beyond that, the N. of Ireland, with two other islands to the E. Kintyre, Arran, and the Firth of Clyde, bounded by Ayrshire. To the N. E. a vast tract of country was visible as far as Ben Lomond, and the isle of Skye, a small isle to the northward of Jura. To the westward were seen Galloway, Orkney, Tirey, and Coll. The stones of this

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mountain are white, with many crystalline kernels, of the colour of amethysts; the other stones of the island are of an ash-coloured slate, with many veins of red intermixed. Mr Pennant did not measure the height of this mountain, but Mr (now Sir Joseph) Banks found that of the second pap to be 2359 feet, which, however, is far inferior to the height of the other.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche-Comte. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, of jasper of different colours, and of alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

JURA (MOUNT), a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the Soleure and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out towards the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from the late French provinces of Franche-Comte and Burgundy, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies, much visited by travellers; particularly the valley of the Lake of Joux, upon the top of that part of the Jura called Mount Joux. This valley contains several neat and well peopled villages, is beautifully checkered with wood, arable, and pasture; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the Lake of Joux; the smaller, Lake Brenet. They are divided by a narrow neck of land. This little vale is very populous, containing about 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marbles. It is remarkable, that above a thousand of the inhabitants bear the surname of Roachat, and are descended from a single family that came originally from France. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the Lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the Lake of Neuchâtel.

IVREA (the Marquise of), was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canaveze, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Biez, the western part of the Vercelesse, and part of Montferrat; however, this marquise does not subsist at present, for that which is now called Canaveze is only a part of it.

JUREA, or **JURA**, anciently **EPORH DÍA**, a fortified city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Doria; it is the seat of a bishop, and lies 27 miles N. of Turin, and is fortified.

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ject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 39. N. long. 7. 51. E.

IVRY, a town of France, in Normandy.

JUTES, the ancient inhabitants of the province of Jutland.

JUTLAND, anciently CIMBRIA, or CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA, a peninsula of Denmark, bounded by the Categat Sea, which divides it from Norway, on the N. by the same sea, which separates it from the Danish islands and Sweden, on the E. by Holstein on the S. and by the German Ocean on the W. It is subdivided into North and South Jutland; but the South is commonly called Sleswick. The whole is about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 95 in breadth from E. to W. The soil of North Jutland is not very fertile, though the inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn for their own consumption; they have also abundance of cattle, which they sell lean in Germany and the Low Countries, where they fatten and thrive remarkably. Sleswick is more fruitful, furnishing the countries to the southward with corn, horses, and other cattle.—North Jutland belongs entirely to Denmark, but the duke of Holstein is joint sovereign with the Danish monarch over part of Sleswick; and in some territories and large towns of South Jutland, each has a distinct dominion. The Anglo-Saxons, who conquered England about the fifth century, were natives of this country.

IWANOGOROD, a fort of Russia, in Ingria, seated on the river Nara. Lat. 59. 8. N. long. 28. 20. E.

IXER, or HIGAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Marlin. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 19. min. W.

IXWORTH, a village in the county of Suffolk, 79 miles from London, is a thoroughfare between Bury and Yarmouth.—Here is a market on Friday, and two annual fairs.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name (otherwise called Jaypour, Jaynagar, Joinagar, or Jyenagar) in the eastern quarter of Agimere, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jessing, who also erected an observatory here, and invited Claude Boudier to it, in 1734. Wendel represents Jypour as a place of great wealth and consequence in 1779, being the staple of the principal part of the goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 36 miles W. by S. of Agra. Lat. 25. 56. N. long. 76. 9. E.

IZEHOA. See ITZCHOA.

IZQUINTENANCO, a rich and handsome town of North America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country about it produces cotton and a great number of bananas, or pine apples.

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KACKETI, a territory of Asia, in Georgia, between Dagellian, Skirvan, Irma, and Carduel.

KAFFA, anciently THEODOSIA, the largest sea-port in the Crim of Tartary, consisting of 5000 or 6000 houses; it was possessed many years by the Genoese and Venetians; but taken by the Turks in 1472, in whose hands it still continues. It is less than Constantinople, but exceeds it in the number of inhabitants. While it continued in the hands of the Genoese, it had a considerable trade, but the little it has at present consists wholly in slaves from the Crim and Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and Mingrelia. See CAFFA.

KAFREY CHIRIN, a town of Persia, built by king Nouchirevon Aadel, whose actions and sayings are the foundations of the Persian morality. Lat. 34. 40. N. long. 53. 15. E.

KAIEN, a town of Persia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lat. 36. 22. N. long. 65. 45. E.

KAIROVACOU, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game. Lat. 12. 20. N. long. 61. 10. W.

KAIROVAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the same name, subject to the Turks. Lat. 35. 40. N. long. 10. 25. E.

KAKINHAUSEN, or KOCKENHAUSEN, a city of Livonia, situated on the Dwina, 48 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. It was formerly the see of a bishop, but now in a ruinous condition. Lat. 58. 56. N. long. 25. 55. E.

KALAAR, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of silk. Lat. 36. 23. N. long. 58. 45. E.

KALFNBURG. See CALFNBURG.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and the chief place of a considerable bailiwick. Lat. 55. 47. N. long. 11. 11. E.

KALIR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with an old castle. Lat. 48. 38. N. long. 9. 45. E.

KALISH, a large town surrounded by morasses, and fortified with walls and towers, situated on the Posna, in a district of the same name in Great Poland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1655; and here in 1706 the Swedish troops were defeated by the confederates, under the command of king Augustus II. and Marsfield their general taken prisoner. It lies 118 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 36. N. long. 17. 56. E.

KALLO, a town of Hungary Proper, formerly defended by a considerable fortress.

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But now in ruins, the garrison having some time since been driven out, and the works destroyed; it lies on a lake, 26 miles S. E. of Terkey, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 17. 52. E.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lat. 48. 57. N. long. 19. 18. E.

KALUGA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the river Occa.

KAMAKURA, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Niphon.

KAMINECK, the capital of Podolia, in Little Poland, defended by a strong castle on a rock, under which runs the river Smerecz; it has a Roman Catholic and Armenian bishop, and was besieged in vain by the Cossacks in 1651, but in 1672 the Turks made themselves masters of the town, which was restored by the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. It lies on the borders of Moldavia, 24 miles N. of Choczin, and 130 S. E. of Lemberg. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 26. 42. E.

KAMISCHATKA, a peninsula, situated on the eastern coast of Asia, extending from 52 to 61 deg. N. lat. the longitude of its extremity to the S. being 156. 45. E. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N. lies between the gulf of Olutorok and Pensursk; and its extremity to the S. is Cape Lopatka. The whole peninsula is somewhat in the form of a shoe; and its greatest breadth is 236 computed miles, beginning from the mouth of the river Tigil to that of the river Kamischatka; and, towards each extremity, it gradually becomes narrower. On the N. it is bounded by the country of the Koriacks; by the North Pacific Ocean to the S. and E. and by the sea of Okotok to the W. A chain of high mountains, from N. to S. extend the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divide it; whence several rivers take their rise, and make their course into the Pacific Ocean, and the sea of Okotok. Capt King, who visited this place in 1779, says, "We nowhere perceived the smallest spot of ground that had the appearance of a good green turf, or that seemed capable of improvement by cultivation. Stunted trees were thinly scattered over the whole face of the country, whose bottoms were mossy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole resembling Newfoundland in a most striking degree. This disadvantage of soil, however, is not universal; for we were assured, that some parts produced tolerably good hay.—The severity of the climate, it may naturally be supposed, must be in proportion to the fertility of the soil; for in computing the

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seasons here, spring should certainly be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September; October may be considered as autumn; from which period, to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. We found great quantities of wholesome vegetables in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery. We also met with some excellent turnips, and turnip radishes upon a few spots of ground in the valleys, and this was the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam. These constitute a considerable part of their winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to their dried fish. Fish is certainly the staple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninsula, who cannot possibly derive any considerable part of their subsistence either from agriculture or cattle. The inhabitants of Kamischatka may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamischadaks, the Russians and Cossacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives consist of three different sorts, which they call jouts, balagans, and wig-houses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; the third are introduced by the Russians, wherein only the wealthier people reside. The external appearance of a jout resembles a round squat hillcock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamischadaks resembles a waggoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter, it is made of skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankeen, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches, and boots, made of skins with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

KANEM, a country of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of an extensive and fertile province of the same name, and in which the inhabitants, who are composed of Mussulmans and Pagans, breed multitudes of cattle, and raise innumerable horses for the service of the king. It is 150 miles N. W. by N. of Bornou.

KANISZIA, a town of Lower Hungary, situated

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situated on the Drave, 26 miles S. W. of Buda, belonging to Austria. Lat. 47. 27. N. long. 17. 22. E.

KANOF, or **KANTOW**, a town of the Ukraine, situated on the Nieper, and subject to Russia. Lat. 49. 29. N. long. 31. 51. E.

KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, so called from the river Kapos, that washes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 18. 13. E.

KARECK, an island in the Persian gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about seven leagues from each side, and about 30 leagues from Busfarah river, where all the ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is about five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphausen, about the middle of this century, formed a flourishing Dutch settlement; but on his quitting their service, it became subject again to its former master, the sheik of Bundaric.

KARGAPOL, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Carelia and Onega, on the E. by Vaga and Ustioeg, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with forests, and full of rivers.

KARGAPOI, a small city in a circle of the same name, in the great Novogorod, subject to Russia, 131 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 66. 12. N. long. 36. 17. E.

KARHAIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated on the river Aulser.

KARIMENS, a town of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Russians from the Oczacow Tartars, who have fortified it.

KARLSRUCH, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of the margrave of Baden Durlach, who has here a magnificent palace. The town is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Baden.

KASAN, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, subject to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with the other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But Ivan Vasilievitch I. the founder of the Russian greatness, toward the end of the 15th century rescued his country from the Tatar yoke; and, in 1552, the second duke of the same name conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Penza.

KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the river Casanka, where it falls into the Volga. It is 414 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lat. 55. 23. N. long. 49. 35. E.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal

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and Hither India in Asia, situated on the W. branch of the Ganges, 63 miles N. of Hugley; there are here several English and other European factories, where trade is carried on with the natives, for calicoes and silks. Lat. 24. 17. N. long. 88. 22. E.

KATHERINE-HILL, a village in the county of surry, near Guildford, with a fair on Oct. 1.

KAUSBEUREN, an imperial free town of Suabia in Germany, on the Werrach, 38 miles S. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 11. 17. E.

KAYE'S ISLAND, so named by captain Cook in his last voyage, does not exceed 10 leagues in length, and its breadth is not above a league and a half in any part of it. The S. W. point, whose lat. is 59. 49. N. and long. 116. 58. E. is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small valleys, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which, indeed, is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth; so that they would be of no great service for shipping, excepting as materials for small things. The pine-trees appear to be all of one species, and neither the Canadian pine, nor cypress, was to be seen.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leicestershire, four miles beyond Loughborough, in the road to Derby, with fairs on Easter Monday, and Oct. 10.

KEIL, a fortress of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 7. 44. E.

KEISERBURG, rather **KEISERSBERG**, a small town of Upper Alsace in Germany; it suffered extremely by wars, and lies nine miles N. W. of Colmar. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 7. 36. E.

KEISERLAUTERN, or **KAISERSLAUTERN**, a town in the palatinate of Germany, 34 miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 31. E.

KEISERSTAT, or **KEISERSHAL**, a town of Baden, in Switzerland, 12 miles N. E. of Baden. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 8. 29. E.

KEISERWAERT, a town of Berg in Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Rhine, 23 miles N. of Cologne, and subject to the elector palatine. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 6. 18. E.

KELLA, or **KILI**, anciently **LYKOSTOMON**, a town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey, defended by a fortress on the N. and largest branch of the Danube, where that river discharges itself into the Black Sea, 150 miles S. E. of Bender. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 30. 22. E.

KELLINGTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, 216 miles from London, on the river

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river Lamara, is not inferior to the best half of the Cornish boroughs for wealth and building, having one very good broad street, a market house, and a neat church, which is a chapel of ease to Southill. Its chief trade is the woollen manufactory; the market on Wednesday, granted by Henry III. and fairs May 4. Sept. 19. and Nov. 12.

KELSO, a market town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, is pleasantly situated on the river Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It is a handsome populous town, and has a good weekly market for corn, great quantities of wheat being raised in the neighbourhood. The magnificent abbey, of which the ruins remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The vicinity of Kelso abounds with gentlemen's seats. Fairs March 1st Friday, July 10. Aug. 5. and Nov. 2.

KELVEDON, a town in the county of Essex, 3 miles from Witham and 41 from London, in the road to Colchester. It is also called Keldon, alias Easterford. Some call it Kildane, and think that the famous massacre of the Danes began here. It has a fair on Easter Monday.

KELVIN, a small river in Lanarkshire. The Canal between Forth and Clyde is conveyed over it by an aqueduct bridge.

KEMAC, a celebrated fort of Asia, 17 miles from Arzengain, on the confines of Naxosia. It is seated on the river Euphrates, in a most delightful country.

KEMPEN, a town in the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Cologne, in Germany, situated on the Niers, 40 miles N. of the city of Cologne. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 5. 43. E.

KEMPTEN, a territory in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, between the bishopric of Augsburg, and the barony of Walburgh.

KEMPTEN, an imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the Iser, 36 miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 9. 51. E.

KENDAL, a town in the county of Westmoreland, 236 miles from London, also called Kirby Candale, i. e. a church in a valley, stands upon the river Kant, over which it has two stone bridges, and one of wood, with a harbour for boats. It is the largest town in the county, and much superior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of people. They have drove a trade with the cotton and woollen manufactory throughout England ever since the reign of Edward III. and particular laws were enacted for regulating Kendal cloths as early as Richard II. and Henry IV. It is of note also for the manufactory of cottons, drugges, ferges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. It has fairs on May 6. and Aug. 8.; and between them a great beast market every fortnight. The river here, which runs half through the town in a stony

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channel, abounds with trout and salmon; and on the banks of it live the dyers and tanners. Opposite the castle on the other side of the town, is a large artificial mount, called Castle-bow-hill, supposed to be formerly a fort or exploratory mount.

KENELWORTH, corruptly called KIL-LINGWORTH, a town in Warwickshire, on the S. W. side of Coventry, had a castle, which was encompassed with a chace and park, and the glory of all this part of England, but was taken in the barous wars.

KENINGAL, a village in the county of Norfolk, on the Waverley, S. E. of E. Hering, with a fair on July 7.

KENMORE, a village at the east end of Loch Tay, Perthshire, Scotland, with fairs March 1st Tues. O.S. June 28. July 26. Sept. 17. Dec. 3. and 24.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which descending from the mountains in the north of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows in a southerly direction to the town of New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, about four miles in length, and one in breadth. The river Dee, which descends from the west, joins the stream that issues from this lake. Their united waters take the name of that river, and flow to the S.W. till they meet the Irish Sea at Kirkcudbright.

KENNEBEK, a river of North America, which rises in the northern part of the province of Main, in New England; and flowing in a southerly direction, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNEMERLAND, or **KENMERLAND**, a territory of North Holland, of which it makes a considerable part.

KENNINGTON, a town in the county of Kent, near Ashford, was always, according to the import of the name, a royal manor, as well as Kennisbrook, another manor in this parish, which William the Conqueror annexed to his royal manor of Wye, and being reckoned an appendage of it, followed its fate at the dissolution. Fair on July 5.

KENNINGTON, a village in the county of Surry, near Vauxhall, is one of the 8 precincts of the parish of Lambeth. It was formerly a royal seat, where Edward the Black Prince, to whom it is supposed Edward III. had granted it, dwelt frequently, many of his acts being dated from Kennington. Kennington Common is noted for the execution of malefactors for the county of Surry.

KENOQUE, a town in the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, 6 miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

KENSINGTON, a town in the county of Middlesex, in the western road from London, near two miles from Hyde park.

corner. Kensington is extremely populous; and, besides the palace, now neglected, there are many genteel houses, and several boarding schools. The palace, which was the seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, was purchased by king William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through St James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp-posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister queen Anne improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the green-house, which is a very beautiful one: but queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to Acton; by bringing what is called the Serpentine river into them; and by taking in some acres out of Hyde-park, on which she caused a mount to be erected, with a chair on it that could be easily turned round for shelter from the wind, since decayed. This mount is planted about with evergreens, and commands a fine view over the noble gardens, and the country S. and W. They were originally designed by Kent, and have lately been very much improved by Brown; and though they contain no striking beauties, which their flat situation will not admit, yet they have many pleasing parts, and not only afford much delight to the inhabitants of London, whose professions will not allow of frequent excursions to more distant places, but they have been for some years past a very fashionable Sunday promenade for the beau monde. These gardens, which are 3 miles and a half in compass, are kept in great order. The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur which ought to appear in the residence of a British monarch; it is very irregular in point of architecture. It was at this place king William, prince George of Denmark, queen Anne, and king George II. died.

KENT. This county is bounded by Suffolk and Surrey on the W. on the N. by the Thames; on the E. by the Straits of Dover, and on the S. by the English Channel. It is 65 miles in length from E. to W. and 37 in breadth from N. to S. and 195 in circumference; containing 1,960,000 acres, or 1500 square miles. It is divided into 5 lathes, which are subdivided into 68 hundreds; containing 2 cities, 163 vicarages, 408 parishes, 30 considerable towns, 1180 villages, near 400000 houses, and 220,000 inhabitants. Maidstone, the county town, situated nearly in the centre of it, stands at the distance of 36 miles S. E. of London. This county is nominally divided into 3 districts, East Kent, West Kent, and South Kent; or, Upper Kent, Middle Kent, and Lower Kent. Upper, or East Kent, which

is the N. E. division of the county, is said to be healthy, but not rich. Lower Kent, or the southern parts, called also the Weald of Kent, are said to be rich, but not healthy; and Middle Kent, bordering upon London and Surrey, is said to be both rich and healthy. Great part of this county lying near the sea, the air is thick, foggy, and warm; though often purified by S. and S. W. winds; but the marshy parts produce dreadful agues. In the higher parts of Kent, the air is reckoned very healthy. The soil is generally rich, fit either for the plough, pasture, or meadow; and that part of the county which borders on the river Thames, abounds with chalk hills, from whence not only the city of London and parts adjacent, but even Holland and Flanders are supplied with great quantities of lime and chalk; and from these hills the rubbish of the chalk is carried by water to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure for their lands, and for making lime.

Kent affords some mines of iron, and abounds with plantations of hops, fields of corn, rape, saint foins, madder, wood, and hemp; and orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit. On the cliffs between Dover and Folkeston, two considerable market towns in this county, are plenty of lamphire. The southern parts of Kent, particularly that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beech, and chestnut trees, which afford excellent timber for ship-building and other uses. Here are also many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers in and about London are abundantly supplied. All the sorts of cattle here are reckoned larger than in the neighbouring counties; and the Weald of Kent is remarkable for large bullocks. Here are several parks of fallow deer, and warrens of grey rabbits. The country is well supplied with fish from its rivers, and the adjacent sea; and is particularly famous for large oysters.

KENTISH MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in the southern part of Thibet, bordering on Hindostan Proper. On the W. side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E. side issues the Sanpoo or Burcampooter.

KENTISH-TOWN, Middlesex, lies 3 miles N. of London, near Hamstead, much improved of late by several handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London, &c.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, whose fortifications were demolished in 1703. It is seated on the river Elz. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 7. 57. E.

KENTUCKY, a country in North America, situated near its central part, near the latitude of 38. N. and 85. W. longitude. It is bounded on the N. by Great Sandy

Creek; by the Ohio on the N.W. by North Carolina on the S. and by the Cumberland mountain on the E. being upwards of 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; and at present divided into five counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, and Jefferson. The principal rivers are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking River, the Red River, the Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Cumberland River, and the Great Kenhaway or New River. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, without rapids, for the greatest part of the year. This country is generally level, and abounding with limestone, which usually lies about six feet deep, except in hollows, where streams run, where we find the rock in the bottom of the channel. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, till November, when the autumnal rains soon prepare the rivers for boats, and replenish the whole country with water. The soil is amazingly fertile; the inhabitants distinguish its quality by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. This country is more temperate and healthy than the other settled parts of America. The winter begins about Christmas, and ends about the first of March; at farthest, does not exceed the middle of that month. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The west winds often bring storms, and the east winds clear the sky; but there is no steady rule of weather in that respect, as in the northern states. The west winds are sometimes cold and nitrous. The Ohio running in that direction, and there being mountains in that quarter, the westerly winds, by sweeping along their tops, in the cold regions of the air, and over a long tract of frozen water, collect cold in their course, and convey it over the Kentucky country; but the weather is not so intensely severe as these winds bring with them in Pennsylvania. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country in variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky are the sugar-tree, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furnishes every family with plenty of excellent sugar; and the honey-locust, which is curiously surrounded with large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of a chain, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, which greatly resembles the black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod, in which is enclosed coffee; the papaw-tree, which does not grow to a great size, is a soft wood, bears a fine fruit, much like a cucumber in shape and size, and tastes sweet; the cucumber tree, which is small and soft, with re-

markable leaves, and bears a fruit much resembling that from which it is named; black mulberry-trees in abundance; the wild cherry-tree, which is of a large size, and supplies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings; the buck-eye, a very soft wood, bearing a remarkable black fruit; and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat. This plant, in general, grows from three to twelve feet high, of a hard substance, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which proceed leaves resembling those of the willow. There are many cane-brakes so thick and tall, that it is difficult to pass through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage not common to other countries. The Shawanese salad, wild lettuce, pepper-grass, and many more, as yet unknown to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are seen the finest crown-imperials in the world, the cardinal flower, so much extolled for its scarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the most admirable beauty. Here is also found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnolia, which has an exquisite smell, and continues to blossom and feed for several months together. Iron ore, and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any silver or gold mines. The western parts produce plenty of fish and fowl. The fish, common to the Ohio, are the buffalo-fish, of a large size, and cat-fish, sometimes exceeding one hundred weight. Trout have been taken in Kentucky weighing 30 pounds weight. The mullet, rock, perch, garfish, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, sunfish, and other hook-fish, are abundant. On these waters, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkeys; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Here likewise is the parroquet, a bird every way resembling a parrot, but much smaller; and the ivory-bill woodcock, of a whitish colour, with a white plume. It flies screaming, exceedingly sharp; and is asserted, that its bill is made of ivory; a circumstance very singular in the plumy tribe. Here also is the great owl, resembling its kind in other parts, but remarkably different in its vociferation, sometimes making a strange surprising noise, like a man in the most extreme danger and difficulty. Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are

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to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mocka-fon snakes. Among the native animals is the buffalo, much resembling a large bull, of a great size, with a large head, thick, short, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his shoulder is a large lump of flesh, covered with a thick bos of long wool and curly hair of a dark brown colour. They do not rise from the ground as our cattle, but spring up at once upon their feet; are of a broad make, and clumsy appearance, with short legs, but run fast, and turn not aside for any thing when chased, except a standing tree. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, supplying the inhabitants in many parts with beef, and their hides make good leather. They are innocent harmless creatures. There are still to be found many deer, elks, and bears. There are also panthers, wild cats, and wolves. The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and musk rats; nor are the animals common to other parts wanting, such as foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, polecats, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, which are prodigiously multiplied, suffered to run in the woods without a keeper, and only brought home when wanted. Many caves are found in this country amazingly large; in some of which you may travel several miles under a limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars: in most of them runs a stream of water. Kentucky, which, in the year 1784, was computed to contain 30,000 souls, has been since rapidly increasing in population, and now forms one of 15 United States of America. Lexington is the capital.

KERGUELEN, an island visited by captain Cook in 1779, which, from its sterility, might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob Monfr. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Mr. Anderson, who accompanied captain Cook in this voyage, says, that no place hitherto discovered, in either hemisphere, affords so scanty a field for the naturalist as this spot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a small distance from the shore, which might raise the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occasioned by one small plant, resembling saxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large spreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might serve for fuel, and was the only thing seen here that could possibly be applied to that purpose. Lat. 48. 41. S. long. 76. 50. E.

KERMAN, a province of Persia in Asia,

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lying on the gulf of Persia. Here are sheep, which after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, the capital of a province of the same name, called also CARIMANIA, in Persia in Asia, 132 miles N. of Gombroon. Lat. 30. 31. N. long. 56. 7. E.

KERPEN, a town of Juliers and Westphalia in Germany, 18 miles S. E. of the city of Juliers. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 6. 35. E.

KERRY, a county of the province of Munster, in Ireland, subdivided into 8 baronies. It is bounded by the Shannon, which river divides it from Clare on the N. by Limerick and Cork on the E. by another part of Cork on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. The best town in it is Dingle, situated in a bay of the same name.

KERTSCH, a fortress situated on the E. coast of the Crimea, and near the N. entrance of the Straits of Caffa.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East, as well on account of the goodness of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Melchites, who are both good sort of people.

KESSEL, a town in the quarter of Roermonde, and Upper Guelderland in the United Provinces, situated on the Meuse, 8 miles S. of Venloo, and 9 of Roermonde. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 6. 15. E.

KESSELDORFF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, on December 15. 1745.

KESWICK, a town in the county of Cumberland, in the parish of Crosthwaite, 287 miles from London, stands on the side of a lake, in a fruitful plain, almost encompassed with wet dewy mountains, called the Derwent Fells, and preceded from the N. winds by the lofty Skiddaw. It was noted long ago for mines of black lead; and the miners, who are its chief inhabitants, have water-works by the Derwent, for smelting the lead, and sawing boards. Its market is on Saturday, and fair Aug. 2.

KETTERING, Northamptonshire, lies 77 miles from London, is a handsome populous town of good trade, by a river that runs into the Nen, with a session-house for the county, and a small hospital. Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the manufactures of shalloons, tennies, serges, and lace. The market here is on Friday; fairs, Easter-Thursdays, the Thursdays.

K H A

day before St Thomas's day, and the 10th of October.

KEW, a village in the county of Surry, on the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford. Here is a chapel of ease, erected at the expense of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpose by the late queen. Here the late Mr Molineux, secretary to the late king, when prince of Wales, had a fine seat on the Green, which became the residence of the late prince and princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens; now occupied by his present Majesty, who has greatly enlarged the gardens, and formed a junction with them and Richmond gardens. The gardens of Kew are not very large, nor is their situation by any means advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospect. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer art, overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden. In 1758, an act passed for building a bridge across the Thames to Kew Green; and a bridge was built of 11 arches. The two piers, and their dependent arches on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely wood. The centre arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty. But this bridge is to be taken down, as soon as the very elegant one, enclosed close by it, is opened.

KEXHOLME, a fortified town, but the houses built of wood, in a province of the same name in conquered Carrelia, situated on two islands, and defended by a castle, near which the river Voksen falls into the Ladoga lake; it is subject to Russia, and lies 27 miles N. of Petersburg. Lat. 61. 51. N. long. 29. 58. E.

KEXHOLME, a province of Finland Carrelia in Sweden, the E. part of which is subject to Russia, and the W. to Sweden; it is bounded by Lapland on the N. by Rubinskii and the lakes of Omega and Ladoga on the E. by Carrelia on the S. and by Cajania or Savolaxia on the W.

KEYNSHAM, a village in Somersetshire, 116 miles from London, is a great thoroughfare in the lower road between Bath and Bath J. Fairs, March 23. and Aug. 15.

KILARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodskaja. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Uda, which falls into the Dniez.

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KHERSON, or **CHERSON**, the capital of the Russian government of Catharinenski.

KIAM, a large river of China in Asia, rising near the W. borders of that empire, from whence it runs with an eastern course across the country, and passing through the provinces of Suchuen, Huquang, Kiamsi, and Nanking, discharges itself into the gulf of Nanking. Its stream is so very rapid and deep, that the Chinese pretend it is unshallowable.

KIAMSI, a province of China in Asia, bounded by that of Nanking on the N. by Chekiam and Fokien on the E. by Canton on the S. and by Huquang on the W.

KIAN-NAN, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the W. by Hanan and Hou-Quang, on the S. by Thi-Chian and Kianli, on the E. by the gulf of Nankin, and on the N. by Chantong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi only there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins.

KIAN-SI, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the S. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that lie to the south are almost inaccessible, but there are fine valleys among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at King-Teching.

KIBURG, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, fourteen miles N.E. of Zurich, and fifteen S.E. of Schaffhausen. Lat. 47. 28. N. long. 8. 46. E.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town in Worcestershire, 128 miles from London, on the river Stour, not far from the Severn. It contains 1180 houses, where the people, who are at least 5800, enjoy an extensive trade in weaving in various branches; in 1735, a carpet manufactory was established with success, so as to employ in 1772 above 250 looms. Here are upwards of 700 looms employed in the silk and worsted; above 1600 hands employed as spinners, &c. in the carpet looms only in the town and neighbourhood; and upwards of 1400 hands are employed in preparing yarn, which is used in different parts of England in carpeting; and, it is supposed, not less than 2000 hands are employed in the silk and worsted.

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worsted looms in the town and neighbourhood. The silk manufacture was established in 1855. The town is remarkably healthy, and has also an extensive manufacture of quilting in the loom, in imitation of *Marfeilles* quilting. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, three weeks after, and Sept. 4.

KIDG, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Meccan. Lat. 27. 50. N. long. 62. 25. E.

KIDWELLY, a town in Caermarthenshire, in S. Wales, has markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on May 24. July 22. and Oct. 29. It is seated on the Severn, and was formerly of note for clothing. It is eight miles N. of Caermarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London.

KIEL, a city of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, the residence of the duke of Holstein Gottorp, to whom this city and one half of Holstein belongs. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, 45 miles N.W. of Lubeck, and 60 N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 49. N. long. 48. E.

KILMA, a promontory of Switzerland, on the western shore of the lake of Zug, of which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to the canton of Schwitz.

KIERNOW, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Vilia, where the dukes reside. Lat. 54. 50. N. long. 25. 21. E.

KIGHLEY, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, six miles to the S. E. of Skipton, in Craven. It has fairs on May 8. and Nov. 8.

KILBARCHAN, a village in Renfrewshire, Scotland, where there are several extensive bleachfields. Fair, 1st Wednesday in July.

KILDA (St), one of the Hebrides, lies about 18 miles to the W. of North Uist, and is the most westerly of the whole. The inhabitants are supported by fishing and catching wild fowl, at which they are exceedingly dextrous.

KILDARE, a county of the province of Leinster, in Ireland, consisting of eight baronies, bounded by East Meath on the N. by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Catherlough on the S. and by West Meath and King's County on the W.

KILDARE, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, the see of a bishop, 29 miles S.W. of Dublin.

KILGARRING, or **KILGARAN**, Pembrokeshire, a long town, consisting chiefly of one street, situated upon the N. bank of the Towy, 228 miles from London, and governed by a portreeve and bailiffs. Here are the ruins of a castle. It has a market

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on Wednesday, with fairs August 21. and Nov. 12.

KILHAM, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, 201 miles from London, stands in the Wolds, is a good soil for corn, and is in length about four furlongs; has a market on Thursday, and fairs Nov. 12. and Aug. 21.

KILIANOVA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated at the mouth of the river Danube.

KILKENNY, a county of the province of Leinster, in Ireland, consisting of eleven baronies; bounded by Queen's County on the N. by that of Wexford on the E. by Waterford on the S. and by Tipperary on the W.

KILKENNY, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, situated on the Mour, and was formerly the see of a bishop. It consists of two parts, namely the old or Irish town, and the new or English town, and lies 56 miles S.W. of Dublin, and 30 N. of Waterford; it is one of the most elegant places in that kingdom.

KILKHAMPTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, near Hartland-point, three miles N. of Stratton. It has fairs on Holy Thursday, and three weeks after Holy Thursday.

KILLALLOO, the capital of the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland; it is the see of a bishop, and lies on the Shannon, 12 miles N. E. of Limerick.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the side of the lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Agadee, an ancient bishopric united to Ardferret. It is 143 miles S.W. of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Leane, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The country on this and the eastern boundary is rather of a tame character, but is here and there diversified with gentle swells, many of which afford delightful prospects of the lake, the islands, and surrounding scenery. The south shore is composed of immense mountains, rising abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the finest timber. From the centre of the lake, the view of this range is astonishingly sublime, presenting to the eye an extent of forest six miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; hanging in a robe of rich luxuriance on the sides of two mountains, whose bare tops, rising above the whole, form a perfect contrast

pass to the verdure of the lower region. On the side of one of these mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. Coasting along this shore affords an almost endless entertainment, every change of position presenting a new scene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and shrubs bursting from the pores of the sapless stone, forced to assume the most uncouth shapes, to adapt themselves to their fantastic situations. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, namely Traisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres. The coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The interior parts are diversified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and shrub appears to advantage: the soil is rich even to exuberance; and trees of the largest size incline across the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy intertwining in the branches, and hanging in festoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucrus, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucrus, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. A French horn sounded here, raises a concert superior to 100 instruments; and the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth; it is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety. The shores, however, are in many places indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a very picturesque appear-

ance, when viewed from the water. The eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghador.

KILLESTINIOUS, a people of North America, at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, near Fort Bourbon. These, with the Assinipoles, are the most numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the most considerable. They are large, robust, active, and inured to cold and hardships, and are very brave upon occasions. They live by hunting, and have no fixed abode.

KILLJ. AN, a town in the county of Monaghan and province of Ulster, in Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Monaghan.

KILLGONY, a town of the county of Sligo and province of Connaught; in Ireland, 10 miles S. of Sligo.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire in Scotland, near the junction of the Tunnel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impeding over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, and encouraged by an additional stipend a day, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N. end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army, under general Mackay, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by Viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, refusing to march farther; as it appeared to them as the *na plus ultra* of habitable country.

KILLILLEAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of the lake of Strangford. It suffered much in the calamitous war of 1797; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory. At the upper end of the great street is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clarendon; and at the bottom of this street is a little bay, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. The

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The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N. by E. of Dublin.

KILLIN, a village at the head of Loch Tay, Perthshire, Scotland. Fairs May 12. August 1st Wednesd. October 27. Nov. 1st Tuesd. O. S.

KILLOUGH, or **POTRT ST ANNE**, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Down, agreeably situated on the N. of St John's Point. Some degree of caution is necessary in getting into the harbour; for a rock stands in the middle of the entrance, covered at high flood. Either to the E. or W. of this rock is a secure passage, the inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N. by E. of Dublin.

KILLYNAGULE, a town in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, in Ireland, 16 miles N. of Clonmel.

KILMACK THOMAS, a town in the county of Waterford and province of Munster, in Ireland, 14 miles S. W. of Waterford.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dublin. It was a prison-house and handsome gaol; and here the quarter-sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights of the shire for that county elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the Castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town in Ayrshire, Scotland, with manufactures of stockings, bonnets, carpets, and other woollen goods. Fair, Fallow's Even, May 1st Tuesd. O. S. July 3d Wednesd. O. S. and Oct. 3d Wednesd. O. S.

KILSYTH, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland. Fairs, Jan. 2. March 1st Tuesd. May last Frid. Aug. 16. Nov. 23.

KILTEARN, a town of Rossshire, in Scotland, the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good church, at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth Mountains. Below the town, runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh, which has stood seven sieges. It is adjoining to Moor Park, the noble seat of the earl of Mount Cashel. Kilworth is 208 miles S. W. of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, with its castle, Huntingdonshire, lies 64 miles from London, on the borders of Bedfordshire, is a great ornament to the west part of the county. The castle has been much improved, or rather new built, in a very fine manner. The

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market is on Friday, and fair Dec. 12.—Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided some time in this castle, wherein she was jointured.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the same name in Lapland; seated on a river of the same name, near its mouth, where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, ten miles S. E. of Tornea. Lat. 65. 50. N. long 23. 40. E.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland; bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland, on the E. by the Russian Lapland, on the S. by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the W. by Tornea Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and district of Cornuaille, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Breil. Lat. 47. 58. N. long. 4. 2. W.

KIMSKI, a town of Muscovite Tartary, in Tunguska, about which there are a great number of martens and lakes.

KINBURN, a fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dniester, opposite Oczakow. In their last war with Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it both by land and sea, but were finally repulsed, and their admiral was rewarded for his unsuccessful bravery by the bowstring.

KINCARDINE, a small sea port, on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, Scotland.

KINCARDINE, or **MEARNS-SHIRE**, extends in length 35 miles, and in breadth 25. It is bounded on the N. by the river Dee and Aberdeenshire, on the S. by Northesk and Angus, and on the W. by the same county. It is a plain level country, fertile in corn and pasturage, producing also a great quantity of fir-wood, besides having many agreeable plantations of other kinds. The sea coasts abound with excellent harbours, and at Stonehaven, the capital, is a considerable salmon fishery. In this county a great improvement has been made by Lord Gardoilston, in enlarging, or rather entirely renewing the village of Laurencekirk, which, from a disorderly heap of mean houses, is now become a regular town and seat of manufactures.

KINCARDINE-O-NIEL, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire, 80 miles from London, was, as the name imports, the king's town, and held by our kings, if not before yet certainly by Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. King John kept his court in a castle here. It has a market on Tuesday chiefly for black cattle, with fairs on June 24. and September 21.

KING GEORGE III.'S ISLAND, so named by captain Cook; but by the natives

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three it is called Nootka. Upon the sea-coast, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the island, it rises into steep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing perhaps to their being continually harassed by the natives, either to eat them, or to become possessed of their feathers to be worn as ornaments. The quahantahuesos, snags, and gulls, were seen off the coast; and the two last were also frequent in the island. Though the variety of fish is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal sorts are the common herring, a silver coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine delicacies. There was not a single one to be found, even among those who were in their prime, who had the least pretensions to beauty or comeliness. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly and horrible appearance.— They appear to be docile, courteous, and good natured; but they are quick in resenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pine bark. The furniture of their houses consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have also square and oblong piles, how to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is far exceeded by their nastiness and stench. They not only dry their fish within doors, but they also gut them there; which, together with their houses

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and fragments, thrown upon the ground at meals, occasions several heaps of filth, which are never removed, till it becomes troublesome, from their bulk, to pass over them.— Every thing about the house stinks of train-oil, fish, and smoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. Lat. 49. 33. N. long. 126. 48. W.

KINGS, or PEARL ISLAND, lying in the Bay of Panama, is subject to Spain.— It is famous for a pearl fishery. Lat. 7. 10. N. long. 81. 45. W.

KINGHORN, a royal borough in Fife-shire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth, nearly opposite to Leith. Near this place Alexander III. king of Scotland, was thrown from his horse and killed, March 16. 1285. Fairs June last Friday; October 1st Friday.

KING'S BRIDGE, a town in Devonshire, 217 miles from London, is a pretty town, with a harbour for boats. It has a market on Saturday, with a fair July 20. and a free-school.

KINGSCLERE, Hampshire, on the edge of the downs near Berkshire, is a pleasant town in the Oxford road from Basingstoke, 56 miles from London, and was once the seat of the Saxon kings. It has a market on Tuesdays, and fairs the 1st Tuesday in April, and 1st Tuesday after October 10.

KINGS-CLIFF, a town in Northamptonshire, six miles S. of Stamford, with a fair on October 29.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West Meath; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queens county and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not so rich as some other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited.— The capital town is Philipstown, or Kingstown. It contains 8574 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It sends six members to parliament.

KING'S-FERRY, Kent, the common way from the main land into the isle of Sheppey, where a cable of about 140 fathoms in length, fastened at each end across the water, serves to get the boat over by hand.

KINGSLAND, a town in Herefordshire, W. of Leominster, with a fair on Oct. 10. and a charity school.

KINGS-NORTH, a town in the county of Kent, on the S. side of Ashford, with a fair on Sept. 29.

KINGS-NORTON, a town in Worcestershire, eight miles from Bromsgrove, with fairs on April 25. and Sept. 5.— The parish is 34 miles in circuit, and contains 13,900 acres. Here is a charity school.

KINGSTON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and capital of Kings county,

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county, 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. It is otherwise called Philipstown.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares, and cross streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lat. 17. 50. N. long. 76. 52. W.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a town in the county of Surry, 13 miles from London, whose old name was Maresford, is so called, from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here on a stage in the market-place. It has a wooden bridge, of 22 piers and 20 arches, over the Thames, which is navigable here by barges. There is another bridge of brick over a stream, that comes from a spring in a cellar four miles above the town, and forms such a brook as to drive two mills not above a bow-shot from it, and from each other. It is generally the place for the summer assize of this county, there being a gallows on the top of the hill that overlooks it. It is a populous, trading, well built town, and in the reigns of king Edward II. and III. sent members to parliament. Here is a good market for corn, &c. on Saturday, with fairs on Thurs. on Whitson week, Aug. 2. and Nov. 13. the latter chiefly for Welch cattle.

KINGSTON-LISLE, a town in Berkshire, near Wantage and White-horse-hill, is in the parish of Sparsholt, in a fine sporting country, at the edge of the finest part of the Downs. It has an yearly fair July 25.

KINGSTON-RUSSEL, a town in Dorsetshire, near Dorchester, with a market every Thursday, and a fair on St Matthew's.

KINGTON, or **KYNETON**, a town in Herefordshire, on the river Arrow, 146 miles from London, is a pretty large well built old town, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, who drive a considerable trade in narrow cloth. It has a market on Wednesday, one of the best in the county, with fairs on Wednesday before Easter, Whitson Monday, July 22. and Sept. 13.

KINROSS, a small county in Scotland, between Perthshire and Fife, 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Clackmannan.

KINROSS, a borough of Scotland, in

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the shire of Kinross, seated on a plain screened on the N. by the Ochil Hills, and not far W. of Loch Leven. The manufactures of this town are linen, and some cutlery ware. The house of Kinross, an elegant ancient structure, stands on the N. side of the town. Fairs March 3d Wednes. O. S. June 1st day O. S. July 3d Wednes. O. S. Oct. 18. O. S.

KINSALE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, seated on the river Don.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E. side of the river Nieper, although Kiow, the capital, is on the W. side. It was once a duchy belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiow was their country and principal residence. This country was conquered by the Tatars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacs, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. The vast privileges they enjoyed have been gradually abolished, and they are now reduced to the same state as the other provinces of the Russian empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Nieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psel, and Trubeish.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W. side of the Nieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiow, being subject to Russia.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in the palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade, and the Papists have four churches. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and seated on the river Nieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kaminieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 31. 5. E.

KIOGE, or **KOGGE**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with an harbour, which renders it a trading place, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 31. N. long. 12. 40. E.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the Lake Macler. Lat. 59. 38. N. long. 16. 40. E.

T t **KIPMASH**,

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KIPMASH, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a fair on July 24.

KIPSCHACH, or **KAPSAC**, a large country, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Nieper.

KIRBY-MONKS, a town in Warwickshire, between Coventry and Lutterworth, is a large parish of at least 10 hamlets.—Here are marks of a Roman station. Fair at Midsummer, and a market on Tuesday.

KIRCHBERG, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belonging to the house of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria, being in the county of the same name. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 10. 12. E.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a town in the county of Westmorland, 253 miles from London, is called Kirkby from the bishop of Carlisle of that name, who routed the Scots, and was, it is said, a native of it. It is a large town, with an woollen manufactory, and a market on Tuesday.

KIRKBY-MOSESIDE, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, 222 miles from London, so called because it lies on the side of Blackmoor. The market is on Wednesday.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, or **STEPHEN'S CHURCH**, a town in the county of Westmorland, 257 miles from London, stands on the river Eden, near Sedburgh and Asgarth. Its market is on Friday, with a fair on St Luke's.

KIRKCALDY, a royal borough in Fife-shire, Scotland, on the Frith of Forth. It consists of one street above a mile long, and has a considerable share of trade and manufactures. Fairs July 3d Wednesd. Sept. last Wednesd.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT (The Shire or Stewartry of), in Scotland, together with the county of Wigton, formed the ancient province of Galloway. The face of the country exhibits the appearance of one continued heath, producing only pasture for sheep, and small black cattle, which are generally sold in England. However, these dusky muirs are intersected with pleasant vallies, and adorned with a great number of castles belonging to private gentlemen; every house being surrounded with an agreeable plantation. This county is watered by the river Dee, which, taking its rise from the mountains of Carrick, falls into the Irish Sea, after a winding course of about 70 miles.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the borough town of the above shire, has but an inconsiderable trade, though it possesses from nature an admirable situation for a harbor.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, 223

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miles from London, stands near the Ribbles six miles from the Irish Sea, in that part of the county called the Field Lands. It has a market on Tuesday, with fairs June 24. and Oct. 18.

KIRKHAM, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, by the Derwent, S. W. of North Malton. It has a fair on Saturday before Trinity Sunday.

KIRKLISTON, a village in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

KIRK OSWALD, a town in the county of Cumberland, on the Eden, 291 miles from London, had formerly a castle, which was demolished about 100 years ago. The market is on Thursd. and fairs on Thursd. before Whitsunday, and Aug. 5.

KIRKPATRICK, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, lying E. of the town of Dumbarton. It is said to be the birth place of the tut 'ary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of a Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Frith of Clyde at this place, to the Frith of Forth. It is called by the country people, Graham's Dyke, for which different reasons have been given by antiquaries.

KIRKWALL, the principal town in Orkney, is seated upon an inlet of the sea, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification built in the time of Oliver Cromwell, on which some guns are mounted for its defence. The cathedral of St Magnus is a stately Gothic edifice, with a handsome spire. Fair Aug. 1st Tuesd. after 11.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 151 miles from London, had its name from its kirk, or church, which is truly magnificent. It has a market on Saturday, with fairs July 18. and Dec. 11.

KISMISH, an island of Asia, on the gulf of Persia, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl fishery.

KISTI, one of the seven Caucasian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundshaw rivulets. They are bounded on the W. by the Little Cabarda, to the E. by the Tartars and Lefguis, and to the S. by the Lefguis and Georgians. They consist of no less than sixteen different districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other and with their neighbours.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the E. side of the Gats, forms the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, S. of Madulipatam.

KITTERY, a town of North America, in the province of Main. It is famous for

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ship building, and is seated on the E. side of the mouth of the Piscataqua.

KLETGOW, a territory on the confines of Switzerland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhafen, with several others.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aare, 3 miles from Walsbuth.

KLUNDERT, a strong fortress of the United Provinces in Holland, near the arm of the sea called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles S. E. of Williamstadt.

KNAPDALE, a mountainous district of Argyllshire in Scotland, adjoining to Argyll Proper, and connected on the S. by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles from York, and 199 from London, is an ancient borough by prescription, called by foreigners the Yorkshire Spaw. It is almost encompassed by the river Nid, which issues from the bottom of Craven-hills, and had a priory, with a castle, long since demolished, on a craggy rock, from whence it took the name. The town is about three furlongs in length; and the parish is famous for four medicinal springs, near each other, and yet of different qualities. 1. The sweet spaw, or vitriolic well, in Knaresbrough-forest, three miles from the town, which was discovered in 1620. 2. The stinking spaw, or sulphur, which tinges silver with the colour of copper, but is very foetid, and therefore used only in bathing. 3. St Mungo's, a cold bath, four miles from the town. 4. The dropping-well, which is in the town, and the most noted petrifying spring in England, so called by reason of its dropping from the spongy rock hanging over it. The ground which receives it, before it joins the well, is, for 12 yards long, become a solid rock.—From the well it runs into the Nid, where the spring water has made a rock that stretches some yards into the river. The adjacent fields are noted for liquorice, and a soft yellow marble, which is rich manure.—The town is governed by a bailiff. Its baths are not so much frequented since Scarborough-spaw came in vogue. The market is on Wednesday, with six fairs, on Wednesday after Jan. 24. and Wednesday after March 12. May 6. Wednesday after Aug. 12. Monday after Aug. 10. and Dec. 13.

KNBOWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, between Hertford and Hitchin, has a market on Friday, and a fair at Midsummer.

KNIGHTON, a town in Radnorshire, South Wales, 155 miles from London, is a well built town, and well frequented, and pleasantly situated on an elevation rising from a small river, which divides this part of Wales from Shropshire. It carries on a

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considerable trade, and its weekly markets, which are pretty well supplied with provisions, are kept on Thursdays. It has one annual fair likewise, which is held on the 6th of May.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Middlesex, the first village from London, in the great western road, lies in the parishes of St Margaret's, Westminster, and St George by Hanover Square, and has a chapel, which is nevertheless independent. At the entrance of it from London stands that noble infirmary for sick and wounded, called St George's Hospital, erected and maintained by the contributions of the nobility and gentry, of whom there are not less than 300 governors. In the centre of this village, there is a fabric lately erected, where is carried on one of the most considerable manufactures in England for painting floor cloths, &c.

KNOTTESFORD, a town in the county of Cheshire, near the Mersey, 184 miles from London, is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns by a rivulet called Bicken.—The market is on Saturday, and fairs on Whitsun Tued. for the Upper Town, and on June 24. and Oct. 23. for the Lower Town.

KOPI-TACHEOU, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the second and third, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful vallies. They have no silk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grass, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the horses are the best in China.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozin Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 68. 52. N. long. 33. 13. E.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lat. 55. 40. N. long. 38. 16. E.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Obi, near the mouth of the Berda, and was known, before the institution of this government, under the name of Berdskoi Ostrog. This country has very productive silver mines, which have

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been called the Porosi of Russia. They lie between the rivers Ohj and Irtsch, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

KONGAI, or **KONGEI**, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahus, seated on the river Godelha, belonging to the Swedes. Lat. 58. 30. N. long. 11. 5. E.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, contains about 1000 houses, and, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. These mines, which lie about two miles from the town, were first discovered and worked during the reign of Christian IV. Kongsberg is 45 miles S. W. of Christiania. Lat. 59. 40. N. long. 9. 50. E.

KONGSWINGER, a fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. The town contains about 50 small wooden houses, seated near the river Glumme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII. who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 11. 7. E.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles N. W. of Swenford. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 10. 44. E.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquise of Brandenburg, 47 miles E. of Stetin. Lat. 52. 50. N. long. 14. 40. E.

KONIGSFELD, a bailiwick of Switzerland, depending on the canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Prussia, with an university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. It contains 3800 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the king of Prussia received homage of the inhabitants in 1740. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral church are all very fine structures. The tower of the castle is exceeding high, and has 284 steps to go to the top, from whence there is a very distant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. It is seated on the river Pregel, near the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lat. 54. 42. N. long. 20. 55. E.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, with a bishop's see;

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35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vicenza. Lat. 50. 6. N. long. 16. 8. E.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 18 miles S. W. of Wirtzburg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lat. 49. 34. N. long. 9. 30. E.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 10 S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 51. 2. N. long. 13. 43. E.

KONITZ, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Danzig. Lat. 53. 36. N. long. 18. 16. E.

KOPPERSBERG, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there are rich mines of copper, which bring a considerable revenue to the king of Sweden.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Wertmanland, seated on the Mellar lake. Lat. 59. 38. N. long. 16. 40. E.

KOPYS, a small fortified town of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Minskaw, seated on the river Niiper. Lat. 54. 22. N. long. 29. 45. E.

KOREKI, a country consisting of two distinct nations, which are called the wandering and fixed Koriacs. Part of the illmus of Kamtschatka is inhabited by the former, as well as all the coast of the Eastern Ocean, from thence to the Anadir. The nation of the wandering Koriacs extends westward towards the river Kovyma, and along the N. E. of the Sea of Okotik, as far as the river Penskina. The resemblance between the fixed Koriacs and the Kamtschadales is very striking: both countries depend alike on fishing for subsistence; their clothing and habitations are equally similar. The fixed Koriacs are tributary to Russia. The wandering Koriacs are wholly employed in breeding and pasturing deer, and are said to have immense numbers in their possession, it being common for a single chief to have a herd of four or five thousand. Deer is the food they subsist on, and they have an aversion to every kind of fish. Their sledges are drawn only by deer; and, when they are wanted, the herdsman makes use of a certain cry, which is familiar to them, and which they obey by quitting the herd immediately.

KORSAW, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 29. N. long. 11. 10. E.

KORSUM, or **KORSON**, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Rossi. The Poles were defeated near it by the Cossacs in 1588. It belongs to Russia. Lat. 49. 3. N. long. 31. 20. E.

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KOSAL, or **KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Silesia, and in the duchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Butten. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 17. 56. E.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the two provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, which is seated at the mouth of the river Volga: the capital of the second is Makariel, which is situated on the river Unsha.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, seated on the rivers Wilna and Niemien, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lat. 54. 56. N. long. 24. 12. E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 12. 25. E.

KRAUNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinola, seated on the river Save, 15 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 34. N. long. 14. 6. E.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, in the province of Troppaw, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lat. 50. 7. N. long. 17. 19. E.

KRAINSIAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Ruffia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warlaw. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 25. 0. E.

KRAPITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelin, seated on the river Oder. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 18. 17. E.

KREKAU, a town in Caernarvonshire, in North Wales, with a market on Wednesday and three fairs, on May 23. July 21. and October 18. It is a small poor place, though a corporation, 12 miles S. by E. of Caernarvon, and 237 N. W. of London.

KREMPFEN, a strong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, 60 W. of Juheck, and 5 N. of Gluckstadt. Lat. 53. 58. N. long. 9. 15. E.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 15. 40. E.

KRIEZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minskaw, with a bishop's see. Lat. 53. 50. N. long. 33. 15. E.

KRISWICE, a town and castle of Poland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of Brescia, seated on the Lake Gupio. It is the country of the same is Piest, who from a ploughman was raised to a kingdom. Lat. 52. 34. N. long. 18. 37. E.

KRUMIAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 16. 49. E.

K U S

KUBAN-TARTARS, a people who inhabit the borders of a river of the same name, and their manners are much the same with those of the Crim-Tartars. They have a khan of their own, and can send 40,000 men into the field.

KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland, in the Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Kiovia, seated on the river Nieper, and belongs to the Cossacs. Lat. 47. 58. N. long. 35. 45. E.

KUFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and strong town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle, built on a rock. It is seated on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inspruc, and 46 S. by E. of Munich. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 12. 5. E.

KUR, a river of Asia, in Persia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and passing by Teflis, Zagan, and Adirbirizan, falls into the Caspian Sea, after having united its streams with the river Arras.

KURAB, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Kefcar, two miles from the Caspian Sea. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 50. 15. E.

KURGAN, a river of Asia, in Persia, which has its source in the province of Corasan, and after watering the province of Astrabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 45 to 51 N. running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kurils, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spierbug says they are twenty two in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost island, which is called Shoonka, is about three leagues distant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants consisting of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. The next, which is named Paramouie, is considerably larger than Shoonka, and is inhabited by the real natives. The Russians paid their first visit to these two islands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empire. Many of the inhabitants of those islands that are under the domination of Ruths, are now converted to Christianity. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when an advantageous commerce will be carried on between Kamtschatka and this extensive chain of islands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itself.

KURSK, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Taker, which falls into the Seine or Sem.

KUSMA DAMIANSEI, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E.

L A D

of Vasilgorod, and three from the river Wolga. Lat. 56. 2. N. long. 51. 30. E.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Kyll, 16 miles N. W. of Treves. Lat. 50. 1. N. long. 6. 37. E.

KYLE, a district of Ayrshire, in Scotland.

L

LAA, or **LAHAB**, a town of Germany, in Austria, seated on the river Teyra, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 48. N. long. 16. 9. E.

LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Palatino de Rovigo, subject to the Venetians.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Missa.

LABIAU, a small town of Ducal Prussia, in a circle of the same name.

LABOURD, a territory of France, in Gascony.

LADRADOR. See **FSKIMAU**X.

LACEDEMON. See **MISSITRI**.

LACK, or **BISCHOFFS-LACK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, eight miles N. W. of Heidelberg.

LADOGA, a town of the Russian empire, seated on a great lake of the same name, which has a communication with the gulf of Finland by the river Nieva, and abounds in fish, particularly salmon. Lat. 60. 0. N. long. 33. 29. E.

LADOGNA, or **LACIDOGNA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a Bishop's see. It is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 1. N. long. 15. 46. E.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are islands of the South Sea, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese, who found out the S. W. passage to the East Indies in 1520. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to give these islands the name of Ladrone, or Thievish Islands. They have one fruit here which seems peculiar to these parts, which Dampier calls the bread fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largest apple trees, and in the same manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick tough rind. The natives use it instead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black crust is scraped off, the inside is soft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no seeds or stones in the inside.

L A M

LADYKIRK, a village in Berwickshire, Scotland. Fair March 25. O. S.

LAGNY, a town of the Isle of France.

LAGOS, a city of Algarve, in Portugal, irregularly fortified on the sea coast, on a bay navigable for large ships; it has an harbour defended by two sconces or forts. It stands on the site of the celebrated Iacobriga, 20 miles W. of Faro, where the English fleets bound up the straits frequently water. Lat. 36. 51. N. long. 9. 34. W.

LAGUNA, or **SAN CHRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA**, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries.

LAGUNES OF VINICE, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city.

LAHOLM, a town of Halland, in South Gothland in Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Agda, near the entrance of the Baltic, 65 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 52. N. long. 15. 20. E.

LAHOR, a province of the Hither India in Asia, bounded by Cassimere and Bankish on the N. by Siha and Jamby on the E. by Jengapour and Delhi on the S. and by Moulton and Attock on the W.

LAHOR, the capital of a province of the same name in the East Indies, situated on the Ravione, one of the streams forming the river Indus, 322 miles N. W. of Delhi. It is a large and beautiful city, and was once the seat of the empire, but since the removal of the court its palaces are decayed. It is now the frontier of the Mogul's dominions against Persia, the late Kouli Khan having annexed Attock and all the provinces of India W. of the river Indus to the Persian empire. Here that stately walk of shady trees which runs from Agra, upwards of 600 miles, and screens travellers from the scorching heat of the sun, terminates. Lat. 34. 1. N. long. 75. 29. E.

LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated near a river of the same name. Lat. 40. 4. N. long. 16. 11. E.

LALAND, an island of Denmark, situated on the Baltic, S. of Seeland, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, 36 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 15. 4. E.

LAMBALLE, a small town of Upper Brittany, 25 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 2. 48. W.

LAMBART-CASTLE and HILL, Dorsetshire, E. of Axminster, has fairs on Wednesday before June 24. and Wednesday nine weeks after.

LAMBERHURST, a town in the county of Kent, S. W. of Goudhurst, 8 miles from Tunbridge, with a fair on April 5.

LAMBESC, a neat little town of Provence.

vence in France, 12 miles N. of Aix. Lat. 43. 52. N. long. 5. 20. E.

LAMBETH, a village in the county of Surry, on the Thames, between Southwark and Battersea, is divided into 8 precincts, that are about 17 miles in circumference, and contain above 1500 houses, viz. 1. The archbishop of Canterbury's, who has a palace here adjoining to the church. 2. The prince's. 3. Vauxhall. 4. Kennington. 5. The Marsh. 6. The Wall. 7. Stockwell. 8. The Dean's precinct. In the Marsh and St George's Fields are ditches that were made when London was besieged by the Danish king Canute, who turned the course of the Thames from about the King's-Barge-House to a place beyond the bridge; and here it was that he died in his cups. It is and has been the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury from its first erection, and contains stately and magnificent apartments, suitable to the high dignity of its inhabitants; its gallery is well furnished with the portraits of all the archbishops and other eminent personages; and its noble library filled with MSS. of great value.

LAMBORNE (UPPER AND LOWER), Berkshire, near the borders of Wilts, 57 miles from London, has its name from its little river which runs into the Kennet, and is remarkable for being high in the summer, and low in the winter. Its market is on Friday, and fairs May 1. Whitsun Monday, Sept. 21. and Nov. 23. On Oct. 16. 1782, a fire broke out here which did 9000l. damage.

LAMEGO, a city of Beira in Portugal, a little way to the S. of the Douro, first founded by the Greeks of Laconia, whence its name. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 74 miles N. E. of Coimbra. Lat. 41. 28. N. long. 8. 29. E.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda.

LAMPSACUS, a town of Asia Minor, having an harbour at the entrance of the Propontis, opposite to Gallipoli in Europe, 74 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 22. N. long. 28. 30. E.

LANARKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE, a county in Scotland, of considerable magnitude, being about 53 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. E. and S. by Annandale and Dumfriesshire; on the N. W. and N. by Renfrewshire and Dumbarton; on the E. and N. E. by Linlithgow and Stirling shires; and on the S. E. by Peeblesshire. It is divided into two districts, called the Upper and Nether Ward, the former being properly the shire of Lanark, while the latter may be called the barony of Glasgow. In general the county is mountainous and heathy, but pleasant and agreeably enough diversified, exhibiting landscapes intermingled with wood and water,

hill and valley. The naked mountains afford abundance of minerals, particularly lead ore impregnated with a considerable proportion of silver. The mines of this metal belonging to the duke of Queensberry and the earl of Hopeton afford maintenance to many thousand people, and bring in a considerable revenue to the proprietors. On the sides of a rivulet named Wenlock, small pieces of virgin gold are often found among the sand and soil brought down by the torrents from the sides of the mountains. Little bits of the same metal have been found in Crawford muir, with some large pieces of lapis lazuli. In the reign of James VI. Conelina, a German alchymist, found a gold mine at Crawford-John in this county, from whence he sent half a stone of the pure metal to the mint at Edinburgh. The people in the inland country employ themselves chiefly in farming, breeding sheep and cattle, and in the linen manufacture. This county has undergone great improvement within these few years; manufactures are spreading every where on the most extensive scale, particularly those of cotton goods; in consequence of which the lands, though naturally barren, have risen greatly in value.

This county contains as much curious, romantic, and varied scenery, as any in Scotland. The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger, and we shall begin with the uppermost one, although to come at it we are obliged to pass the second fall, or Corra Lin. The uppermost one is somewhat above 2½ miles from Lanark, and from the estate in which it is situated is called Bonniton Fall or Lin. From Bonniton house, a very neat and elegant modern building, you arrive at the Lin by a most romantic walk along the Clyde, leaving the Pavilion and Corra Lin upon your right hand. At some little distance from the fall, the walk, leading to a rock that juts out and overhangs the river, brings you all at once within sight of this beautiful sheet of water; but no stranger rests satisfied with this view; he still presses onwards along the walk, till from the rock immediately above the Lin, he sees the whole body of the river precipitate itself into the chasm below. The rock over which it falls is upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height, from which the Clyde makes one precipitate tumble, or leap, into a hollow den; whence some of it again recoils in froth, and smoking mist. Above, the river exhibits a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, beautifully environed with plantations of forest trees. This appearance is suddenly changed at the fall; and below it the river is narrow, contracted, and angrily boils and thunders among rocks and precipices.

The same beautiful and romantic walk concludes

conducts you back again, along the precipice that overhangs the river, both sides of which are environed by mural rocks, equidistant and regular, forming, as Mr Pennant expresses it, a "stupendous natural masonry;" from whose crevices choughs, daws, and other wild birds, are incessantly springing. You descend along the river for about half a mile, till you arrive at the Corra Lin, so called from an old castle and estate upon the opposite bank. The old castle of Corra, overhanging a high rock that overlooks the fall, with Corra house, and the rocky and woody banks of the Clyde, form of themselves a beautiful and grand *coup d'oeil*; but nothing can equal the striking and stupendous appearance of the fall itself, which must fill every unaccustomed beholder with awe and astonishment. The tremendous rocks around, the old castle upon the opposite bank, a corn mill in the rock below, the furious and impatient stream foaming over the rock, the horrid chafin and abyss underneath your feet, heightened by the hollow murmur of the water and the screams of wild birds, form at once a spectacle both tremendous and pleasing. A summer-house or pavilion is situated over a high rocky bank that overlooks the Lin, built by Sir James Carmichael of Bounton in 1703. From its uppermost room it affords a very striking prospect of the fall; for all at once, on throwing your eye towards a mirror on the opposite side of the room from the fall, you see the whole tremendous cataract pouring as it were upon your head. The Corra Lin, by a late measurement, is found to be 84 feet in height. The river does not rush over in one uniform sheet like the Bounton Lin, but in three different, though almost imperceptible, precipitate leaps. On the southern bank, and when the sun shines, a rainbow is perpetually seen forming itself upon the mist and fog arising from the violent dashing of the waters.

The next curiosity, on descending the Clyde, that attracts the stranger, is New Lanark, or the cotton mills. The situation of this village is at the western extremity of the Bounton ground, in a low den, and within view of another beautiful fall, called Dundaff Lin, signifying in Gaelic *black castle leap*; and no doubt formerly some fortress has been situated hereabouts, although no traces now remain, excepting in tradition; which still points out a rock called Wallace's Chair, where that patriot is said to have concealed himself from the English. This hill is about three or four feet high, and signs have been observed to spring up and gain the top of it with ease. This fall, the village, four lofty cotton mills, and their inhabitants, together with the wild scenery around, must attract the

notice of every stranger. Below these are the romantic rocks and woods of Braxfield, the seat of the present Lord Justice Clerk, who, influenced alone by the good of his country, very frankly secured the site of the village and cotton mills to the benevolent Mr David Dale, at a very moderate feu-duty.

The next fall of consequence is the Stonehyres Lin, situated about 2½ miles below the Corra Lin. It is so called from the neighbouring estate of Stonehyres, belonging to Daniel Vere, Esq. but the grounds adjacent to the fall, on both sides of the river, have lately been leased or purchased by Mr Dale. This cataract, which is about 80 feet in height, is the *ne plus ultra* of the salmon, as none can possibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the spawning season, are incessant and amusing. It is equally romantic with the others; and, like the Corra Lin, has three distinct, but almost precipitate falls. Wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; the trees, however, are by no means so tall and stately, being composed of coppice wood. Salmon, parr (smelts), horle mussel, or the pearl oyster, though numerous below, are never seen above this fall.

LANARK, a royal borough in the above county, is situated on the north side of the Clyde. There are several extensive cotton manufactories. Fairs, April last Wednesd. May last Wednesd. O. S. June 1st and 2d Thursdays N. S. July last Wednesd. O. S. August last Frid. O. S. Nov. 1st Wednesd. O. S. and Dec. last Tuesd.

LANARK (NEW), where the cotton mills are situated, is about a short mile from Lanark; and is the only village in the parish. It is entirely the creation of the enterprising and well known Mr David Dale. In 1784, he leased the site of the mills and village of New Lanark, with some few acres of ground adjoining. This spot of ground was at that period almost a mere morass, situated in a hollow den, and of difficult access. Its only recommendation was the very powerful command of water that the Clyde could be made to afford it; in other respects, the distance from Glasgow and badness of the roads were rather unfavourable. The first mill was begun in April 1785, and a subterraneous passage of near 100 yards in length was also formed through a rocky hill, for the purpose of an aqueduct to it. In summer 1788, a second one was built, and was nearly roofed in, when on the 9th of October, that year, the first one was totally consumed by accidental fire, but was again rebuilt and finished in 1789. The proprietor has since erected other two, all of which are meant to be driven by one and the same aqueduct. In March 1786, the spinning commenced.

commenced, and notwithstanding the severe check by the total destruction of the first mill, the manufactory has been in a constant progressive state of advancement. In March 1791, from an accurate account then taken, it appears there were 981 persons employed at the mills; whereas, in November 1793, there were 1334.

LANARTH, a small town in Cardiganshire, 195 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday, with an annual fair on September 22.

LANCASHIRE is bounded on the N. by Westmoreland and C.umberland; on the E. by Yorkshire; on the S. by Cheshire; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It extends 73 miles in length, and 41 in breadth; it is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 12 vicarages, 27 market towns, 63 parishes, 894 villages, about 43,000 houses, and 260,000 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Chester, and sends 14 members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clithero, and Newton. The air here is in general very healthful, the inhabitants often living to a great age. The soil may be considered under three different classes; the hilly parts are stony and barren; the level grounds bear crops of wheat and barley; and there is here also moss ground, which affords little else but turf and fir trees, that are frequently found lying under the surface. The chief commodities of this county are great plenty of all sorts of provisions; pit-coal, of which they have a species called cannel-coal, which far exceeds all other, not only in making a clear fire, but by its being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished so as to represent a beautiful black marble. The chief manufactures of this county are woollen and cotton cloths of various kinds, tickings, and cotton velvets, for which Manchester is particularly famous. The principal rivers are the Mersey, which parts Cheshire and this county, and the Ribble, which rises in Yorkshire, and enters this county at Clithero, running S. W. by Preston into the Irish Sea. Besides these there are many lesser streams. The navigation made by his grace the duke of Bridgewater in this county is highly worthy of notice. This was begun so lately as about 20 years ago; it bears vessels of 60 tons burden, and is carried over 2 rivers, the Mersey and the Irwell. The fough, or cut, which was necessary to be made, in order to drain the water from the coal-mine, is rendered navigable for boats of six or seven tons burden, and forms a kind of subterraneous river, which runs about a mile and a half under ground, and communicates with the canal. This river leads to the head

of the mines, is arched over with brick, and is just wide enough for the passage of the boat: at the mouth of it are two folding doors, which are closed as soon as you enter, and you then proceed by candle-light, which casts a livid gloom, serving only to make darkness visible. But this dismal gloom is rendered still more awful by the solemn echo of this subterraneous water, which returns various and discordant sounds. One while you are struck with the grating noise of engines, which by a curious contrivance let down the coals into the boats; then again you hear the shock of an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up the hard rock, which will not yield to any other force, than that of gun powder; the next minute your ears are saluted by the songs of merriment from either sex, who thus beguile their labours in the mine. You have no sooner reached the head of the works, than a new scene opens to your view.—There you behold men and women almost in the primitive state of nature, toiling in different capacities, by the glimmering of a dim taper, some digging coal out of the bowels of the earth; some again loading it in little waggon-mades for the purpose; others drawing those waggon-mades to the boats. To perfect this canal, without impeding the public roads, bridges are built over it, and where the earth has been raised to preserve the level, arches are formed under it; but what principally strikes every beholder, is a work raised near Barnum-bridge, to convey the canal over the river Mersey. This is done by means of three stone arches, so spacious and lofty, as to admit vessels sailing through them; and indeed nothing can be more singular and pleasing, than to observe large vessels in full sail under the aqueduct, and at the same time the duke of Bridgewater's vessels sailing over all, near fifty feet above the navigable river.

LANCASTER the principal town of the above shire, stands near the mouth of the river Lune, over which it has a fine stone bridge. King John confirmed to the burgesses all the liberties he had granted to those of Bristol; and Edward III. granted that pleas and sessions should be held here, and no where else in the county. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, a bailiff, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common burgesses, a town clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county gaol. It trades to America with hardware and woollen manufactures, in vessels of 70 tons. They say here was an ancient city that, in 1322, was burnt to the ground by the Scots. Here is a market on Wednesday, by grant, and another on Saturday, by prescription, besides one every other Wednesday throughout the

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year for cattle. Its fairs are May 1. July 5. and Oct. 10. It has its peculiar officers, as a chancellor, attorney, &c. The castle is not ancient nor large, but neat and strong; and it is not very long ago, that, in digging a cellar, there were found several Roman utensils and vessels for sacrifices, as also the coins of Roman emperors; so that it was not doubted here was a Roman fortress. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, from whence there is a charming prospect of the adjacent country, and especially towards the sea, where is an extensive view even to the Isle of Man.

LANCHANG, the capital of the kingdom of Laos, in the Further India, 371 miles N. of Sion. Lat. 21.10. N. long. 101.51. E.

LANCIANO, an-iently **ANKANUM**, a city of the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, in Italy, situated on a little river of the same name, which here falling into the Adriatic, forms a small harbour; it is the see of an archbishop, but without any suffragan, and lies 79 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 15. 37. E.

LANDAFF. See **L. ANDAFF**.

LANDAU, a regularly built town, and considerable fortification of Lower Alsace, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, situated on the Queich. It is surrounded on all sides with hills, whence Vauban exerted the utmost of his art in erecting the fortifications; it has a fort on an eminence; was often taken and retaken by the Austrians and French, but ceded to the latter by the treaty of Baden in 1714. Landau lies 18 miles W. of Philippsburg, and 20 S. W. of Spire. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 39. E.

LANDEN, a little town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Becke, 22 miles S. E. of Louvain. Here marshal Luxembourg defeated the confederate army, commanded by king William III. the duke of Ormond was taken prisoner by the French, and the duke of Berwick by the allies; 20,000 men were said to be killed on both sides in this battle, which was fought July 19. 1693.

LANDERNEAU, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, now in the department of Finistère, seated on the river Ilhorro, 16 miles N. E. of Brest.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marais in Gascony. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. This is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. It is thinly peopled. The soil, however, is improved by manuring it with marl, and sowing it with rye. Mont-de-Marian is the capital of this department, and Dax the principal se.

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LANDGUARD-FORT seems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Essex, and has a lovely prospect of the coasts of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over against it; for it commands the entry of it from the sea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any ship that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land so surrounded with the sea at high water, that it looks like a little island at least one mile from the shore. The making its foundation solid enough for so good a fortification cost many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of king James I. when it was a much more considerable fortification than now, having four bastions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly those on the royal bastion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a small garrison, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the convenience of the officers of ordnance, engineers, and matrosses; and a barrack built for the soldiers.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It is seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles S. W. of Murbège, and 120 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. long. 3. 47. E.

LANDSCROON, a strong town of Schoonen, and South Gothland, in Sweden, situated on the Sound, with a very safe harbour, and well fortified castle; it was taken by the Danes in 1678, and lies 26 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 56. N. long. 14. 36. E.

LANDSCROON, a fort of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence, three miles from Basil. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 7. 32. E.

LANESBOWN, a small town in Somersetshire, near Bath, with a fair Oct. 10.

LANDSHUT, the capital city of Lower Bavaria, in Germany, 46 miles N. E. of Munich. Lat. 48 41. N. long. 12. 25. E.

LANDSPERG, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Warta, 34 miles N. E. of Frankfort, on the Oder. Lat. 52. 52. N. long. 15 52. E.

LANDSPERG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, near the Lech, 30 miles S. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 29. N. long 11. 15. E.

LANGBORN, or **LAMBORN**, a town in the county of Berks, with fairs on May 12. Oct. 2 and Dec. 4.

LANGEAC, a small town of Auvergne, in France, 36 miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 3. 32. E.

LANGETZ, a town of France, in Touraine.

LANGHOLM,

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LANGHOLM, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated on the river Eik. Fairs, April 16. May last Tuesd. O. S. July 26. Sept. 4th Tuesd. and Nov. Wednesd. before 22.

LANGIONA, a large, rich, and strong town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos.

LANGLAND, an island of Denmark, situated in the Baltic, near the strait called the Great Belt, between Seeland and Funen. Lat. 55. 20. N. long. 10. 54. E.

LANGON, a town of France, in Gascony.

LANGPORT, Somersetshire, 132 miles from London, is a well frequented town on the Parrot, between Bridgewater and Crewkerne. The market here is on Saturday, with fairs on the 2d Mond. in Lent, June 29. Sept. 24. and Nov. 11.

LANGRESS, a very old town in Champagne, and the capital of Bassigny, in France, is called from the Lingones, hunted on the Marne, 42 miles S. E. of Troyes; it was the see of a bishop. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 5. 22. E.

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, Hampshire, like that of Portsmouth, from which place it is distant four miles, is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of England; but a bar, or bank of sand, which stretches itself across the mouth of the harbour, renders the entrance somewhat difficult for large ships, there not being a sufficient depth of water for them to enter at low water.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Quercy, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Languois; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gascony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean and Roussillon. It was 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where broadest. The clergy were more rich and numerous here than in any other parts of France, there having been, before the revolution, three archbishops and twenty bishops. It was divided into Upper and Lower Languedoc. Toulouse was the capital. It is now included in the department of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Hérault.

LANON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welch language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons who took refuge in these parts in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W. of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, five miles from Lille. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 3. 15. E.

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LANON, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on Dec. 10.

LANSAWEL, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of Caermarthen, with fairs on the 1st Friday after May 12. July 26. and Oct. 25.

LANSINBURGH, a flourishing town in North America, in the state of New York. It was formerly called the New City, and stands on the E. side of Hudson's River, opposite the S. branch of Mohawk's River, and nine miles N. of Albany.

LANTWITT, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a fair on June 11.

LANVICHANGEL, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with fairs on May 12. and Oct. 10.

LANWINIO, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on November 12.

LANZO, an inconsiderable town of Piedmont, in Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia, 18 miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 7. 29. E.

LAODICEA, an ancient city of Asia Minor, now in ruins, situated to the E. of Ephesus.

LAON, a well built city of Laonnois, in the Isle of France, situated on a steep eminence, surrounded by a large plain, and defended by an old castle; it was the see of a bishop; lies twenty-seven miles N. W. of Rheims. The neighbouring country produces excellent wine. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 3. 53. E.

LAOS, a country of the Further India, in Asia, bounded by China on the N. by Tonquin on the E. by Siam and Cambodia on the S. and by Ava and Pegu on the W.

LAOTUNG. See **LAOTUNG**.

LAPLAND, the most northerly part of Europe, encompassed by the Frozen Ocean on the N. E. and W. The N. E. part of it belongs to Russia, and is called Russian Lapland; the N. W. part to Denmark, and called Norwegian Lapland; and that part which lies S. of these is Swedish Lapland. But the precise limits of these respective divisions are not ascertained. The inhabitants lead a wandering life, having very few towns, but live in huts under snow about two-thirds of the year. There are few vegetables, and the most useful animal they have is the rein deer, which draws their sledges over the snow with amazing celerity; its skin serves them for cloathing, and its flesh for food. They hunt bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, martens, ermins, and other animals suitable to their climate, the skins of which they sell to their southern neighbours. In Swedish Lapland, about Torne and the Bothnic gulf, are mines of copper and iron, which the Swedes work, who boast of their converting several Lap-

landers

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leaders to Christianity; but their morals are not improved, for they are seldom sober when they can get strong liquors. The country is full of high peaks that reach the clouds, large morasses, and waste barren plains; yet corn is found to grow in some parts of Lapland.

LAR, a city of Fars, in Persia, 372 miles S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 28. 31. N. long. 54. 13. E.

LARACHA, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

LAREDO, a small town of Biscay Proper, in Spain, having a very commodious harbour, 27 miles W. of Bilbao. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 3. 51. W.

LARINA, an inconsiderable little town of Molise and Naples in Italy, and is the see of a bishop, 55 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 15. 52. E.

LARISSA, a city of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Janina or Thessaly, situated on the river Peneus, a good trading place, the see of a Greek archbishop, and the birth place of the celebrated Achilles. In 1669, the Turkish emperor held his court here; it lies 54 miles S. of Salonichi, and 75 N. of Athens. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 23. 36. E.

LARIATAN, a territory of Asia, in Persia, which lies round the town of Lar. It formerly belonged to the Guebres.

LARRIBUNDAR, a sea port town of Asia, in Hindoostan, seated at the mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burthen.

LARTA, a large well built town of Epirus, in Turkey, in Europe, having an harbour on a bay of the same name, at the entrance of the Adriatic, subject to the Venetians. It lies 35 miles S. of the Isle of Corfu. Lat. 39. 27. N. long. 21. 31. E.

LASSA, or **LAHASSA**, the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city; but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About seven miles on the S. side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa, by the road, is 24 miles N. E. of the crossing place of the river Sanpon, which is seven miles from the foot of Mount Kamhala; and it is 850 miles N. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 30. 34. N. long. 91. 40. E.

LASSWADE, a small village a few miles from Edinburgh, on the river Esk, with a neat little church.

LATAKIA, formerly **LAODICEA**, an ancient, large, and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, with an harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and carries on a considerable trade; is seated in a level fertile country, 75 miles S.

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W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 35. 40. N. long. 34. 30. E.

LATRICEY, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

LAVAGNY, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

LAVAL, a town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of the same name. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble or black, veined with white. It has two castles, and is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lat. 48. 7. N. long. 0. 42. W.

LAVAMUND, a city of Carinthia, in Austria in Germany, situated at the conflux of the Drave and Lavamund, 38 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 14. 56. E.

LAVAU, a town of France, late in Upper Languedoc, now in the department of Tarn. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see; and is seated on the river Agout.

LAUBACH, a city of Austria in Germany, and the capital of Carniola; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 68 miles S. W. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 14. 58. E.

LAUDA, a town of Wurtzburg, in Franconia, in Germany, 22 miles S. of the city of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 9. 39. E.

LAUDER, a royal borough in Berwickshire, Scotland. Near it is Lauder castle, 22 miles from Edinburgh. Fair, June 3d Friday, July 4th Friday, Aug. 4th Friday, Oct. 4th Friday, and Nov. 4th Friday.

LAUDERDALE, a district of Berwickshire, in Scotland. It is so called from the river Leader, whose name is supposed to be a corruption of Lauder. It gives title of earl to the family of Maitland.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

LAVENHAM, or **LANHAM**, a town in the county of Suffolk, 61 miles from London, is a pleasant and pretty large town, on a branch of the river Bret. It had formerly a very considerable trade in blue cloth, and had three guilds, or companies, with each their hall. It has still a considerable manufactory of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn from London; and many hundred loads of wool are delivered in a year from its wool-hall. Its markets are on Tuesday and Thursday for wool. Its fairs are on Shrove-Tuesday and Oct. 10.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia in Germany, situated on the Neckar, 12 miles S. of Hailbron, belonging to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 9. 21. E.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the great

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owns of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the Rhine, belonging to the house of Austria; it lies 28 miles S. of Friburg. Lat. 47. 38. N. long. 8. 15. E.

LAVINGTON-EAST, a town in the county of Wilts, four miles S. of the Dewizes, and 89 from London, is called in our histories Stepul-Lavington, but now Cheaping or Market Lavington, on account of its markets, which are on Monday and Wednesday the last a great corn market.

LAUNCESTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, on the Tamar, 214 miles from London, is also called Dunhivid, from its situation on a down. King Henry III. made it a free borough. Its markets are on Thursday and Saturday, with fairs at Whitfuntide, July 5. Nov. 17. and Dec. 6.

LATINU, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipzig to Prague.

LAVORI (TERRA DI), a province of Italy, is the kingdom of Naples.

LAURAGUAIS, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc.

LAURENCE (Sr), a town in the county of Cornwall, N. E. of Bodmin, with fairs Aug. 10. and Oct. 18.

LAURENTELES CHALONS, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

LAUSANNE, a city of Bern, in Switzerland, situated on the N. side of the lake of Geneva. It has an university, and lies 38 miles S. W. of the city of Bern. Lat. 46. 41. N. long. 6. 43. E.

LAUTERBURG, a small town of Culmerland, in Polish Prussia, 68 miles S. E. of Dantzic. Lat. 53. 46. N. long. 20. 31. E.

LAUTERBURG, a small town of Alsace, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, situated on the Lauter not far from the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Weissenburg. Here the Germans threw up lines for the defence of their frontiers against France, till Landau was taken, but now these are of no use to them. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 8. 15. E.

LAUTREC, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany, bounded by Holstein on the N. and W. by Mecklenburg on the E. and by Lunenburg, from which it is divided by the Elbe, on the S. It is about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; subject to the election of Hanover, king of Great Britain.

LAWENBURG, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Germany, situated on the Elbe, 18 miles N. E. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 10. 52. E.

LAWENBURG, a town of Ducal Pomerania.

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia in Germany, situated on the Danube, where the

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duke of Bavaria fortified his camp, in order to defend his country against the British forces and their confederates, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1704. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Hochstet, and 35 N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 10. 40. E.

LAWRENCE (Sr), the largest river in North America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known.

LAWRENCEKIRK, a village in Kincardineshire, Scotland, built by lord Gardenstone, who with a truly patriotic spirit established a variety of manufactures, which tend much to the benefit of the country.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Austria, in Germany having a palace belonging to the Austrian family; it lies 12 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 16. 35. E.

LAYCOCK, a town in the county of Wilts, four miles from Chippenham, with fairs July 7. and Dec. 21.

LAYSTOFF, or **LOWESTOFF**, Suffolk, 117 miles from London, is a town which seems to hang over the sea. The chief business here is fishing for cod in the North Sea, and for herring, makarel, and sprats, at home. The church being three furlongs off, here is a chapel. It has a market on Wednesday, with fairs May 1. and Sept. 29. Some take this to be the most eastern part of Britain.

LAYSTON, a town in Hertfordshire, near Buntingford. Market on Tuesday, and a fair at Bartholomew-tide for eight days.

LEA, a river which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. by Wheat Hempstead in Hertfordshire, then E. thro' Hertford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and malt brought out of Hertfordshire to London. A canal has lately been made from this river, which runs into the Thames near Limehouse, for the passage of barges.

LEACHLADE, a village in Gloucestershire, 12 miles E. from Cirencester, 29 from Gloucester, and 60 from London. Here is a small market on Tuesday, and fairs Aug. 10. and Sept. 9.

LEADEN, the name of a river in Berwickshire, Scotland, which flowing to the southward, gives the name of Lauderdale to the western part of the county.

LEADHILLS, a village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, chiefly inhabited by the workmen in the lead mines and their families.

• **LEAGUES**

LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS, a part of Switzerland, consisting of 3 sub-divisions, namely, the Upper League, that of the house of God, and the league of the ten jurisdictions, each forming a sovereign independent republic, but united for their common defence in 1473: they have a general assembly, which is composed of the deputies of every province, like the states-general of the United Provinces. See SWITZERLAND.

LEAOTUNG, the most northerly province of China in Asia, bounded by Chinese Tartary on the N. by the Sea of Corea on the E. by the great wall, which separates it from the rest of China, on the S. and by another part of Tartary on the W.

LEAWAVA, a sea port town of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon.

LEBRICA, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town of Spain, in Andalusia.

LEBUS, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, situated on the Oder, 31 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 42. N. long. 15. 12. E.

LECCIE, anciently AL ETTUM, one of the most beautiful and stately towns in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles N. of the city of Otranto in Naples. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 19. 14. E.

LECCO, a town in the territory of Como, in Milan, in Italy, situated on an arm of the Como Lake, 22 miles N. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45. 51. N. long. 9. 46. E.

LECH, a river of Germany. It has its source in Tyrol, runs N. dividing Suabia from Bavaria, and after passing by Landshut and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which running from E. to W. thro' Guelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the Maese, falls into the German Ocean near the Bril.

LECHNICH, a town of the electorate of Cologne, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, 14 miles S. W. of the city of Cologne; subject to that elector. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 6. 43. E.

LECTOUR, a fortified town of Gascony in France; it has a good castle, was the see of a bishop, and lies 12 miles S. E. of Condom. Lat. 44. 3. N. long. 53. min. E.

LEDBURY, Herefordshire, a fine well built town, 123 miles from London, near the S. end of Malvern-hills. Its market is on Tues. with fairs Monday before Easter, May 12. June 22. Oct. 2. and Dec. 21.

LEDESMA, a fortified town of Leon, in Spain, very old and formerly called Bletia, on the river Tormes, near the bank of which is a warm bath; it lies 12 miles W. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 13. N. long. 6. 35. W.

LEE, a small town in Yorkshire, with fairs Aug. 24. and Sept. 17.

LEEDS, shown in the West riding of York-

shire, 196 miles from London, has a magnificent stone bridge over the river Aire to the suburbs. It was incorporated by Charles I. with a chief alderman, 9 burgesses, and 20 assistants; and by Charles II. with a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants. It has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, yet had but one church till the reign of Charles I. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribbles, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancashire, Wiltshire, and Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Here is a long street full of shops, and a hall for the sale of cloth, built in 1758. The merchants of this place, York, and Hull, ship them off he later, for Holland, Hamburg, and the North. After ringing of the market bell at six or seven in the morning, the chapmen come and match their patterns, when they treat for the cloth with a whipper, because the clothiers standing are so near each other; and perhaps 20,000l. worth of cloth is sold in an hour's time. At half an hour after eight the bell rings again, when the clothiers make room for the nondrapers, hardware-men, shoe makers, fruiterers, &c. At the same time the shambles are well stored with all sorts of fish and flesh; and 500 horse loads of apples have been counted here in a day. There is a magnificent hall, where they also sell great quantities of white cloth; and here is a noble guild-hall, with a fine marble statue of queen Anne, erected about the year 1713. Its river being navigable by boats, they send other goods, besides their cloth, to Wakefield, York, and Hull, and furnish York with coals. There is a house called Red-hall, because it was the first brick building in the town, and king Charles I. had an apartment in it, which is ever since called the King's Chamber. There is another place called Tower-hill, on which there was once a tower; besides which, there was a castle which king Stephen besieged in his march to Scotland. Its markets are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the market laws are more strictly observed here than any where. Fairs July 19. and Nov. 18.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, lies 155 miles from London, among the barren moorlands, has a manufacture of buttons, with a market on Wednesday, and fairs Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter Wednes. May 18. Whitson. Wednes. July 3. July 28. and Nov. 13.

LEERBERG, a mountain in Switzerland, which is part of Mount Jura, and ex-

Manufacture is greatly encouraged, and turns out a very good account. The sheep bred here, and in Lincolnshire, are the largest mutton with which the London markets are supplied, and have the greatest fleece of wool of any in England. Nor is the wool less fine on account of its quantity, and is the longest staple in the whole island, some few places excepted. The sheep-breeding country here reaches from the river Anker on the confines of Warwickshire, to the Humber, at the farthest end of Lincolnshire, which is near 100 miles in length; and from the banks of the Trent, in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, to those of the Ouse, above 60 miles in breadth. The horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in England, being generally the great black dray horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London. This shire is every where plentifully watered; but its principal river is the Soave or Soar, anciently the Liere (whence the name of the county), which rises from a double head on the E. side, and runs with a broad stream thro' the rest of the county into the river Trent, receiving in its passage, the Sense and the Wake, which has its course through a deep narrow vale like a trough, and being increased by the Eye, and other nameless streams, waters the whole hundred of Framland, most of that of East Goscote, and falls into the Soar near Collington. The western parts are watered by the two head branches of the river Anker, which go from hence into Warwickshire, and the N. parts of West Goscote hundred have the advantage of the Trent. These rivers supply the county with many sorts of fish; particularly the best sort of salmon, which come from the Trent into the Soar; and are convenient for navigation.

LEICESTER, the county town of the above shire, 99 miles from London, is washed on the W. and N. sides by the river Soar, the ruins of the Romans, and stands on the Roman military way, called the Fosse, where Roman coins, medals, and other antiquities, have often been discovered. Its market on Saturday is one of the greatest in England for provisions, especially corn and cattle.—It has fairs on May 24. July 3. Oct. 10. and Dec. 8. The inhabitants have greatly improved the manufactures of stockings, of which vast quantities are woven by frame; to this and many other neighbouring places; so that in some years has returned 60,000l. in this article.

LEITH, a seaport of Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, opposite the city of London.

LEITH, a town in Scotland, situated on the N. of Edinburgh, is a seaport, and has a large harbour.

LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT, or **BUZZARD**, a town in Bedfordshire, on the borders of Bucks, 42 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday, well stored with cattle, and a great horse fair on Whitsun. Tuel, particularly those for coach and cart, besides three other, viz. Jan. 25. July 26 and Oct. 24.

LEIGHTON ON THE MOORING, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, S. E. of Rotherham with a fair on June 24.

LEININGEN, a town of the palatinate, in Germany, 9 miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49. 46 N. long. 7. 44. E.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the W. by Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; on the N. by Ulster; and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 112 miles in length and 70 in breadth. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Nour, the Urrin, or Slane, and the Inn. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil is fruitful in corn and pastures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheese. The chief commodities are cattle, horses, sea-fowl, and fish. It contains 11 counties, one archbishopric, three bishoprics, 122,901 houses, 838 parishes, 99 baronies, and 52 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is the capital of the kingdom.—The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly descended from the English.

LEIPSTICK, a city of Misnia, or Meissen, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the river Pleiss, 46 miles N. W. of Dresden; it is a rich and populous town, with a very considerable trade, and famous university. Here German is spoken in the greatest purity. Here are several famous libraries and museums, and the exchange is an elegant building, and the ceiling of the great hall is very well painted. Leipstick properly signifies a grove of linden trees, being derived from the ancient word leipo, a linden tree. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 12. 32. E.

LEITH, a seaport town in Mid-Lothian, Scotland, situated on the Frith of Forth. It is a large and populous place, and is properly the port of Edinburgh, from which it is distant about two miles. The town stands on both sides of the harbour, which is formed by the little river called the Water of Leith. There is a stone pier projecting into the sea a considerable way which formed the old harbour, but of late an elegant draw-bridge has been erected, and a new basin and docks are about to be added, which will render the port a very commodious one. The road affords excellent anchorage for shipping, and here, in 1781, a large fleet of ships of the line, and about 300 merchant

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men remained for several weeks without board, and were supplied with provisions of every kind from Edinburgh market without any rise in the price. The trade of Leith is very extensive, especially to the Baltic Germany, Holland, France, Spain, and Portugal, also to America, the West Indies, &c. &c. The London trade is also carried on to great extent. Here are several thriving manufactures, extensive dock works, &c. &c. In July, or August, Edinburgh receives which can make a week, and sell on the sea is here, and is reckoned as brilliant as any in Britain.

LEITHRIM, the county town of Leitrim in Ireland, formerly a place of some note, of which the Bishop was bishop. It is 80 miles N.W. of Dublin.

LEITHRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the E. by Germanagh and Carrigrohilly, on the S. by the R. of common on the S.W. and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long and 17 broad, is a fertile country and though mountainous, produces great quantities of cattle, but as it is a place of note, it is not very fertile, and it is the members to parliament.

LEITHSLIP, a town of Leith in the county of Kent, with a castle, but is only famous for its fish market. It is a noble place, with large estates, and one of which is a fine water, called the Salmon Leap, there being plenty of fish here. It is the seat of the church and castle of County, and a noble house is called An, the magnificent seat of Mr. Connell, is only 8 miles W. of Dun-

● **LEITHSLIP** at which the ship riding of York, with the N. of the vessel, is a fair for a week, commencing Sept. 14.

LEITHSLIP, or the LEITH of GLENVILL, that city, kind of a large water, 62 miles long and 13 broad, and in some places said to be 400 fathoms deep. It resembles the sea, both in the colour of its waters, and the storm is raised in it, and has a kind of tide or swelling of its waters in summer, which proceeds from the melted snow running into it more plentifully from the Alps than it does in the morning and evening. It abounds with variety of fine fish, and through it runs the river Rhone, which carries a vast quantity of water with it in summer, when the snow melts, at which time the lakes and rivers of Switzerland are much higher than in winter.

LEMBURG, anciently LEPOFOL, a large and rich trading city of Red Russia in Poland, the capital of a palatinate of the same name, it is pretty well fortified, though

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with wood, and situated on the little river Poltow, has two castles, and the fortified convent of barefooted monks may be considered as a citadel. It is the see of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and also that of a Russian and Armenian bishop. The inhabitants are a mixture of various nations, but the Protestant religion is not tolerated. In 1665 the town was unsuccessfully besieged for two months by the Russians and Cossacks, but it stood out a siege against the Turks, whom they at length bought off for 80,000 dollars, and in 1793 it was stormed, and taken sword in hand by Charles XII of Sweden. It is 212 miles E. of Warsaw. Lat. 49° 31' N. long. 31° E.

LEMBRO, an island in the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name and a harbour. Lat. 40° 25' N. long. 26° 0' E.

LEMBRO, a palatinate of Red Russia, in Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland, on the N. by the palatinate of Belz, on the E. by Podolia and Moldavia; and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary.

● **LEMBRO**, a town of Upper, in Westphalia, in Germany, 24 miles S. of Minden. Lat. 52° 21' N. long. 8° 46' E.

LEMMINGTON or **LYMINGTON**, Hampshire, 8 miles from London, is a small but populous sea port, on a hill that has a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight, in the narrow part of the strait called the Needles at the entrance of the Bay of Southampton. Great quantities of salt are made here, which is said to exceed most in England. It is a fine place, and the parts of the harbour are chiefly supplied with it from hence. It is a comes up within a mile of the town. Its market is on Saturdays, the first of May and Sept. 21.

LEMNOS, or **LEMNOS**, an island of the Archipelago in European Turkey. In some parts of the W. and S. coasts, which abound with corn and wine, springs are produced in plenty, the parts are barren, with a scarcity of wood and water. It is famous for a sort of earth or mineral, called Terra Lemnia, at the head upon it Terra Sgillata, much used in medicine, and from hence arises its principal wealth. In this island, which lies 46 miles S.W. of the entrance of the Dardanelles, or Hellespont, is a town of the same name, anciently called Myrina, and is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Lat. 40° 40' N. long. 25° 35' E.

LEMO, a small river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, where it waters Griva, and passes on to join the Orba in the Alexandrino.

LEMPA, a large country of Africa, in the Zaira or Sahara, lying on the N. of Retroland, X x

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lived by count Starenberg, in March 1707, when just ready to fall into the hands of the Hungaria malecontents. It lies 42 miles N. E. of Presburg, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 48. 46 N. long. 18. 41. E.

LEPANTO, anciently NAUPACTUS, a city of Livadia, in European Turkey, having an harbour on the N. side, and a gulf of the same name, formerly called the Corinthian Bay; on the uppermost peak of the mountain, on the declivity of which the place is situated, stands a small castle. The fruitful valleys on each side abound with olives, vines, corn, oranges, citrons, and lemons; it also produces tobacco, and its wine is reckoned equal to any in Greece. It lies 13 miles E. of the strait or entrance of Lepanto Bay, and 26 miles N. of the opposite shore of the Morea. Near this place, namely, off the Cape of Lepanto, the Venetians obtained a signal victory at sea over the Turks, in 1571. Many of the inhabitants are Greek Christians, and the place is the see of a bishop, but subject to Turkey. Lat. 38. 23. N. long. 23. 14. E.

LERUNA, a city of Estremadura. See ELI-FERNA.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a city of Estremadura, in Portugal, situated on the Liz, which here unites with the Tago; it has a castle, contains upwards of 3500 inhabitants, is the see of a bishop, and was formerly the residence of the Portuguese monarch. It lies 14 miles E. of the Ocean, and 64 N. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 9. 23. W.

LERICI, a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eastern coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa. Lat. 44. 37. N. long. 9. 55. E.

LERIDA, anciently HERDA, a well built and fortified city of Catalonia, in Spain, situated on the river Segre; has a good citadel; is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Tarragona, and has an university: here a council was held in the year 528. This city declared for king Charles III. on the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705; but the duke of Orleans took it by storm after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707; the garrison, consisting principally of British troops, retired into the castle, and surrendered on honourable terms, on the 12th of November following. It lies 114 miles W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 43. N. long. 3. min. E.

LERINS, two islands called St Margarete and St Honorat, situated on the coast of Provence in France, very fruitful and pleasant, forming a good road with the continent called Courjean. They were taken by the Spaniards in 1635, and retaken by the French in 1637. The former was anciently called Lero, and the latter Lerina; the former has three ports, and the latter a

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strong castle for its defence. They lie about 7 miles S. of Antibes.

LERMA, a small town of Old Castile, situated on the river Arlanza, defended by a castle.

LEFNICA was formerly a large city, in the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, seated on the southern coast of that island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

LERO, or LEROS, an island of Asia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades.

LERWICK, the principal town of Shetland. Here the fishing buxses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts resort. The place is chiefly inhabited by fishers, and the women are employed in knitting stockings, which, from the fine quality of the wool, are in great request.

LESBOS, or MITYLENE, an island of the Archipelago, in Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles N. W. of Smyrna, in Asia Minor; it is 54 miles long, and 30 broad, abounding in corn, wine, figs, and oil. Arion, who charmed the Dolphins with his music, was a native of this island; as were also Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece; and Sappho, the celebrated poetess. Aristotle, Strabo, and Horace, recommend its wines; the first of whom, and Epicurus, read lectures here. Its capital is Castro, the ancient Mitylene, where a cadet or Turkish ecclesiastic has the civil administration, and an aga of the Janizaries commands the soldiers. In the island are upwards of 100 villages, one of which, called Eriffo, is supposed to be the ancient Erifus. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 26. 37. E.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late territory of Farn. It was lately a bishop's see, seated on a hill, three miles N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 17. N. long. 0. 7. W.

LESGUIS (Country of the), one of the seventeen Tartarian nations situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesguistan, or Daghestan. It is bounded on the S. and E. by Persia and the Caspian Sea; on the S. W. and W. by Georgia, the Osli, and Kisti; and on the N. by the Kisti and Tarrar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people.

LESKEARD, Cornwall, 220 miles from London. Mr Norden, who surveyed and described this country in the reign of James I. calls it Liskerde; and says it is a poor town, whose ruins however argue its primitive glory to be great, and that it is privileged

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LEUGED for the coinage of tin, and has a prett-
y market. Since his time it is improved
to be one of the largest and best built towns
in Cornwall, with the greatest market. It
has a market on Saturday, and seven fairs,
viz. Shrove Monday, Midlent Monday, the
Monday after St Nicholas, Ascension day,
Aug. 15. Sept. 21. and the Monday after
the 6th of December.

LESSINES, a town of Hainault, in the
Austrian Low Countries, situated on the
Dender, 16 miles N. of Mons. Lat. 50.
46. N. long. 3. 37. E.

LESPARE, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gironde and late province of
Guienne, in the environs of which are found
transparent pebbles, resembling the false
diamonds of Alençon, and known by the
name of the *cailloux de meche*, medoc stones.

LESTWITHIEL, Cornwall, 229 miles
from London, is a well built town, where
are kept the common gaol, the weights and
measures for the whole Itannary, and the
county courts. It stands on the river Loo,
which brought up vessels from Fowey, be-
fore it was choked up with sand coming
from the tin mines, and therefore its once
flourishing trade is decayed; but it holds the
bulk of coals, salt, malt, and corn in
the town of Fowey, as it does the anchor ge-
in its harbour. Its market is on Friday,
with fairs June 29. Aug. 24. and Nov. 2.

LETCHLADE, a town in Gloucester-
shire, 90 miles from London, on the borders
of Oxfordshire and Berks, and the great
road to Gloucester. The market is on Tues-
day, with fairs Aug. 10. and Sept. 9.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in the county
of Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Epsom. It had
formerly a market, with a fair on 8th Sept.

LEUTENLAND, **LEITIANIA**, or
LETONIA, the south division of Latvia,
lying between the Baltic and Novgorod
government in Russia, and subject to that
empire.

LEITERE, a small city of the Hither
Principality of Naples in Italy, situated on
the Gulf of Naples, 18 miles S. of that city;
it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 40. 51. N.
long. 14. 45. E.

LEVANT, so called as being the E. part
of the Mediterranean Sea; it is bound-
ed by Naxos or Asia Minor on the N. by Syria
and Palestine on the E. by Egypt and Barca
on the S. and by the Isle of Candia and the
other part of the Mediterranean on the W.

LEUCATE, an old, but formerly forti-
fied town of Languedoc, in France, lying
between a bay of the Mediterranean and a
lake, the latter of which is often called by
the same name, and sometimes Salses, 16
miles S. of Narbonne. It is now in the de-
partment of Aude. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2.

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LEUCHTENBERG, a town of the Pa-
varian palatinate in Germany, 18 miles N.E.
of Amberg. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 12. 33. E.

LEUE, a town of Brabant, in the late
Austrian Low Countries, situated on the
Gheet, near the borders of Liege, 18 miles
E. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 5.
10. E.

LEVEN, a river of Dumfriesshire, in
Scotland, which issues from Loch Lomond,
and, after a meandering course through
a delightful vale, adorned with farms, seats,
woods, and plantations, empties itself into
the estuary of the Clyde below Dumfarton.
This river is the subject of a beautiful little
ode by Dr Smollet; and on the W. side of
it is a pillar erected to his memory.

LEVEN, a borough town in Fifeshire,
Scotland. Fairs April 2d Wednesd. O.S.
June 2d Wednesd. July 1st and 1st Wed-
nesd. day, Sept. 3d Wednesd. day, Oct. 3d Wed-
nesd. day.

LEVEN (LOCH), a beautiful lake in
Kincrosshire, Scotland, about 12 miles in
circumference. It has several islands, on
one of which the unfortunate Mary queen
of Scots was confined; her escape was ef-
fected by Douglas, ancestor of the Morton
family. The lake abounds with excellent
trouts.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the de-
partment of Upper Seine and late province
of Franche Comte, lying to the E. of Va-
soul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and
60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all
the country people. A fog at the entrance
of this glacier is an inflexible sign of rain
the next day. From the roof, which is 50
feet high, descend in fies, or rather columns
of ice, of a prodigious size. The break,
which runs through a part of this grotto, is
frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

LEUK, a town of Switzerland, almost in
the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its
natural strength; for the assembly of the
states that often meet here; and for its baths,
whose water is so hot, that it will boil an
egg. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 7. 29. E.

LEVONтина, or **LEVNERITAL**, a
valley of Switzerland, whose inhabitants de-
pend on Milan for spirituals, and on the
canton of Uri for temporals.

LEVROUX, a little town of Lower Nor-
mandy in France, 40 miles S.W. of Bourges.
Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 1. 41. E.

LEUSE, a town of Hainault, in the late
Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Den-
der, 16 miles N.W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 54.
N. long. 3. 38. E.

LEUTKIRK, a town of Swabia in Ger-
many, 37 miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47. 51. N.
long. 10. 12. E.

LEUTMERITZ, a city of Bohemia, si-
tuated on the Elbe, 27 miles N. of Prague;

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it the see of a bishop. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 14. 12. E.

LEWARDEN, a city and the capital of West Friesland, in the United Provinces, 68 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. It is an elegant place, and was the usual residence of the prince of Orange, and where the provincial states assembled. From this city to the sea are navigable canals, extending to almost every considerable town in the province, so that it enjoys a brisk trade. Lat. 53. 31. N. long. 5. 46. E.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran.

LEWES, Sussex, 50 miles from London, famous for a bloody battle fought near it, wherein king Henry III. was defeated and taken prisoner by the barons. It is a pleasant town, and one of the largest and most populous in the county. It stands in an open champaign country, on the edge of the most delightful south downs. It is cheap living here; and the town not being under the direction of a corporation, but governed by gentlemen, it is reckoned an excellent retreat for half-pay officers, who cannot so well confine themselves to the rules of a corporation.

LEWIS, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, distant about 68 miles W. from the main land of that kingdom, and 22 W. of the Isle of Skye; it is about 100 miles in length from N. to S. and 14 in breadth from W. to E. It belongs to the family of Seaforth, to whom it yields annually a considerable revenue. Its bays abound with fish, and are extremely well adapted to the cod and herring fishery. The principal place on the island is the flourishing town of Storravay, which has an excellent road where ships lie at anchor. The island is very fertile in corn; so that the inhabitants have all the necessaries and conveniences of life.

LEWISBOURG, or **LOUISEBOURG**, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, in North America; it was taken from the French by the English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperell, in 1745, but restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle, in 1748; and taken again by the English, under the command of admiral Boscawen, and lieutenant-general Amherst, July 27. 1758, and was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763.

LEXINGTON, a town of North America, capital of the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones; on these were placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with

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others, which serve as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood of Lexington, also, the remains of two ancient fortifications are to be seen, furnished with ditches and bastions. One of these contains about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. They are now overgrown with trees, which, by the number of circles in the wood, appear to be not less than 160 years old. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been plowed up near Lexington, a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These fortifications, with the burial grounds, mentioned above, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and farther advanced than they in the arts of life; it being well known, that no Indian nation has ever practised the method of defending themselves by entrenchments; and such a work would even be no easy one, while these nations were unacquainted with the use of iron. In a word, Mr Fyson, in his recent account of this country, has advanced several arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington stands on the head of the river Elkhorn, about 470 miles W. of the new city of Washington. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 84. 10. W.

LEYBORN, a considerable village in the North riding of Yorkshire, a mile and a half N. of Middleham, with four fairs, viz. on the 2d Fridays of February, May, October, and December. It is 229 miles from London.

LEYDEN, one of the most elegant cities of the United Provinces, and the largest belonging to the Dutch, except Amsterdam and Rotterdam. It stands on the old channel of the Rhine, near the south extremity of Haarlem-meer or lake; but the air is bad, by reason of the stagnation of the waters of that river, part of which forms the said meer; and the rest have found new channels, called the Waal, and the Lech. In this city are said to be 30 islands, 24 canals, 180 streets, and 95 bridges, several large hospitals, with an university consisting of 2000 students, though but two colleges; most of the young men board in the town, wear no distinguishing habits, have no exhibitions while scholars, nor expect any fellowships when they have taken degrees. The schools are a large pile of brick buildings, three stories high, in the uppermost of which the famous Ezevir had his printing-house; contiguous to these is a physic-garden, where botanical lectures are read. The professors wear gowns only in their schools, and when they

they preside at the public disputations. The library is very famous for its manuscripts, and the anatomical theatre reckoned to exceed that of Padua in Italy, and surgeons-hall in London, having a greater variety of skeletons and mummies of all sorts. The late famous Boerhaave was a professor here. Leyden has considerable woollen manufactories, and lies 45 miles E. of the German Ocean, and 22 S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 15. N. long. 4. 12. E.

LEYNA, a river rising on the borders of Hesse in Germany, from whence it runs N. through the duchy of Brunswick, and passing by the cities of Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, empties itself into the Aller at Barmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, separated from the island of Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. as it is from those of Bohol and Cebu, by another channel, on the S. W. Lat. 11. 12. N. long. 123. 18. E.

LEZINA, a small city of the Capitanata of Naples in Italy, situated on a bay of the same name in the Adriatic; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 78 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 16. 14. E.

LIHON, a river rising in Hesse Castell, from whence it runs S. W. and passing by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falls into the Rhine nearly opposite to Coblenz.

LIBANUS, or LEBANON, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, lying between Syria and Palestine, and extending from Sidon on the Levant Sea, eastward, beyond Damascus. This chain is famous both in sacred and profane history for their fine tall cedars; but their number is of late years very greatly decreased.

LIBAU, an open town of Courland Proper, in Poland, having a harbour on a bay of the East Sea, or Baltic Gulf, very commodious for light vessels, but those that are loaded must anchor in the road; the town consists of pretty wooden houses, one story high. It belongs to the duke of Courland, and lies 84 miles E. of Mittau. Lat. 56. 54. N. long. 21. 26. E.

LIBOURNE, a small well built town of Guienne, in France, commodiously situated on the Dordogne, near the influx of the Lisse. The country between this place and Bourdeaux is called the land between two seas, from the breadth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 26. min. W.

LIBYA, the ancient name of a large tract of Africa, S. W. of Egypt.

LICA, or LICHA, a town of Solms and Landgraviate of Hesse, in Germany, 20 miles N. of Frankfurt. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 8. 24. E.

LICER, LAZIER, or LEGAR (Sr), an-

ciently called AUSTIA, a small city of France, the capital of Conserans in Gascony, situated on the river Salat; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles E. of St Bertrand. Lat. 43. 14. N. long. 1. 5. E.

LICHFIELD, Staffordshire, 117 miles from London, was, in the Saxon time, an archbishopric for a short space, and is now, together with Coventry, a bishopric. It is a pretty large town, 3 miles from the Trent, and divided by a little river that runs into it, over which are two causeways with sluices. The S. side of it, which is much the greater, is called the city, and the other the close. The cathedral, which stands in the close, was originally built by Oswin king of Northumberland, about 600. It was rebuilt and enlarged by Offa king of Mercia, in 766. In 1148 it was rebuilt, and greatly enlarged in 1296. At the reformation, Coventry was divided from it. In 1776 a beautiful painted window, by the hand of John Gainsborough, was set up at the western end of the cathedral. In the civil war it was several times taken and retaken, and thereby suffered much; but was so repaired after the restoration, at the expence of 20,000l. that it was one of the fairest and noblest structures of the kind in England. It is walled in like a castle, and stands so high as to be seen 10 miles round. It is 450 feet long, of which the choir is 110, and the breadth in the broadest place 80. Its portico is hardly to be paralleled in England. There were till lately 26 statues of the prophets, apostles, kings of Judah, and some kings of this land, in a row above it, as big as the life; and on the top, at each corner of the portico, is a stately spire, besides a fine high steeple on the middle of the church. The choir is paved in great part with alabaster and channel-coal, in imitation of black and white marble. In 1789 it underwent a general repair, when the massive groined arch between the W. end of the church and the transept, which had forced the side walls out of its perpendicular, was removed. The prebendaries stalls, which are thought to be the best in England, were most of them re-erected at the charge of the country gentlemen, whose names and arms are painted at the top of the stalls. The N. door is extremely rich in sculpture, but much injured by time. The body, which is supported by pillars formed of numbers of slender columns, has lately had its decayed leaden roof replaced by a neat slated covering. The choir merits attention on account of the elegant sculpture about the windows, and the embattled gallery that runs beneath them; to which the altarpiece of Grecian architecture but ill corresponds; behind which is Mary's chapel, divided from it by a most elegant screen.

green of beautiful workmanship. Here stood St Chad's shrine, which cost 2000l.—The chapter house is an octagon room. In the same close are the palaces of the bishop and dean, and the prebendaries houses in a court on the hill. Here are three other churches, one of which, St Michael's, has a church-yard of six or seven acres. Here was a castle, long since destroyed; and ancient camps have been discovered in its neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse races. The markets here are on Tuesday and Friday, and fairs on the three first Thursdays after Twelfthday, Ash Wednesd. May 1. and the Friday before St Simon and Jude.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a county of the same name; seated on a rock near the mountains Vosges, and is looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lat. 48. 55. N. long. 7. 45. E.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Culmbach, in Franconia in Germany, 18 miles N. of the city of Culmbach. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 11. 48. E.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Bamberg and Franconia, in Germany, situated on the Main, 18 miles N. E. of the city of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 55. N. long. 11. 20. E.

LICHTERSFELD, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, seated on the river Thur. Lat. 47. 17. N. long. 9. 4. E.

LICHTSALZ, an handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle, seated on the river Urgetz, five miles from Basle. Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 7. 39. E.

LID, a town of Lithuania Proper, in Poland, situated on the Dnie, 44 miles S. of Tarnopol. Lat. 53. 47. N. long. 46. 47. E.

LIDDISDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. The country admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

LIDKOPING, a small well built and pleasantly situated town of West Gothland, in Sweden, where the Lida falls into the Werner lake; it has one of the largest and most delightful market places in the whole kingdom, and lies 68 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 11. N. long. 13. 41. E.

LIDNEY, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles S. E. from Monmouth, 8 miles N. E. from Chepstow, 20 S. W. from Gloucester, and 71 from London, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean; has a market on Wednesdays, with two fairs, May 4. and Nov. 8.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Anspach and Franconia, in Germany, 19 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 10. 56. E.

LIEPKINSTOCK, a fortress of Dutch

Flanders, situated on the W. side of the Scheldt, opposite to Lillo, and eight miles N. W. of Antwerp; near this place general Cohorn forced the French lines, in 1703.—Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 4. 10. E.

LIEGE (Bisshopric of), a territory of Westphalia, in Germany, by some reckoned a province of the Low Countries, which in a manner surround it. It is bounded by Brabant on the N. and W. by Limburg on the E. and by Luxemburg and Namur on the S. The river Meuse or Meuse running along the S. E. frontiers of the bisshopric, divides it from Limburg. Its length from N. to S. is about 72 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 27, and in some places 48. It is a very delightful country, abounding in corn and meadow-grounds; has some mines of lead and iron, with marble quarries; but most remarkable for large quarries of brimstone and variol, as well as mineral springs, particularly near the Spa.

LIEGE, a large, ancient, and populous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bisshopric of the same name. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not submit to the bisshop; but, after he had built two fortified castles, they were forced to submit. The old castle is in the town, and still subsists; and though the new, which is on the other side, was demolished since 1714, yet the fortifications on the side of the city are still standing. This town has ten large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make ten in all. The cathedral contains many relics, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all noble. The public structures are, the bisshop's palace, the town house, and the arsenal. On the sides of the river are fine walks. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege at the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bisshop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The bisshop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 350,000 ducats. In the latter part of the year 1789, the inhabitants having vehemently complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bisshop, at last insisted

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upon a regular charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not think proper to comply with their demands, the citizens had recourse to arms; and the bishop, apprehensive for his personal safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued several decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, during the greater part of 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, successively issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were at last followed by requisitorial letters addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees; in consequence of which, the Austrian, entered Liege on the 12th of January 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled to their functions, and completely reinstated the bishop and chapter in their authority. Liege is seated on the river Meuse, fifteen miles S.W. of Maastricht, and sixty-two S.W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 37. N. long. 5. 40. E.

LIERE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Nethe, 8 miles N. of Mechlin or Malines, and 14 S.E. of Antwerp; it was abandoned by the French, May 26. 1706, three days after their defeat at Ramillies. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 4. 34. E.

LIERS, a village of the bishopric of Liege, in Westphalia in Germany, 5 miles N. of the city of Liege, and 12 S. of Maastricht; in the neighbourhood a battle was fought between the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French under marshal count Saxe, in October 1746. Lat. 51. 38. N. long. 5. 48. E.

LIESINA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

LIESINA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on the top of an inaccessible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing vessels of all sorts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated: Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 16. 23. E.

LIESSE, a town of France, late in Picardy, now in the department of Aisne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims resort. It is six miles E. of Laon. Lat. 49. 35. N. long. 3. 51. E.

LIEUVIN, a territory of France, late in Normandy.

LIFKORD, a little town in the county of Down and province of Ulster, in Ireland,

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situated on the Lough Foyle, 26 miles N. E. of Donegal.

LIFFY, a river of Ireland, rising in the county of Wicklow, from whence it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N.E. passes through the county of Dublin, and after washing the capital of Ireland, falls a little below it into the Irish Channel.

LIFTON, a town in Devonshire, four miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall, with three fairs, Feb. 2. Holy Thurs. and Oct. 28.

LIGNE, a town of Hainault, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Bender, 14 miles N.W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 3. 46. E.

LIGNITZ, a city of Silesia, in Bohemia, 31 miles N.W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 16. 20. E.

LIGNY, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Bar, on the river Orner; it has a college, and lies 8 miles S.E. of Bar-le-duc. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 5. 22. E.

LIGOR, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lat. 7. 40. N. long. 100. 5. E.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in Tourain, now in the department of Indre and Loire; seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. It is 23 miles S.S.E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 3. N. long. 0. 52. E.

LILLERS, a small town of Atois, in the department of the Straits of Calais, formerly fortified, 20 miles N.W. of Arras. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 2. 42. E.

LILLO, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, situated on the E. side of the Scheldt, 10 miles N. of Antwerp, commanding the navigation of that river. Here the Dutch take toll. Lat. 51. 41. N. long. 4. 12. E.

LIMA, a province of Peru, in America, bounded by Quito on the N. by the country of the Amazons on the E. by Los Charcas on the S. and by the Pacific Ocean on the W. It is about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. but not 400 broad in any place.

LIMA, or **LOS REYES**, the metropolis of the whole empire of Peru, situated on the banks of the river bearing its name, 7 miles E. of the South Sea, and of the port town of Calao, in the centre of a spacious and fertile plain called Rimac, which is the true name of the city itself, its present appellation being formed from a corrupt pronunciation of that Indian word. The form of the city is triangular, the base or longest side extending along the banks of that river 1920 toises; and its greatest breadth, namely from the river to the angle opposite to the base, is 1080 toises. It is surrounded with a brick wall,

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well, flanked with 34 bastions, but without platforms or embrasures, the intention of it being merely to inclose the city, and render it capable of resisting any sudden attack from the Indians. It has in its whole circumference seven gates and three posterns. On the side of the river opposite to the city is a suburb called St. Lazaro, which has within these few years greatly increased. All the streets of this suburb are, like those of the city, broad and parallel, or at right angles, some running from N. to S. and others from E. to W. The streets are paved, and along them run streams of water, conducted from the river a little above the city. The houses are low, built only of wood, wild canes, &c. but make a good appearance, their front being painted of a free-stone colour, and appear to a spectator as if really built of stone; the roofs are flat, and only covered so far as necessary to keep out the wind, and intercept the rays of the sun, no violent rains being ever known here. By this means the buildings are more capable of resisting the shocks of earthquakes, which are very frequent here, and have more than once laid the whole city in ruins. Towards the E. and W. parts of the city, but within the walls, are a great many fruit and kitchen gardens; and most of the principal houses have gardens for entertainments, being continually refreshed with water by means of canals. The churches, chapels, &c. are large, and constructed partly of stone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value, and many of them so splendidly decorated on solemn festivals as to surpass description; the altars, from their very base to the borders of the paintings, are covered with massive silver, wrought into various kinds of ornaments; the walls are hung with velvet, or tapestry of equal value, adorned with fringes of gold and silver, and on it are fastened pieces of plate in various figures. The whole country round the city is a perfect paradise, abounding in corn, wine, oil, sugar, fruits, &c. both of Europe and the Indies. Lima is the residence of the viceroy, and the superior courts and officers; it has a celebrated university, is the general staple of the kingdom, the common factory for commerce of every kind, and the centre of the products and manufactures of the other provinces, together with those of Europe, brought over by the galleons of register ships. Lat. 12. 2. S. long. 75. 52. E.

LIMAGNE, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the most fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the

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Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 44. E.

LIMBURG, a duchy and province of the late Austrian Low Countries, bounded by Juliers on the N. and E. by Luxemburg on the S. and by Liège on the W. It is about 28 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, with good arable and pasture grounds, plenty of wood, and some of the best iron mines in the Low Countries.

LIMBURG, the capital of a duchy of the same name in the Low Countries, situated on the river Vêse, 20 miles S. of Aken, or Aix-la-chapelle. It is built upon a rock, almost inaccessible. This city belongs to the house of Austria; but the other strong towns in the same duchy, as Dalen, Rodduc, and Faugemont, or Fauconberg, are in the possession of the Dutch. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 6. 16. E.

LIME, a town in Dorsetshire, 23 miles from Dorchester, 28 from Exeter, and 148 from London, is also called Lime-Regis, or King's Lime. It lies near the sea on the very borders of Devonshire, in a cavity between two rocky hills, which makes it difficult of access. It is about five furlongs long, and contains about 200 houses. As it lies on the declivity of a hill, the houses make a good shew, one above another, and some of them are built of free-stone, and covered with blue slate. It had formerly a very flourishing trade to France, Spain, the Straits, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, during which the customs amounted some years to 10,000*l*. The market here is on Friday, with fairs Feb. 2. and Sept. 21.

LIMERICK, or **LOUGH MEATH**, a considerable populous and well fortified city, the capital of the county of the same name, in the province of Munster in Ireland, situated on the Shannon; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 24 miles N. of Cork, and 115 S. W. of Dublin; is the strongest fortress in the kingdom. In 1691 it was besieged by king William III. and though there was no army to relieve the garrison, it obliged the king to raise the siege. The English and Dutch forces invaded Limerick again, Sept. 21. 1691, and lost a great many men before it; and upon the town's capitulating on the 13th of October following, the garrison obtained very honourable and advantageous terms, and were allowed to retire wherever they pleased. Lat. 52. 22. N. long. 9. 46. W.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the N. W. extremity of the lake of Wallensack, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course N. W. flows through the lake of Zurich, and watering Baden, falls into the Aar below that town.

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LIMNEVADY,

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LIMNEVADY, a town in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster in Ireland, situated on the Roe-water, 16 miles N. E. of Londonderry.

LIMOGES, the capital of Limosin, in France, situated on the river Vienne; it is meanly built, but was the see of a bishop, and lies 112 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. It is now in the department of Upper Vienne. Lat. 45. 59. N. long. 1. 31. E.

LIMOSIN, a large province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It was divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now in the department of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUK, a town of Lower Languedoc, and the capital of the county of Rezez, situated on the river and in the department of Aude. The neighbouring country produces excellent white wine. It lies 38 miles W. of Narbonne. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 2. 10. E.

LIMOURS, a town of France, late in Hurepois.

LIMBURG, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almost entirely within Suabia, and seated to the S. of Hall, in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Gaildorf and Shonburg, near which is the castle of Limburg, are the principal places.

LIMBURG, a town of Triers, in Germany, situated on the river Lahn, 23 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 7. 52. E.

LINCIN, or **LINKIN**, a town of France, in the department of the North, 15 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 54. N. long. 2. 18. E.

LINCOLN HIRE is 77 miles in length, and 48 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 4590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 31 market-towns, whereof five send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Nidd, Welland, Ancham, and Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of this last is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marshes. The soil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but then they

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supply them with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town. By the late inland navigation, this county has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Harwent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles through divers counties.

LINCOLN, the county town of the above shire, 132 miles from London, was formerly called Nicol. It stands on the side of a hill, with the river Witham running at the bottom in three small channels, over which are several bridges. It is said to have had 52 churches, which in the reign of Edward VI. were by act of parliament reduced to 18, and they are now but 14; three of which are in ruins, and the meanest that are to be seen any where, except its cathedral, or minster, which is a stately Gothic pile, the glory of Lincoln, being brought by several bishops to such a pitch of magnificence and elevation, that the monks used to say, the devil must needs frown at so noble a structure for divine worship; from whence it became a proverb to say of a man who has malice and envy, that "he looks as the devil over Lincoln." It is so lofty, and the hill it stands on is so high, that it may be seen in five or six counties, 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S. and is one of the largest in England; which has lately had a thorough repair, and has received the addition of several finely painted windows, and a large altar of masonry. Here is also the famous great Well called Tom of Lincoln, which is near five tons in weight, almost 23 feet in circumference, and will hold 424 gallons of water. This city abounded heretofore with monasteries, and other religious houses. This city is a county of itself, and has a viscountial jurisdiction for 20 miles round, which is a privilege that no other city in England can equal. It now consists principally of one street, above two miles long, well paved, besides several cross and parallel streets well peopled. Here are some very handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones; upon the whole, it has an air of ancient greatness, arising in a great measure from the number of monastic remains, most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. The markets, held on Wednesdays and Fridays, and fairs on Tuesdays after April 12. July 5. 2d Wednesday in Sept. and Nov. 12.

LINDENFELS, or **LINDENFELD**, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 8. 52. E.

LINDKOPING, or **LIDKOPING**, a town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, 96 miles S. W.

S.W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 41. N. long. 19. 27. E.

LINDOW, a city of Algow and Suabia, in Germany, situated on a small island, at the extremity of the lake of Constance, 32 miles S. E. of the city of Constance. Lat. 47. 32. N. long. 9. 51. E.

LINDSEW, a town in the county of Suffolk, 13 miles E. of Ipswich, with one fair on July 25.

LINFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, eight miles S. of East Grinstead, with three fairs, on May 6. Whitfun-Tuesd. and Oct. 28.

LINGEN, a town of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, in Germany, situated on the river Ems, forty-eight miles N. of Munster. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 6. 46. 2.

LINGFIELD, a town in the Weald of Surrey, on the S. side of Crowthurst. Here are two considerable fairs on May 12. and June 29. the last for cows and heifers, but no fat cattle.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, is only 20 miles long, and 13 broad, bounded on the N. by the river Forth, which separates it from Fifeshire; on the W. by Clydesdale; and on the E. and S. E. by Mid Lothian, from which it is separated by the rivers Breich and Anzoud. The county abounds with corn and pasture; it has also plenty of coal, lime stone, and lead ore, and in the time of James VI. a rich mine of silver was found. At the town of Linlithgow is a fine lake abounding with eels and perch, and noted for its quality of whitening linen cloth, for which purpose it is used by the inhabitants of the town, who carry on a linen manufactory. At the north eastern extremity of this county is the Queen's Ferry, one of the principal passages over the river Forth into the north country. Here the Forth is contracted to the breadth of two miles, and has in the middle a small rocky island, named Inchgarvie, with a castle. The county abounds with great houses and seats of the nobility.

LINLITHGOW, the borough town of the above county, is a well built populous place. Here are the remains of a magnificent palace of the Scottish kings. It stands on a rising ground overlooking a beautiful lake. Mary queen of Scots was born here. Fairs, Feb. 25. May 12. June 2d Thursd. Aug. 2d Thursd. Sept. 4. Oct. 2. and November 4.

LIPUSA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedusa, almost over against Mahometta in Barbary, and is about twelve miles in circumference. Lat. 36. 50. N. long. 12. 31. E.

LINTON, a small town in Peebles-shire, Scotland. Fair 1st Wednesday after June 11. which continues eight days.

LINTON, a village in the county of East Lothian, Scotland, five miles E. of the town of Haddington.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, 10 miles from Cambridge, and 49 from London, has a market on Thursday. and fairs on Whitfun-Monday and Aug. 4.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Austria, in Germany, situated on the Danube, 108 miles W. of Vienna. It is a very elegant city, to which the Austrian family, with the nobility, retire usually in summer. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 14. 12. E.

LINTZ, a town of Cologne, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, situated on the river Rhine, 19 miles S. of the city of Cologne, and subject to the elector of that name. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 6. 48. E.

LIPARI ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, 42 Italian miles S. of Sicily. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 14. 44. E. The volcanoes in some of these islands, contributing not a little to the continuance of the wind in these parts, made the ancient poets imagine that *Æolus* presided here, and from him called them *Æolian*; and *Vulcan* being the tutelary god of all such volcanoes, they also gave them the name of *Volcanic*. The largest and most populous island is *Lipari*, with a small town of the same name, situated on a steep rock, defended by a castle; it is the see of a bishop. Two of these islands, namely, *Hiere* and *Stromboli* are volcanoes, the flames of which are seen at a great distance off at sea.

LIPPA, a small, but well fortified town, in the banat of Temeswar, in Hungary Proper, situated on the river Maros, now almost in ruins. It has often been taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, and lies 18 miles N. of Temeswar, and 45 E. of Segedin. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 22. 12. E.

LIPPE, or **LIPSTADT**, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, in Germany, situated on the river Lippe, 32 miles S. of Munster. Lat. 51. 51. N. long. 9. 12. E.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source at the village of Lippfrink, in the bishopric of Paderborn, washes the town of the same name, besides Ham and Dorsten; after which it falls into the Rhine a little above Wesel.

LIPPOCK, a town in Hampshire, in the parish of Branthor, in the road from London to Portsmouth, eight miles N. E. of Peterfield, with two fairs, the 1st Wednesd. in March, and June 11.

LIQUE, a town of Artois, in French Flanders,

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Flinders, now in the department of the Straits of Calais, not far from Arras, and 20 miles W. of St Omer. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 2. 15. E.

LIRE, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, nine miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S.E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 9. N. long. 4. 16. E.

LIS, a river of the Low Countries, rising near the village of Lysburg in Artois, from whence it runs N. E. into Flinders, and passing by Aire, St Venant, Menin, and Courtray, empties itself into the Scheldt, near Ghent.

LISBON, a city of Estremadura, the capital of Portugal, and the royal residence, situated on the N. shore of the Tagus, about 20 miles from its mouth, 78 W. of the borders of Spain. It is about six miles in length, built upon seven hills, winding with the river, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, with an easy ascent.—The town is surrounded with a wall, on which are 77 towers and 36 gates, and is reckoned to contain 30,000 houses, and 150,000 inhabitants; on one of the seven hills is a citadel or castle commanding the town. The streets, being the valleys between the hills, are narrow, dirty, and some of them very steep, for which reason they are inconvenient for coaches, so that litters are generally used. The citizens houses are generally mean, with lattice windows, though those of the nobility are elegantly built with stone, and large gardens belonging to them. Besides the cathedral, are 37 parish churches, and 23 cloisters and convents for monks and nuns. The W. part of Lisbon is under a patriarch, by virtue of a papal bull in 1716, which contains 21 parishes, and the E. part is under the archbishop, whose diocese contains 16 parishes. The churches in this capital are very handsome, particularly the ornaments and plate of the patriarchal cathedral has cost the crown the treasure of several fleets from the Brazils. Here are several handsome squares, on the largest and finest of which is the king's palace, called Paço de Ribeira, a large and commodious structure on one side, and on the other the river, from which may be seen large fleets of ships at anchor in the harbour, which is very large, deep, secure, and commodious, and others are continually coming in and going out. In this square are held their bull-rings, at which all persons of distinction assemble; and here also is the Dominican church, a large structure, near which the officers of the inquisition perform the auto da fe, when many unhappy persons, of a different persuasion from the Romish church,

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are cruelly tortured. At these terrible executions, people of rank, both ladies and gentlemen, assemble, who are taught to rejoice at the torturing and murdering of a poor helpless innocent man. The city viewed from the river or southern shore, affords a noble prospect from the gradual ascent of the buildings; nor is the prospect less agreeable from the town, the river, which is three miles over, being full of ships of every nation in Europe, and beyond that a fine country interchangeably mixed with towns and villages. The harbour of Lisbon will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride securely in 18 fathom water, but it has two entrances, difficult of access, which render the assistance of a pilot necessary; the northern passage, called Corredor, lies between the land bank and rock Cachopos, and the tower of St Julian; the southern, called Carreira de Alcocova, is between Cachopos and the tower of St Lorenza, being easier and more commodious than the other. No port town of Europe, except London and Amsterdam, has a more considerable foreign trade, so that the custom-house on the bank of the Tagus brings the king of Portugal a prodigious revenue, and here are unloaded all the goods from their American and other settlements.—Such was the state of the city of Lisbon, when, on November 1. 1755, it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and is not yet entirely rebuilt. According to F. Capassi, its lat. is 38. 45. N. long. 8. 2. W. from the meridian of Paris, or 5. 37. from London.

LISBURN, or **LISNAGARRY**, a little town in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, situated on the Lagan water, eight miles S.W. of Belfast.

LISCA-BIANCA, is a small desert island in the sea of Vulcano; and one of the Lipari, five miles from that which is properly called.

LISIEUX, so called from the Lexovii, a city of Lower Normandy, in France, near the confluence of the Orbec and Gasse; it is the see of a Bishop, and lies 29 miles E. of Caen, and 41 S.W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 15. min.

LISIE, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisie (that is, *L'Isle*, the Island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those

shops of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square, and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect, and among the public structures most worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. In another hospital, called L'Hopital Comtesse, the poor were lodged (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all kinds, but their principal trade is in camlets. Lille was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of a superior French army. It is situated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S.W. of Ghent, 37 N.W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N. long 3. 9. E.

LISMORE, one of the Hebrides, about nine miles in length, but very narrow, lying between Mull and the coast of Argyllshire.

LISONZA, a river in Italy, which has its source in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

LISS, a small town in Hampshire, with a fair on July 6.

LISZ, a small, fine, and populous town of Great Poland, and the capital of the palatinate of Pozna, inhabited chiefly by Protestants, and is the residence of the general senior or superintendent of the Lutherans in Great Poland. In 1656 the inhabitants forsook it, for fear of the Polish troops, who plundered and laid it in ashes; in 1707 it was also destroyed by the Russians, but afterwards rebuilt and much improved; it lies 54 miles W. of Kalisz. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 16. 41. E.

LISZA, a small but celebrated island of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Adriatic; it anciently carried on a considerable trade, and for a long time the Romans had their arsenal here; it lies 40 miles S. W. of Spalato, and 68 W. of Ragusa. Lat. 42. 54. N. long. 17. 10. E.

LISZA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Eickau, famous for a battle between the Prussian and Austrian armies, on the 5th of December 1757, when the latter was entirely defeated.

LITHUANIA (Great Duchy of), a province of Poland, bounded by Samogitia, Lithuania, and part of Russia on the N. by another part of Russia on the E. by Volhinia and Podolia on the S. and by Prussia and Poland on the W. It is of a circular form,

and nearly 249 miles over, containing 9 palatates or counties.

LITHUANIA (LITTLE), a territory of Memel in Regal Prussia, full of woods, 26 miles long, and between 8 and 12 broad; it was in 1710 almost totally stripped of its inhabitants by a plague, which king William Frederick new peopled with 20,000 Switzers, &c. at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars, and again in 1732, with 12,000 Salzburghers, at the charge of three hundred and fifty thousand, who have cultivated and greatly improved this waste spot of ground.

LITIZ, a town of North America, in the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. There is now, beside an elegant church, and the houses of the single brethren and single sisters, which form a large square, a number of houses for private families, with a store and tavern, all in one street. It is 8 miles from Lancaster, and 70 W. of Philadelphia.

LITTLETON, a town in the county of Wilt, in the parish of Lavington Bishop, with a fair at Midsummer.

LIVADIA, the ancient Greece Proper, or Achaia, a province of Turkey in Europe, extending from the Ionian Sea to the Archipelago, bounded by Thessaly on the N. by the Archipelago or Egean Sea on the E. by the Moria or Peloponnesus on the S. from which it is separated by the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia and the isthmus of Corinth on the S. and by Epirus or Janna on the W. It is in general a mountainous country, having among others the mount Oeta, in Boeotia, famous for the birth of Thermopylae, not above 25 feet broad, Parnassus in Phocia, as also Helicon and Cytheron, the first dedicated to Apollo, and the two last to the Muses, and all highly celebrated by the poets. The capital city of Livadia is the celebrated Athens, now called Setine.

LIVADIA, a city of European Turkey, in a province of the same name, situated on the N. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, 24 miles W. of the isthmus of Corinth. Lat. 37. 43. N. long. 23. 28. E.

LIVADOIA, a town of Livadia.

LIVERDUN, a town of Lorraine, seated on a mountain near the river Moselle, eight miles N. E. of Toul. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 6. 5. E.

LIVERPOOL, Lancashire, 203 miles from London. Its situation is low, but extremely healthy, pleasant and commodious, at the mouth of the river Mersey, which here is from twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide, is a populous town, the most flourishing sea-port in these parts, and pretends to rival, if not excel, Bristol. The inhabitants are universal merchants, and trade to all foreign parts but Turkey and the East Indies.

shares the trade to Ireland and Wales with Bristol. Ships of any burden may come up with their full lading and ride before the town, which is quite open and unfortified. In 1644 it was besieged by prince Rupert, and after a stout resistance, taken. The Exchange, in which is the town-hall, council room, and assembly-room, is a handsome Corinthian edifice, with a dome built in 1749, and since considerably enlarged. All the new buildings are very handsome, in spacious streets. Some merchants have houses here, which in Italy would pass for palaces. The custom-house is a neat and commodious brick building, too small for its trade. There are eight public docks, which form an area of about twenty-four acres, and can contain above one thousand ships, with the greatest safety. They are bounded by quays above a mile and a half in length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of shipping. These docks have been erected at a very great expence. One of them cost no less than 21,000*l*. There are a library, and a theatre-royal, which cost above 6000*l*. opened in 1773. The whole number of barks employed here in 1563, was only 12, with 75 men; and there were then only 130 habitations, whereas in 1786 there were upwards of 8000 habitations, and they had 2800 vessels cleared outwards, and above 3000 inwards; so amazingly great has been the increase. The duties paid at the custom-house in 1784 were 640,510*l*. There were four millions bushels of salt exported, besides what went coastwise; also fifteen thousand tons of coal were exported, and 25,500 tons sent coastwise. The export of salt and salt-stock is from 90,000 to 100,000 tons annually. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Mersey, and that for ships of burden too, as high almost as Warrington, and also up the S. channel, as they call the river Weaver; but it is chiefly for rock salt and Cheshire cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the W. and S. parts of England. The Mersey abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaice, and smelts; and at full sea it is above 2 miles over. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs July 25. November 11. and every Wednesday fortnight, for all sorts of cattle.

LIVONIA (Duchy of), anciently a province of Poland, afterwards of Sweden, then conquered by Russia, of which it is now a part; is bounded by the Gulf of Finland on the N. by Ingria and Great Novogorod on the E. by Luthania and Courland on the S. and by the Baltic or Livonian Sea on the W.—It is about 165 miles in length, from N. to S. and 118 in breadth from E. to W. and subdivided into two parts, that on the N. called Esthland, and that on the S. Lettenland, the principal towns of which are Narva, Re-

vel, and Riga, having all excellent harbours. This country abounds in grain, supplying Sweden, Germany, and other countries with that commodity; and being very well situated for trade, and having several commodious harbours, it has occasioned a long contention between the neighbouring princes, being sometimes in the possession of one, and sometimes in that of another; so that the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Russians, &c. But the former calamities were light in comparison of what this country suffered at the beginning of the present century, when Russia and Sweden contended for the sovereignty of it; the czar, Peter the Great, doubting whether he could maintain the possession of that part of Livonia he had taken from the Swedes, sent his Cossacks, and the other Tartars of his army, into this country, where they committed unparalleled brutalities. And, at last, after he had made an entire conquest of Livonia, finding the natives more inclined to their old masters the Swedes, than to the Russians, he forced them to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them in chains to the borders of the Caspian Sea, though the empress Catharine, who was a native of Livonia, prevailed afterwards on the czar to recall them; but most of them, wishing before the publication of that edict. The Livonians had been also extremely diminished by the plague and famine, and their duchy miserably wasted before they were driven from their country, which is inhabited by Russians; and the empress left in the quiet possession of all Livonia.

LIVRADE, a town of France, *see* Guienne.

LLAMAMON IN YALE, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with fairs on Oct. 19. and Nov. 30.

LLANARTH, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with a fair on the 22d of September.

LLANBEDER, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, has a market on Tuesdays, fairs on Whit. Wednesd. July 10. 1st Monday in August, 1st Monday in Sept. Oct. 19. and the 1st Monday in Nov.

LLANDAFF, a town in Glamorganshire, distant from London 167 measured miles, is situated on the river Taff. Though it is a city, and a bishop's see, yet it is noted for little but its cathedral, which is 163 feet in length, a stately edifice in very good condition, notwithstanding it was built in 1107.

LLANDEGLA, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, and fairs March 11. April 25. June 23. Aug. 4. and Oct. 26.

LLANDERFEL, a town in the county of

Merioneth, North Wales, with a fair on Aug. 17.

LLANDEWY, a town in Pembrokeshire, North Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with a fair on March 14.

LLANDIBEA, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on Whitsun-Wednesday.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and fair on Wednesday in Whitsun-week.

LLANDWNOG, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on Monday before Whitsunday.

LLANDYSEIL, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with fairs on Feb. 11. Palm-Thurs. and Sept. 19.

LLANEDY, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on Nov. 8.

LLANELION, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with fairs on Monday after Easter-week, July 26. Oct. 5. and Dec. 8.

LLANELLECHYD, a town in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, with a fair on October 30.

LLANELLTHY, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and fairs on Holy Thursdays, and Sept. 30.

LLANFAIVER, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, with a fair Aug. 25.

LLANGAFAEL, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and fairs on March 12. Holy Thurs. July 9. 1st Thurs. in Sept. and Dec. 11.

LLANGERNIEW, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with fairs on March 29. May 16. June 29. Sept. 29. and Nov. 29.

LLANHARN, a small town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on Dec. 10.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs July 31. Wednes. after Oct. 10. Nov. 26. Wednes. after Epiphany, Wednesday after Lent-Sunday, and Whit. Tues.

LLANNERCHMEAD, a town in the Isle of Anglesea. Fairs, Feb. 5. April 25. May 6. and Thurs. after Trinity, for cattle; market on Wednes.

LLANRHEIDER, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, near which is a natural cascade of Rhaidr river, with fairs on May 5. July 24. Sept. 28. and Nov. 8.

LLANRWST, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and fairs on April 25. June 21. Aug. 9. Sept. 17. and Dec. 11.

LLANSADWYN, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on Oct. 5.

LLANSANNAN, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with fairs on April 25. June 21. August 9. September 17. and December 11.

LLANTRISSENT, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a market on Fridays, and fairs May 1. Aug. 1. and Oct. 18.

LLANUFIDD, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh, with fairs on March 18. May 12. Aug. 14. and Nov. 20.

LLANVILLING, a town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and fairs on Wednesday before Easter, May 24. June 18. and Oct. 5.

LLANWMYNECK, a town in Shropshire, 6 miles from Oswestry, with fairs on May 29. and Sept. 29.

LLANWNEN, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with a fair on Dec. 24.

LLANYDULOS, a town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs 1st Saturday in April, May 11. July 17. 1st Saturday in Sept. and Oct. 28.

LLERNWCHILYN, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, with fairs on Sept. 22. and Oct. 16.

LO (St), a considerable town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on the river Vire; is defended by fortifications in the ancient manner, dug in a steep rock; and there is a good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of serges, shalloons, ribbons, and gold and silver lace. It is seated in a fertile country, 14 miles from Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 6. N. long. 0. 53. W.

LOANDO, the capital of all the Portuguese settlements in Angola, in Africa, situated on a very small island near the coast of Angola. Lat. 7. 12. S. long. 14. 23. E.

LOANGO, the capital of a province of the same name in Africa, and the residence of the Negro king, who, with the rest of the inhabitants of that country, is subject to the Portuguese governor. Lat. 2. 41. S. long. 11. 12. E.

LOBOS, or LORAO, a town of Estremadura in Spain, situated on the Guadiana, 30 miles E. of Badajoz. Lat. 38. 52. N. long. 6. 49. W.

LOCARNO, or LUCARNO, a town of Milan in Upper Italy, situated on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, belonging to Switzerland, and 14 miles W. of Lugano. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 8. 38. E.

LOCHABER, one of the districts of Invernesshire, Scotland.

LOCHEM, a town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, situated on the river Borkel, 15 miles E. of Zutphen; it was taken

by the bishop of Munster in 1665 —
Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 6. 30. E.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass of Dumfries-shire in Scotland, about ten miles in length, and three in breadth. From the vast oak-trees that have been dug up here, it is evident that this morass has been, at some distant period, a great forest. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the present morass is but little elevated above flood-mark, it is supposed to have been once covered by the sea.

LOCHES, an inconsiderable town, late of Tourain in France, situated on the Judre, over which is a bridge, and near it a castle on a steep rock, formerly an important fortress, where Louis Sturza, duke of Milan, was kept prisoner above 10 years. In a large tower are two cases or moveable repositories made of very strong pieces of oak, plated over with iron, in one of which cardinal Balve, bishop of Angers, was shut up by Louis XII. It is now in the department of Indre and Loire. It lies 29 miles S. E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 1. 21. E.

LOCH LOCHY, an extensive lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

LOCH LOMOND, a beautiful and extensive lake in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. — See **DUMFRIES SHIRE**.

LOCHMABEN, a royal burgh of Anandale, in the shire of Dumfries, in Scotland, almost surrounded with fresh water lakes, abounding with fish; it was noted for a strong castle belonging to the crown, now in ruins. Fairs, Jan. April, July, Oct. last Tuesday O. S.

LOCHTA, a town of Sweden, having a good harbour on the Bothnic Gulf, 86 miles E. of Torne. Lat. 65. 20 N. long. 22. 16. E.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrew-shire, in Scotland, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in manufactures. It is seated on the W. side of a lake of the same name, called also Castle Sempie Loch, which is two or three miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake is seen an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

LOCKERBY, a village in Dumfries-shire, Scotland. Fairs, Jan. Feb. March, April, May, June, and Thursdays O. S. Aug. and Oct. 2. O. S. or Tues. after, Nov. 2d Thurs. O. S. Dec. Thurs. before Christmas O. S.

LOCRIDA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. — Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 20. 8. E.

LODDON, a town in the county of Norfolk, 8 miles from Norwich, and 114 from London, has a market on Friday, with a fair Nov. 30.

LODESAN, a small district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.

LODEVE, an old city of Lower Languedoc, in France, situated at the foot of the Cevennes mountains; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 40 miles W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 2. 56. E.

LODI, a pretty large city of the duchy of Milan, in Italy, having a strong castle on the Adda, and near 12,000 inhabitants. Here, and in the neighbourhood, is made the famous Parmesan cheese. It lies 26 miles S. E. of Milan, and 3 from Lans Tompeia, now an inconsiderable place on the Lambro, having been demolished by the Milanese, out of envy, in 1158. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 10. 20. E.

LODRONE, a town in the bishopric of Trent, in Italy, situated at the N. extremity of the lake Idra, 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 10. 29. E.

LOEMEL, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 28 miles S. of Bois-le-luc. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 5. 15. E.

LOEWENSTEIN, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Lower Volhynia, famous for a battle fought there in 1749.

LOGRONNO, a fortified town of Old Castile, in Spain, situated on the Ebro, in a large delightful and fertile plain, on the borders of Navarre, 53 miles S. E. of Bilbao. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 2. 41. W.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, including the late province of Blois. It takes its name from the river Loire and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarre above Angers, and the last empties itself into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, the finest river in all France, rising in Mount Gerbier le Jour, one of the Cevennes, on the borders of Nivernais and Velay, from whence running N. and N.W. through Lyonnois and Oricannois, passes by Nevers and Orleans, after which it runs due W. by Tours, Angers, and Nantes in Brittany, and about 40 miles below the latter falls into the Bay of Biscay. It is navigable near Rouanne, but at its entrance into Le Forez its waters are shallow, and at Sant de Piney, above Rouanne, are several rocks. — It receives many rivers, and is also united to the Seine, by the canals of Briare and Orleans. Its whole course is computed to be about 500 miles.

LOIRE (UPPER), a department of France, late in the province of Velay. It takes its name from the principal river in France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes in Languedoc, begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers. Or-

Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the Bay of Biscay below l'aimbocuf. Le Pay is the capital.

LOIRE (LOWER), a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late province of Orléannois. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orléans is the capital.

LOUAGNE, a small district of France, in Calvany, which makes part of Lower Armagnac.

LOMBARDS, a people which some say took their name from their long beards, or, another, from their long halberds, which they call Barden. They dwelt at first in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by Emperor Justinian, to serve against the Persians; and to reward their services he gave them Norica, and part of Upper Panonia, in 548. From hence in 558 they passed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at Milan in 560. This kingdom subsisted by the name of Lombardy till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius king of the Lombards, and became master of its territories, which, besides the countries just mentioned, included all the territories of Venice, the bishopric of Trent, part of Tyrol, the country of the Grisons, the republic of Genoa, and Pisa.

LOMBARDY, a kingdom which anciently comprised almost the whole northern part of Italy, viz. Piedmont, Milan, most of the Venetian territories, Mantua, Parma, Modena, &c. It was erected by the Longobards, a nation of Germany, upon the declension of the Roman empire. Arold, their first king, began his reign in 568, being succeeded by 21 princes of his family, who kept possession of Lombardy about 200 years; but their last king Astolphus being at war with the Pope, and besieging Rome, Pepin, king of France, came to that prelate's assistance, and raised the siege; and in the year 760 his son Charlemagne put an end to the kingdom of the Longobards, and laid the foundation of a new empire, comprehending Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain, having been solemnly declared Roman emperor at Rome, December 25, in the year 800.

LOMBEZ, a small city of Lower Comenges, in Gascony in France, situated on the river Saave; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 23 miles S. E. of Auch. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 39. min. E.

LOMOND HILLS, some beautiful verdant hills in the western part of Pifeshire, in Scotland, at the foot of which stands the borough of Falkland.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Bri-

tain, in the county of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, is very ancient, and mentioned by Tacitus as a place of considerable trade in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude, it was founded at the time of Claudius, and the year of Christ 43. It is said, but with no certainty, that it was surrounded with a wall by Constantine. It had seven gates by land, viz. Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate; which were all taken down in September 1760; and Newgate, the county goal, was also taken down in 1776, and a massive building erected a little S. of it, which, by the rioters in 1780, received damage to the amount of 80,000l. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern gate near the tower, with the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670, there was a gate erected, called Temple Bar, which terminates the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is a pillar erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the remarkable structures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, the founder is uncertain; however, it is said William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which enclose several streets, besides the tower properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse armoury, among which are many figures of kings on horseback. In one of the angles of this fortress are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie of strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile.— Within it is one parish church, and the whole of it is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the tower, is the custom-house, which is a large stately structure, where the king's customs are received of all goods imported and exported: London-bridge is a little farther to the W. which was so greatly admired for having fine houses on each side; but they were taken down in 1758, to render the passage more commodious, the middle arch widened, and the whole bridge much beautified. The stone gate-house, which commanded the passage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the S. end of the bridge, was also taken down. Greenwich college, in Bishopsgate-way, has been

ly been destroyed, and the excise-office erected on the site; and apartments are fitted up over the Exchange for the Gresham committee. The bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and enlarged in 1735, when a marble statue of king William III. was set up in the hall: to which building several considerable additions have since that time been made. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of its kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567: but being burnt in 1666, was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland-stone; was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000*l*. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, with piazzas on the outside of the walls; and over them are 24 niches, 19 of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England.—In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is 178 feet high. On the place where Stocks-market was held is the mansion-house, for the lord mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a magnificent structure, but too heavy and too large for the use for which it was designed. Bow-church is admired for the beauty of its steeple, and that of Wallbrook, behind the mansion house, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheapside, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people.—It has lately undergone a general repair.—Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of king William and queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. George II. and queen Caroline, and his present majesty, and his queen, and all the judges who interested themselves in preventing law-suits relative to property that was contested; together with the statue of the great earl of Chatham, and the late William Beckford, Esq. Sion college stands by London wall, and has a library appropriated to the London clergy; and under it there is an almshouse, consisting of ten poor men and as many women, each of whom is allowed 6*l*. a year. St Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Physicians college; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid.—Surgeons hall is in the Old Bailey, and is built in the modern taste. Christ's hospital is for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in

in 1673, and a writing school in 1691. The charity has been otherwise increased. Doctors Commons is not far from St Paul's, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the herald's college; a spacious building, with convenient apartments, and a good library relating to heraldry, where the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-Bar are the Inner and Middle Temples, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The Temple church was founded at first by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the most beautiful gothic structures in England, and to these may be added several magnificent halls of the trading companies of London, &c. &c. The stone bridge over the Thames, at Blackfriars, is the midway between London and Westminster bridges. The Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal cases eight times a year, has been lately rebuilt on a noble plan. Fleet prison is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Bridge-street, Blackfriars, which is an hospital, and a house of correction. St Bartholomew's hospital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's hospital, and it is designed for the relief of the sick and lame: whose buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock hospital is in Kent street, Southwark. The Smallpox hospital is in Cold-bath fields, and at Battle-bridge, the Lying-in-hospital in Brownlow-street, and another at the Surry side of Westminster-bridge. Besides these, there are St Thomas's and Guy's hospitals in Southwark, St George's hospital at Hyde-park corner, the Middlesex hospital near Tottenham-court-road, and the London hospital at Mile-end. Add to these Bedlam or Bethlehem-hospital, for mad people, in Lower Moorfields, and St Luke's, for incurable lunatics, in Old-street-road. To which add the magnificent structure, in Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Foundling hospital. Westminster is generally reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a minster, and from its W. situation in regard to St Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the cross aisle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland call it

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the miracle of the world. The screen or effigy of the tomb is brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of old brass, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is supported without pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and dining are the houses of the lords and commons. Westminster-bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a masterpiece of art. That magnificent structure, Somerset Place, in the Strand, which now contains the greatest part of the public offices, cannot but attract the notice of every eye, which though not completed, cost 326,134l. 6s. 9d. of public money. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, so much that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde Park wall to the W. Among them are the prince of Wales's house in Pall-mall, the duke of York's in Privy Garden, the noble houses in Piccadilly, &c. with the Adelphi, and several magnificent squares, as those of Lancaster, Grosvenor, Berkeley, Cavendish, Portman-square; and queen Anne square; out St James's, Soho, Leicester, Golden, and Lion, and Bloomsbury, are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-inn-fields, and several others of less note. And of late a very considerable number of inferior houses have been and are now erecting, in every direction, on St George's Fields, which have greatly improved that entrance into London; to which Chatham-square, and Bridge-street, Blackfriars, considerably contribute. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one called New Exchange, is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. Lately the number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their liberties, were computed at 122,930, which, multiplied by 10, the number of people in each house, the inhabitants will amount to 1,229,300. But, if here is no more than eight persons in a house, the total will be 983,440, that is 16,560 less than a million. As to the number of parishes, they are 97 within the walls, 10 without, 29 in the out parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant dissenters of all denominations, is upwards of 160, besides which there are 3 Jewish synagogues. The public schools are, that of St Paul, merchant-tailors school in Cannon-street, mercers chapel school in Cheap-side, the Charter-house, the royal

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school in Westminster, and St Martin's school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but some can be hardly called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth workers. The city magistrates are, the lord mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high steward, an under steward, a head bailiff, a high constable, and 14 burgesses. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh gardens, the opera-house, two play-houses, and the little theatre in the Hay-market, with Sadler's Well, the circus, and Astley's amphitheatre, &c. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are the Royal Society, the College of Physicians, the Society of Antiquarians, the Society of Arts and Sciences, &c. &c. The finest repositories of rarities and natural history, are Sir Hans Sloane's British Museum, in Great Russell-street; and another collected by Sir Ashton Lever, now the private property of Mr Parkinson, and deposited in proper apartments for public inspection, near the S. end of Blackfriars Bridge; and a little further S. is the Magdalen hospital in St George's Fields. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratchiff cross in the E. to Northumberland-house in the W. there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. The hackney-coaches are about 1000, and the sedan chairs very numerous. There are 23 prisons, and 42 markets. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 766,880 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westminster for lamps amounts to 300,000 l. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,768,166 barrels. It is about 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 650 N. by W. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, 660 W. N. W. of Vienna, 334 S. E. of Dublin, and 190 W. S. W. of Amsterdam.

LONDON (NEW), the capital of the colony of Connecticut, in New England, North America, 105 miles S. W. of Boston. Lat. 41. 29. N. long. 72. 20. W.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and province of Ulster. It is not very large, nor its fortifications very strong; and yet is remarkable

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able for a long siege it sustained against the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It consists of only two streets, which cross one another in the middle, but they are neat, and well paved, and the houses are several stories high, being mostly built of free-stone. It has a handsome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the siege above-mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they chose Mr Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct, inasmuch that the enemy were obliged to raise the siege, on July 31. after having lain six weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is seated on the river Mourn, near its mouth, five miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, and 104 N. W. of Dublin.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, consisting of six baronies, bounded by Leitrim and Cavan on the N. by Meath on the E. and S. and by Roscommon on the W. Its capital has the same name.

LONG ISLAND is an island of North America, in the province of New York, which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's county, Suffolk county, and Richmond county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the island called Salisbury plain, on which they have horse-races; and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as those in England do to Newmarket. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions for the mouth, such as wheat, Indian-corn, salt-beef, pork, fish, and strong beer, which they used to send to the Caribbee Islands, and, in lieu of them, received sugar, rum, cotton, and Indigo.

LONGINICO, or **LANGANICO**, anciently **OLYMPIA**, now a mean town of the Morea, in European Turkey, situated on the river Alpheus, but was formerly a very famous city, near which were celebrated, in the plain of Olympus, the famous Olympic Games, first instituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards restored by Atreus and Hercules. These were held every 5th year for the space of five days with great solemnity, and a numerous resort of people from all parts; whence the era of measuring time by Olympiads was introduced in Greece, and these began A. M. 2936, and before Christ 776. In this city there is a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, and a celebrated statue of this god, fifty

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ells high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, and in the neighbourhood was a famous grove, dedicated to that deity. It lies 54 miles S. of Lepanto. Lat. 37. 41. N. long. 27. 54. E.

LONGTOWN, a town in the county of Cumberland, on the Scots border, near the conflux of the rivers Esk and Kirkcubright, 7 miles from Carlisle, and 313 from London, has a market on Thursday, and fairs Whit-Monday and Thursday after Nov. 24.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 24 miles N. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 1. 15. E.

LONGWI, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late duchy of Lorraine. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper or New Town, and the Lower or Old Town; the former stands on a hill, and is regularly fortified; the latter in a valley, and is only surrounded with a wall. It lies 12 miles S. of Luxembourg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 5. 32. E.

LONGUE-SAUNIER, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte.

LOO, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces, 10 miles W. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 19. N. long. 5. 48. E.

LOOTS, a county of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege.

LOOTS, or **BORCHLOEN** a town of Liege in Germany, 15 miles W. of Maastricht. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 5. 21. E.

LORA, anciently **AXALITA**, or **FLAVIUM AXALITANUM**, a small town of Andalusia in Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir, 29 miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 31. N. long. 5. 16. W.

LORA, a town of Granada in Spain, 17 miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 5. 2. W.

LORA, a town in the county of Holslein, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, 26 miles N. of Saxe Gotha. Lat. 51. 33. N. long. 10. 51. W.

LORBUS, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunia.

LORCA, a pretty large but decayed city of Murcia in Spain, standing on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Guadalentin, and in a fruitful country. The inhabitants are mostly what the Spaniards call new Christians, or baptised Moors. It lies 29 miles W. of Carthagená. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 1. 46. W.

LORCH, a town of Germany in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, who, from the mast-head, could distinctly descry 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They

They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of their head; and they seemed to have some method of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. Their arms and thighs were marked in the manner described by captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called Tattowing; and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5. 30. S. long. 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, about 140 leagues E. of New South Wales. On the W. side is good anchorage, but the bottom is a coral rock. It is three miles and a half long, and very narrow across. Lat. 31. 36. S. long. 159. 0. E.

LOREDO, a town of the Polefine di Rovigo, in the Venetian territories, situated on the river Adige, 18 miles E. of Rovigo. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 12. 47. E.

LORETTO, a small city of the marquissate of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, very delightfully situated on a hill, about 2000 paces W from the Adriatic Sea, with a most charming prospect, 7 miles S. of Ancona, and 157 E. of Rome; it is surrounded with deep ditches and some towers, but of inconsiderable strength. It consists of one street within the gate, and another without, and is said to contain 7000 inhabitants. It is reckoned the richest town in the world, and famous for the Santa Casa, or holy house, where the blessed virgin was born, saluted by the angel, and brought up her son till he was twelve years of age, and which the Roman Catholics pretend was carried through the air by angels, from Galilee to Tersatto in Dalmatia, on the E. side of the Adriatic Sea, in the year 1291, and in three years and a half afterwards, transported over the Gulf of Venice into Italy, and after two or three short removals, was at length fixed in its present situation at Loreto. Over this holy house a magnificent church, the present cathedral, is built; and in the center of which, under the cupola, it now remains. Four walls of white Parian marble have been erected to surround the holy chamber, which itself is built of bricks of unequal size; it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high, without any roof or covering; in it is an image of the blessed virgin, placed in a niche, with the heavenly infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole statue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round is a sort of rainbow of precious stones of divers colours; all the

altars, utensils, and ornaments in the place are immensely rich. The sacristy, an treasury, is filled with jewels, gold vessels, and ornaments more precious than gold itself, the votive presents of emperors, kings, princes, queens, popes, and other persons of both sexes for these many hundred years past. Works in silver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth 9 millions of six dollars. At this holy house 500,000 pilgrims have often resorted in one year, between Easter and Whitsuntide; and during 2 days in September, at the festival of the virgin's nativity, no less than 200,000 have visited Loreto; this prodigious concourse of people was indeed before the Reformation, but the actual number now is between 40,000 and 50,000; and as none of these come empty handed, but contribute something to augment the treasure of the holy house, we may easily conclude that its riches are still increasing. The annual revenue of the Santa Casa in land, &c. is between 27,000 and 30,000 crowns, besides presents and votive donations. On the area before the church is a curious brass statue of pope Sixtus V. who first erected Loreto into a city and bishop's see, and round this is the papal palace; and lastly, we ought not to omit the wine cellar belonging to the holy house, which is very richly stored. Loreto is computed by all good Catholics to be the most sacred place under Heaven. The chief business of the inhabitants is making rosaries, images of the virgin, &c. and these are sold cheap in booths or stands, on each side the principal street, in which the importunity of numerous pilgrims is no small trouble to a traveller. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 13. 5. E.

LORQUES, a very populous town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence.

LORN, a district in the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, lying between Loch Ewe and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by Deux Ponts, on the N. by Luxembourg and the archbishopric of Treves; on the W. by Champagne; and on the S. by Franche Comte. It is nearly of a circular form, and upwards of 200 miles over. Its E. and S. parts are mountainous, but yield excellent pasture; and on the N. W. are some uncultivated forests; the rest of the country is very fruitful in corn, wine, and excellent cattle. In its hills are mines of iron, copper, tin, and silver, and the salt springs are so plentiful that they yielded the duke annually 200,000l. It has lakes abounding with fish, which produce a revenue of 16,000 livres. In the Vange mountains are found several precious stones, agates, granates, chalcedons, &c. its principal

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Lot rivers are the Maest, Moselle, and Saar, which have their source in the S. part of the country, and run N. through it; besides the smaller rivers Voloy, Mortaire, and Meurthe. It is divided into 3 parts, namely, Lorrain Proper, the duchy of Bar, or Bar-le-Duc, and French Lorrain, consisting of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, the last confirmed to France by the peace of Munster in 1648; the rest of Lorrain, which the French had possessed themselves of, was restored to the duke, and confirmed to him by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659, but the French reserved to themselves the liberty of garrisoning some towns, and marching through Lorrain into Alsace when they pleased. In 1670 Louis XIV. seized Lorrain again, and kept it till the peace of Ryfwick in 1698, when it was restored to the duke, a few small towns excepted, and at the same time it was stipulated that the fortifications of Nancy, the capital of Lorrain, should be demolished. The French king possessing himself again of Lorrain, in the war with the allies in 1702, was obliged to restore it to the duke by the treaty of Radstadt in 1714. In the last war between France and the emperor Charles VI. which ended with a peace, concluded in 1735, a stipulation in the preliminaries of it was, that king Stanislaus, father of the queen of France, should have the dominion of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, the county of Falkenstein excepted, with the title of duke during life; and that after his decease, it should be for ever united to the crown of France; in consideration of which, on the other hand, duke Francis Stephen was to have the grand duchy of Tuscany, or Florence, after the death of the then reigning duke, which happened in 1737; and this his father-in-law the emperor Charles VI. undertook in 1736 to see performed. Accordingly Stanislaus took possession of Lorrain and Bar, which he held till his death, when it reverted to France; duke Francis at the same time taking possession of Tuscany. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

LORRIS, a small town of France, in the late province of Orleannois. It was the residence of Philip the Long, in 1317, and of other kings of France. It is 15 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

LOT, a river of France, which has its rise in Cevaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon.

LOT, a department of France, including the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the late province

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of Guienne, and so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIANS, a name given to three counties in Scotland, viz. Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgowshires, which are sometimes called East, Mid, and West Lothian.

LOUANS, a small town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, situated in a kind of island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan. It has many manufactories, and an hospital; and is 18 miles S. E. of Chalon.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, 28 miles N. of Poitiers. A great deal of pains has been taken to bring over the reformed of this place to the Romish church. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 15. min. E.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortress of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the frontiers between Ghent and Bruges, 7 miles W. of the former. Here baron Spar, in 1705, forced the French lines, though defended by several forts, and advanced within a league of Bruges. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 3. 43. E.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire, 110 miles from London, the second town in the county, was, in the Saxons time, a royal village. Its market is on Thursday, and its fairs April 25. May 28. Aug. 1. and Nov. 2.

LOUISA, or **DEGERBY**; a well situated town of Sweden, on the angle of the Gulf of Finland, with a commodious harbour; it was, in 1745, made a frontier against the Russian territories, in consequence of the last treaty of partition between Russia and Sweden.

LOUISBOURG. See **LEWISBURG**.
LOUISIANA, or **NEW FRANCE**, a country of North America, which, according to the French maps, is bounded by the river and lake Illinois on the N. by Carolina on the E. and by the Gulf of Mexico on the S. This whole country, together with Canada, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763.

LOUISVILLE, a town of North America, in the state of Kentucky, and county of Jefferson. It is seated on the river Ohio, opposite Clarksville, at the falls, in a fertile country, and promises to be a place of great trade. Its unhealthfulness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, have hitherto retarded its growth. It is 95 miles S. W. of Lexington. Lat. 38. 3. N. long. 86. 30. W.

LOUITZ, a populous town, with a famous annual fair, in the palatinate of Rawa, in Great Poland; it has a palace belonging to the archbishop of Gnesna, and lies 67 miles E. of that city. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 19. 12. E.

LOURDE,

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LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre, with a strong castle on a rock, almost 15 miles S. of Tarbes. Lat. 43. 6. N. long. 2. min. E.

LOUREBRANDER, a town of the Hither India, in Asia, with a harbour at the mouth of the Indus, 38 miles S. of Tatta. Lat. 25. 5. N. long. 68. 1. E.

LOUTH, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, 156 miles from London, which takes its name from the river Lud. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and its fairs May 24. and Aug. 16.

LOU RH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded by Monaghan and Armagh on the N. by the Irish channel on the E. by East Meath on the S. and by Cavan on the W. Its capital is Drogheda.

LOUVAIN, a city of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Dyle, 14 miles S. E. of Mechlin, and 15 N. E. of Brussel. The walls are between 6 and 7 miles in circuit, but of no considerable strength, being generally obliged to submit to that army which is master of the field, without any formal siege. The French abandoned it May 24. 1766, the next day after the battle of Ramillies, and the duke of Marlborough took possession of it May 25. It has been formerly considerable for its manufactories, and still carries on a good trade in fine linens. It has an university, which is reckoned the first in the Netherlands, having 43 colleges, and ample privileges. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 4. 40. E.

LOUVENTEIN, a straits of Holland, in the United Provinces, situated on the confluence of the Waal and Maese, 18 miles E. of Dort. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 4. 52. E.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France, in the department of Eure; and late province of Normandy.

LOUVO, a city of Siam, in the Further India in Asia, 74 miles N. of Siam city.— Lat. 15. 20. N. long. 101. 12. E.

LOW (EAST), a town in the county of Cornwall, 231 miles from London, in the post road from Plymouth. It is seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by 13 arches, which leads to West Low, standing between two hills. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is their fishery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 60 S. W. of Exeter. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs Feb. 13. and Oct. 10.

LOW (WEST), a town in the county of Cornwall, called also Port Pigiam, is divided from East Low by a stone bridge of 13 arches, over the river Low, from whence both towns receive their name. The market is on Saturday, and fair on April 25.

LOWICZ, an handsome, populous, and

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strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava.

LOWLANDS, in contradistinction to the Highlands, the level or less mountainous parts of Scotland. The original language in the Highlands is Erse, which is spoken in great purity in some of the western isles of Scotland, and seems to be a dialect or something analogous to the Irish: the language of the Lowlands is broad Scots, and a dialect of the English. A Highlander often speaks both Scots and Erse; but a Lowlander only the former.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, (which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish), is situated on the skirts of Epping Forest. In this parish are some remains of a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks, and coins, having been found near the manor house; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the church-yard, and other parts of the parish. It is near six miles N. E. of London.

LOXA, a city of Peru, in America, 215 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 5. 10. S. long. 77. 10. W.

LOYA, LOJA, or LOXA, a town of Granada, in Spain, situated at the foot of the mountains, on which are large flocks of sheep, near the river Xenil, 30 miles W. of Granada. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 4. 12. W.

LOYOLA, a district of Biscay Proper, in Spain, famous for having belonged to St Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits, from whom it takes its name.

LOZERE, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan, from a mountain of which it takes its name. Mende is the capital.

LIUAN, a town of Livonia, belonging to Russia, 68 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 56. 52. N. long. 27. 41. E.

LUBANSKEN SEA, or LUBANSEF, a considerable lake in the S. of Livonia, near the borders of Poland, abounding with excellent fish, which are the chief support of the inhabitants.

LUBEC (The Bishopric of), a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein.

LUBEC, an imperial city of the duchy of Holstein, in Lower Saxony in Germany, having an harbour on the Trave; it was once the capital of the Hanse Towns, and is still a rich, populous place, delightfully situated, finely decorated with elegant buildings, and has 20 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It is a sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates. The territories of the bishopric have been enjoyed by Protestant princes ever since the year 1561, when Lutheranism was established in this bishopric, and has devolved as an appendage or inheritance to a younger son of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp,

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LUC, styled duke of Holstein-Eutin, from the usual place of his residence, five miles from this city the bishop of which has been raised to the throne of Sweden. Lubeck has still a considerable foreign trade; but ships of burden can come up no higher than the town of Travemund, lying at the mouth of the Trave. It stands 15 miles S. W. of the Baltic, and 58 N. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 31. N. long. 10. 46. E.

LUBEN, a town of Lusatia and Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the Spree, 40 miles S. of Saxony. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 14. 31. E.

LUBEN, a town of Silesia, in Bohemia, 26 miles N. W. of Breslau, it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1744. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 16. 32. E.

LUBLIN, a trading city, and capital of a palatinate of the same name in Little Poland; it is a pretty large city, surrounded with a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle on a high rock, on the banks of the little river Bydana. It has several churches and convents; and in its suburbs are great numbers of Jews, who have a considerable synagogue. It has three annual fairs, each of which hold a month, and to which there is a great resort of German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Turkish, and other foreign merchants. Here are two great courts of justice for Little Poland. In 1240, the town was destroyed by the Tartars, and afterwards long in the possession of the Russians; in 1447 and 1656, it was greatly damaged by an accidental fire, and burnt down by the Swedes in 1656. In 1703 an extraordinary diet was held here. It lies 121 miles N. E. of Cracow. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 22. 36. E.

LUBOW, a town in the palatinate of Cracow, in Little Poland, 46 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 20. 46. E.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, 35 miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 33. N. long. 6. 22. E.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, situated on two small lakes formed by the river Drome, 34 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 5. 30. E.

LUCAR (ST DE GUADIANA), a town of Andalusia in Spain, standing high on the W. side of the river Guadiana, defended by three towers, and on the other side by a fort of two bastions; it has a small tide harbour near the borders of Portugal, and four miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37. 32. N. long. 8. 12. W.

LUCAR (ST LA MAJOR), a small city of Andalusia in Spain, situated on the river Guadalquivir, 18 miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 32. N. long. 6. 36. W.

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LUCAR (ST DE BARRAMEDA), a well built city of Andalusia in Spain, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, defended by two batteries; before the place is an excellent road, where a whole fleet may ride in safety. It is the port town of Seville, ships of burden not going higher up the river. It was the most considerable port of Spain before the galleons unloaded their treasure at Cadiz; but is now in a declining state. It lies 26 miles N. of Cadiz, and 44 S. W. of Seville.

LUCARNO, a town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy, situated on the Lago Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano, belonging to Switzerland. Lat. 45. 52. N. long. 1. 51. E.

LUCAYA. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

LUCCA, a city of Upper Italy, anciently a Roman colony, now the capital of a republic of the same name, situated in a delightful and very fertile plain, 14 miles broad, surrounded with hills, near the Secchia, 12 miles N. of Pisa, and 14 E. of the Sea of Tuscany. It is regularly fortified with 11 bastions, is three Italian miles in circuit, has several well built houses, but the streets in general irregular; the inhabitants are thought to amount to upwards of 40,000, among which are great numbers of mechanics and manufacturers, especially in silk and gold and silver stuffs, whence it has acquired the name of "Lucia the Industrious."—Their olive oil is highly esteemed, and they have plenty of wine, though but little corn; the common people here, as in other parts of Italy, usually eating chestnuts instead of bread. This republic has been established upwards of 300 years, and the legislative authority lodged in the great council of 240 noblemen, or very rich merchants and tradesmen; one half of which is the ordinary council, and the other the extraordinary, being changed every two years; the executive power is in the hands of the Gonfaloniere, or standard-bearer who is the principal officer of the state, and equivalent to the doge of Venice or Genoa. Here is also a council of 9 members, called Anziani, who are changed every two months, and taken from the great council, and during their regency live in the palace, at the public expence. The election of all officers is performed by balloting in the senate, the state being an aristocracy. Its ordinary revenues amount to 30,000*l*. and they can raise and pay 10,000 men.—The whole number of its subjects are reckoned upwards of 120,000, of which, on any pressing exigency, between 20,000 and 30,000 are able to bear arms, which can be furnished them out of the arsenal within the palace, being a spacious building. The greatest security of this state is the protection of the house of Austria. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and suf-

for none to wear a sword within the city. The bishop of Lucca is immediately subject to the pope, and consequently wears a pallium and crucifix, like an archbishop. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, but has a richly furnished chapel. The territories of this republic are about 25 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded by Modena on the N. by Tuscany on the E. and S. and by the Tuscan Sea and the republic of Genoa on the W. Lat. 43. 52. N. long. 11. 26. E.

LUCERA, antiently LUCERIA, a little city of the Capitanata, in Naples and Lower Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 67 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 35. N. long. 16. 20. E.

LUCERN, an elegant fortified town, and the capital of the canton of the same name in Switzerland, situated on the Lucrine Lake, is a plain almost surrounded with mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Zurich. Lat. 46. 52. N. long. 8. 22. E.

LUCERN (Canton of), a district of Switzerland, bounded by Solcure on the N. by Zurich, Zug, and Underswald on the E. and by the canton of Bern on the S. and W.—It is 54 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. Its inhabitants are in general Roman Catholics.

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy, 20 miles S. of Turin. All the Protestant inhabitants were driven from this city in 1655. It belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 7. 31. E.

LUCHEN, a town of Valencia in Spain, 28 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39. 14. N. long. 27. min. W.

LUCIA (ST.), one of the Caribbee islands, in America. It is 22 miles in length, and 61 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays and commodious harbours. The English claimed this island, and it was given to the duke of Montague in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lat. 13. 23. N. long. 60. 45. W.

LUCIA (ST.), one of the islands of Cape Verde, in Africa. Lat. 17. 25. N. long. 24. 5. W.

LUCINGANNO, a town of Tuscany in Italy, 12 miles S. of Siena. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 12. 37. E.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but mostly built the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mud and bam-

boos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. Very few of the houses of the natives are built with brick; the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the Nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The comfort, convenience, or property of this class of people, are indeed little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to children in particular. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 35. N. long. 81. 25. E.

LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia. See LUSUC.

LUCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

LUCON, a town of France, in the department of Vender, and late province of Poitou, situated in a morass, consequently an unwholesome air; it was the see of a bishop, who was lord of the place, and lies 18 miles N. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 16. 12. W.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the principal of the Philippine islands in Asia, upwards of 410 miles long, and in some places 217 broad; but in others not above 97. The country is not so hot as might be expected from the climate, being well watered by large inland lakes and rivers, also by the periodical rains which overflow all the level country. In its mountains are several volcanos causing earthquakes, and giving rise to a variety of hot springs. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chinese, Molattoes, and Blacks, the last inhabiting the mountains and inland parts, and reckoned to be the aborigines. Besides these, great numbers of Spaniards, Portuguese, Melissos, &c. are found on the island. The blacks have long hair, with good features, not at all resembling the negroes of Africa: and one class of the inhabitants are so little fond of their natural complexion, that they paint their skin, whence they are styled Pintados or Pinks. Luconia lies in such a manner between the rich kingdoms of Asia and America, that its situation is reckoned the best in the world for trade; the principal imported goods being

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es and Peru in America, diamonds from Golconda in India, and formerly spices from the spice islands in their neighbourhood, silks, tea, Japan and China ware, with gold dust, from China and Japan. Two large ships sail annually to Acapulco in Mexico, whence they return loaded with silver, by which the merchants gain 400 per cent.—No soil in the world produces greater plenty of necessaries, as appears from the multitude of inhabitants subsisting on the mountains, either on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or the game they catch; in the sands of the brooks are found plenty of gold dust. The American fruits, particularly the cocoa, or chocolate-nut, thrive here as well as in their native climate. This, and in general all the rest of the Philippine islands, are subject to the Spaniards, whose viceroy is as arbitrary here as in any of their settlements, and is one of the most profitable posts belonging to the crown of Spain. In ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the archbishop of Manila, who has several suffragans under him, and here, as in other Popish countries, the inquisition exercises its authority; but the natives, the Chinese, and Mahometans, are permitted the exercise of their respective religions. Near this island commodore Anson took the rich Acapulco ship, the treasure of which he happily brought to England in 1744, on board the Centurion, the only ship remaining of his whole Squadron. Lat. 14. 30. N. long. 120. 32. E.

LUCRINE (LAKE), a large collection of waters in Naples, in Italy, anciently celebrated by the Romans for its fine oysters, and a variety of other fish; it lies near the sea, but is very small at present, resembling a pond, by reason of its being mostly filled up by a new mountain, formed by an earthquake in one night, between the 28th and 29th of September 1538. This mountain is three Italian miles in circuit.

LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

LUDLOW, a town in the county of Salop, 18 miles from Shrewsbury, and 138 from London, stands on the N. side of the Teme, near its conflux with the Corve, on the borders of Worcester and Hereford shires. It receives great advantages by its thoroughfare to Wales, and the education of the Welch youth of both sexes. The inhabitants are reckoned very polite. It is as neat and clean a town as any in England, and it is as flourishing as most in this part of it. It has a market on Monday, and three lesser ones on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, with fairs Tues. before Easter, WhitSun-Wednesd. Aug. 21. Sept. 28. and Dec. 8.

LUGANO, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is about 23 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth.

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It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the lakes of Como and Locarno. The town of Lugano forms a fine object from this lake, being backed by an amphitheatre of hills; the banks on each side bordered by a succession of gardens and villas.

LUGANO, a town of the Milanese, in Italy, situated on a lake of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Como, now a part of Switzerland, having some years since been ceded to that republic. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 8. 51. E.

LUGANO, a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Switzerland.

LUGGERSHALL, a town in the county of Wilts, 12 miles N. of Salisbury, and 75 N. by W. of London. It has a fair on July 25. and sends two members to parliament.

LUGO, anciently **LUCUS AUGUSTI**, an old city of Galicia in Spain, situated on the Minho. It is the see of a bishop, and has several springs, some of a moderate warmth, others boiling hot; it lies 58 miles E. of Compostella. In 564 a council was held here. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 7. 47. W.

LUGO, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Ferrarese, between Ravenna and Bologna.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name on the W. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, 45 miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64. 41. N. long. 20. 57. E.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Lapland in Sweden, situated by the river Lula; it is bounded by West Bothnia on the E. by Pitea Lapmark on the S. by Norway on the W. and by Torne Lapmark on the N. It consists chiefly of forests and high mountains.

LUMELIA, or **LUMELLINA**, the S. W. division of the Milanese in Italy, lying 38 miles S. W. of the city of Milan; it was ceded to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

LUMELLO, a small town in the territory of the Lumellina, and the Milanese in Italy. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 9. 0. E.

LUND, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, N. W. of Beverley, with a fair on Nov. 1. and 2.

LUNDEN, or **LUND**, a city of Schonen and South Gothland in Sweden, said to have been built before the birth of Christ; it was formerly the residence of the kings of this country, and once a considerable place; it is still the see of a bishop, has a famous university, and a handsome Gothic cathedral. It lies 28 miles E. of Copenhagen. In 1646 Charles XI. obtained a victory over the Danes near this city, and in 1679 a peace was concluded between those crowns. On

a hill in its neighbourhood, called Sliparebbog, the kings of Denmark were formerly chosen. Lat. 55. 41. N. long. 14. 15. E.

LUNDEN, a town of Holstein in Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Eyder, 35 miles N. of Gluckstadt, belonging to the duke of Holstein. Lat. 54. 51. N. long. 8. 52. E.

LUNDY-ISLAND, though 50 miles in the sea, off the N. W. coast of Devonshire, has springs of fresh water.

LUNEGIANA, a small territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyma, now in ruins.

LUNEL, a town of France, late in Languedoc, now in the department of Gard.

LUNENBURG (Duchy of), a province of Lower Saxony, in Germany, which, including Zell, is bounded by the Elbe, which divides it from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by Brandenburg on the E. by Brunswick on the S. and by Bremen and Westphalia on the W. It is 105 miles in length, and 69 in breadth; one part of it is barren sandy land, and another covered with forests and woods, but has some fruitful lands near the banks of its rivers; it is, however, in general, a cold, comfortable country, the inhabitants of which are reckoned the greatest churls in Germany; but as it abounds with wild hogs, deer, and other game, the German quality frequently resort thither in the hunting season. On the demise of George Witham, the last duke of Lunenburg and Zell, in 1705, these duchies devolved on the electress of Hanover, his only daughter and heir, and from her to his present majesty George III. as heir of the said princess by George I. elector of Hanover, her consort.

LUNENBURG, the capital of a duchy of the same name in Germany, situated on the Ilmenow; it is of an oblong figure, about two miles in circuit, its streets broad and pretty well built. From the salt springs near this city, are made large quantities of salt, which is the chief employment of its inhabitants, and yields the sovereign a considerable revenue. It lies 34 miles S. E. of Hamburgh. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 10. 24. E.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Naples and Puzzeroli.

LUNEVILLE, a small, very old, and anciently fortified town of Lorraine, lying in a low and marshy country; it was the general residence of the two last dukes, and of king Stanislaus, since the cession of it, with the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, to France; it lies 18 miles S. E. of Nancy the capital. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 6. 32. E.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Istria, seated near the mountains of Venz, 15 miles W. of St. Vite. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, late a town of Franche Compté

in France, situated on the river Moselle, 33 miles N. E. of Beljeun. It is now in the department of Upper Saône. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 6. 37. E.

LURI, an ancient town of the island of Corfica, between the point of Cape Giffice and the towns of Bassia and St. Florence.

LUSATIA, once a part of Bohemia, but now subject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, an old small town of Poitou in France, now in the department of Poitou, situated on a hill, 16 miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 28. N. long. 4. min. E.

LUSITANIA, the ancient name of Portugal.

LUSO, a river of Italy, in the state of the Church.

LUSSON. See LUCON.

LUSUC, **LUCK**, or **LUCKO**, a city of Volhinia in Little Poland, and the capital of the palatinate of Lucko, situated on the Stur, 182 miles S. E. of Warsaw; it is the residence of the bishop of Volhinia, and here is also a Russian bishop. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1752. Lat. 51. 18. N. long. 24. 56. E.

LUTENBURG, a town of Stiria in Austria, in Germany, situated on the river Muer, 36 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 16. 41. E.

LUTKENBURG, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria; seated near the Baltic Sea, 10 miles from Pinen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, three miles from Dunstable, 8 from St. Alban's, in the road to Okeham, and 32 from London, is noted for the manufacture of straw hats, and has a market for corn on Monday, with fairs April 25. and Oct. 18.

LUTON-HOE, a village in the parish of Luton, Bedfordshire: three miles distant is the elegant seat of the earl of Bute.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the bailiwick of Interlaken, and canton of Bern, in Switzerland, formed by the junction of two streams; the one, called the Weiss Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwarz Lutschinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwald. After having left the fertile plains of Gisteig, and passed the village of Wilderswyl, the breadth of the valley lessens, and continues to grow so that the stream of the Lutschinen can hardly force a passage. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with incredible violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The road to Zwyr Lutschinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this river, by a kind of bridge, which, to a stranger to the country, presents the most terrible appearance. Not

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pended over a roaring torrent, and fixed against the sides of rocks that are almost in a leaning position, it exhibits at once the idea of a double danger. A huge vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady nor solid; and these form a wretched insecure bridge, over which the inhabitants of the country daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutschen flows till it falls into the Lake of Brienz.

LUTTER, a town of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, 16 miles S. of the city of Hildesheim. Lat. 52. 10. N long. 10. 14. E.

LUTTERBURG, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, 88 miles from London, with a market on Thursday, and fairs April 2. and September 16.

LUTZPILSTEIN, an old town of Alsace in Germany, defended by a castle, 18 miles N. of Straßburg. Lat. 48. 42. N. long. 7. 31. E.

LUTZEN, a town of Upper Saxony in Germany, 10 miles W. of Leipzig. Here the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans in 1632, but lost their king Gustavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 12. 34. E.

LUXEMBURG, a province of the late Austrian Netherlands, bounded by Liege and Limburg on the N. by the Meuse, which divides it from Trier, on the E. by Lorraine on the S. and by the Moselle, which parts it from Champaign, Hainault, and Namur, on the W. It is about 70 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Its N. part is fruitful, but the S. is encumbered with mountains, and the forest of Ardenne. In its mountains are some iron mines. The states, whose concurrence is requisite for making laws and raising money, consist of the prelates, nobility, gentry, and representatives of towns, annually assembled at Brussels by the governor general of the Low Countries. This province was for many years in the hands of the French who had seized it, after which it was ceded to them by the peace of Pyrenees in 1659, but were obliged to restore it to the house of Austria at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, retaining only the district and city of Monthermery, with a little of the southern territory.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of a province of the same name, 24 miles S. W. of Trier; it lies on the river Elbe, or Alf, at a small but strong place, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened while it

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was in the possession of the French. Lat. 49. 52. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inscriptions found here, it is supposed to have been a considerable place in the time of the Romans. It was destroyed by Attila in 450. Near the town was a celebrated abbey, founded by St Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of mount Vosge, 15 miles W. of Vesoul. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 6. 24. E.

LUYCK. See **LIEGE**.

LUZZARA, a castle of the Mantuan, in Upper Italy, not far from the influx of the Crostello into the Po, 14 miles S. of Mantua, belonging to the house of Austria. Here an obstinate and bloody battle was fought between the Germans, commanded by prince Ernest, and the French and Spaniards, under Lewis duke of Vendôme, on the 4th of August 1702, in which several thousand men were killed on both sides, each claiming the victory. And here also was fought another battle in 1734. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11. 16. E.

LUZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, near the river Craté, three miles S. of Beligniano.

LYBIA, the ancient name of all the coast of Barbary, according to some; but Lybia Proper is that part of Africa lying W. of the kingdom of Egypt.

LYCAONIA, the ancient name of a province of Asia Minor; its capital is Iconium, now Cogni.

LYCHAM, or **LICHAM**; a market-town of Norfolk, 20 miles from Norwich.

LYCIA, the ancient name of a province of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDD, a populous town in the county of Kent, two miles and a half S. W. of Romney, of which town and port it is a member, 71 miles from London. It has a market on Thursday, and fair July 24.

LYDIA, the ancient name of a province of Asia Minor, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 6. N. long. 10. E.

LYMINGTON, a borough town in Hampshire, about 11 miles to the E. of Christchurch, has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The town stands about a mile from the channel, running between the main land and the Isle of Wight. The tide flows near a mile above the town. It has a market on Saturdays, and fairs on May

12. and Oct. 13. It is seated on a high hill, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 97 S. W. of London.

LYNDHURST, a village of Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the forest.

LYNN-REGIS, or **KING'S-LYNN**, a town in the county of Norfolk, 98 miles from London, was a borough by prescription in 1298. The situation of this town near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St Ives, Huntingdon, St Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St Edmundsbury, and the N. part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine; of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull.—The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal; and formerly they drove a good traffic to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to enter, by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. The town consists of about 2400 houses, and appears to have been very strong, by the ruins of the works demolished in the civil wars, which, however, are easy to be restored, and the town might be made defensible, at least in a very few days. The markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and fairs Feb. 14. for a fortnight, and a cheese-fair Oct. 6.

LYONNOIS, a province in the S. of France, which, with that of Forez, now forms the department of Rhone and Loire. Lyons is the capital.

LYONS, a large, rich, handsome, ancient, and famous town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnais. It is the most considerable in

the kingdom next to Paris, with an archbishop's see. It is seated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone; on the side of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St Sebastian serves as a bulwark against the N. winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about 160,000 inhabitants. The houses in general are high and well built; and it has six gates, and as many suburbs. The townhouse, the arsenal, the Roman amphitheatre, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy of a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a superb structure. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon; and is 25 miles N. of Vienne, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 150 N. W. of Turin, and 220 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 4. 55. E.

LYPPEZE, or **LIPCH**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lyppeze. It is seated on the river Gran, five miles above Bistritz.

LYPPEZE (The County of), in Upper Hungary, lying between the counties of Arva, Turcol, Bistritz, Gornmar, Lupus, and Mount Crapach, which separates it from Poland. Lyppeze and Salsat are the principal towns.

LYSTON, a town in Devonshire, 4 miles from Newport, on the river Lyst. It has a market on Saturday, and four fairs.

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MAATRA, one of the Society Isles in the South Sea. See **SOCIETY ISLES**.

MAJRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine, seated on the Gulf of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, an island of Canton and China, in Asia, situated at the mouth of the river Ta, 47 miles S. of the city of Canton.—The Portuguese left a colony here when they first visited this coast, and have still a large town on the island, but are obliged to submit to the Chinese, though the emperor allows them to be governed by their own magistrates and laws. Lat. 22. 13 N. long. 113. 33. E.

MACAO, a small town of Estremadura, in Portugal, containing 1400 inhabitants.

MACARSKA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, with a pretty good harbour, and a bishop's see; seated on the Gulf of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Nurem. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 18. 7. E.

MACASSAR,

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MACASSAR, a large island of the East Indies, lying E. of Borneo. Lat. 4. 40. S. long. 119. 5. E.

MACASSER, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Celebes, under the torrid zone. The heat would be insupportable, if they had not breezes from the N. and if the rains did not fall some days before and after the full moon, and during the two months that the sun passes over their heads. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkeys, whose natural enemies are the serpents; and it is pretended that some of them are so large, that they will swallow a monkey whole. The Macassers are large, robust, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profession, and the flattest nosed women are the greatest beauties. They never swaddle their children, but put them quite naked into baskets as soon as they are born. They have neither lawyers nor attorneys, but every one pleads his own cause; and the law is rigidly observed amongst them.

MACASSER, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the king resides. The houses are all wood, and supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a river, which runs thro' the kingdom from N. to S. Lat. 5. 0. S. long. 119. 54. E.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire, 171 miles from London, stands on the river Rollin, which with other rivers water its spacious forest on the edge of Derbyshire. It is a large old town, one of the fairest in the country. Its chief manufacture is mohair buttons. The market is on Mondays; the fairs are June 11. and 30. and Nov. 2.

MACEDONIA, a very fruitful province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by the river Nestus or Nestus on the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by Thessaly and Epirus on the S. and by Albania on the W.

MACERATA, a small city of Ancona, in Italy, in the Pope's territories, situated near the Chiento. Its principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch with three entrances; it is the see of a bishop, united with that of Tolentino, and has an academy called la Rota. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 15. 5. E.

MACHECHOU, a town of France, in the duchy of Normandy, and chief place in the duchy of the river Teuse, 20 miles

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from Nantes. Lat. 47. 2. N. long. 1. 12. W.

MACHIAN, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in Asia, producing the best cloves of which, and of the other clove islands in its neighbourhood, the Dutch have usurped the dominion, and built three forts on inaccessible rocks for maintaining their possession. It lies under the Equator, and is 125 10. E. long.

MACHIAN (CAPE), a promontory or head land of Old Spain, in the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 44. N. long. 3. 5. W.

MACHYNLLETH, an ancient town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 198 miles from London, and 32 from Montgomery. It has a market on Mondays, and fairs May 16. June 26. July 9. Sept. 18. and Nov. 25. for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

MACKIRAN, or **MAKAN**, a province of Persia, in Asia, bounded by Sigistan on the N. by India on the E. by the Indian Ocean on the S. and by Kherman on the W.

MACKIRAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Persia, 112 miles N. W. of Tata. Lat. 26. 15. N. long. 65. 51. E.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying to the E. of Congo, and to the Equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper. It is but little known.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, and lately a bishop's see.

MACONNOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaugolou, Calonnais, and Bracie. It is fertile in good wine.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea a little to the E. of Lebeda.

MACRI, an ancient town of the island of Samos, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSA**, anciently **HFLI NA**, **MACRIS**, and **CRANE**, a craggy island of the Archipelago, famous for its plants; it lies near the coast of Achaia, and 24 miles E. of Athens.

MACUNA, one of the Navigator Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the French ships, the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, on a voyage of discovery, met with his first fatal accident; M. de Langle, his captain of the *Astrolabe*, with eight officers, four sailors and one boy, being all massacred by the natives. Lat. 14. 19. S. long. 169. 0. W.

MACZUA, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Aden, and city of Ersoo, or Arkibo.

MADAGASCAR, or **St LAURENCE**,

an island of Africa, about 1122 miles in length from N. to S. and between 200 and 360 generally in breadth; lies between 12 and 26. S. latitude, and between 43. and 51. E. longitude. It abounds in corn, fish, fowl, and all sorts of animals and vegetables, common on the continent of Africa. Here is a variety of hills, dales, woods, and champaign country, well watered with springs and streams, and has good harbours; yet no European nation has planted colonies here, it producing no merchandize to defray the expences of so long a voyage, negroes excepted, which trading vessels purchase here as on the continent. Besides these, some of the inhabitants are white, and others tawny; they dwell on the coast, and are descended from the Arabs, as appears from their language and religious rites, being a mixture of Mahometanism, Judaism, and Paganism; but without mosques, temples, or slated worship. The country is divided among several petty sovereigns, styled kings and princes by the seamen that touch here: These make war on one another, as they do on the continent, and sell the prisoners for slaves to ships that call here, taking cloths, utensils, and other necessities, in return.

MADÉIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Cantin, on the coast of Africa, and 100 N. of the island of Ferro. It was discovered, according to Mr Ovington, by an English gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. They set fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burning for several years; and the ashes rendered the soil extremely fertile, especially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands that can afford it drink little else, and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the West Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and serene; and they have oranges, bananoes, and other southern fruits. They have also plenty of cattle and game, but they have no venomous creatures. This island is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good natured, but greatly addicted to pleasure. Funchal, or Funchal, is the capital town. Lat. from 32. 0. to 33. 0. N.

● MADIA, or MAGIA, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese, and the Upper Valtia.

● MADRAS, or FORT ST GEORGE, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English E. India

Company on the E. side of the peninsula, and a fortress of very great strength, including within it a regular, well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be considered as elegant, particularly so, from being finished with such a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions. It is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. "The approach to Madras from the sea," says Mr Hodges, "offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight; and the eye being thus gratified, the mind soon assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, present to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by an European voyager, are Hindoos, the original inhabitants

Inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands in particular are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive: in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are never without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, and sewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two katamarans (rafts, paddled by one man each), the intention of which is, that, should the boat be overtaken by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine sandy beach, and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be discovered: beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on mens shoulders on palanquins, and men riding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen or conceived of, excite the strongest emotions of surprise. There is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and sterility of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1680. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Indeed, it was hardly defensible, until the destruction of Fort St David, in 1758, pointed out the necessity of fortifying it. The fort was planned by Mr. Boscawen, the real author of Lord Anson's Voyage, and it is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras is in unison with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for

shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommode also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras is 100 miles N. by E. of Pondicherry, 1030 S.W. by W. of Calcutta, and 758 S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 13. 5. N. long. 80. 25. E.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, in South America, on the river Grande, 54 miles E. of Cartagena; to it is as great a resort of the Roman Catholic pilgrims of America, as of those in Europe to the holy house of Loretto; and numerous miracles are said to have been wrought by the blessed Virgin here, in favour of the Spanish fleets and seamen; whence they are liberal in their donations at her shrine. Lat. 10. 51. N. long. 76. 15. W.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New Castile, and the place where the kings usually reside. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither. The streets indeed are very dirty, especially in the morning, for they empty all their nastiness into them; however, the hot rays of the sun soon render them dry. It is very populous, and some pretend that the number of inhabitants amounts to 300,000. The houses are all built with bricks, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; being adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded with high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with 300 houses five stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very fine arches. Here the market is held, and here they have their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. Most travellers observe that the streets are generally nasty, and have a very bad smell. Casa-del-Campo is a house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is seated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is on this side the river next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number

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number of fish-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages, which yield a very pleasant sight; as for the building, it is more like a monastery than a house of pleasure. When the inhabitants build a house, the first stage belongs to the king, who may either sell or let it as he pleases. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. It is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 590 S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lat. 40. 25. N. long. 3. 20. W.

MADRIGAL, a city of Popayan, in South America, 126 miles S. of the city of Popayan, belonging to Spain. Lat. 30. min. N. long. 75. 36. W.

MADRIGAL, a town of New Castile, in Spain, in a very fruitful country, abounding with corn and excellent wine.

MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa.

MADURA, a province of Hither India, in Asia, bordering on Tanjout to the N. E. the Indian Sea, which separates it from the island of Ceylon to the S. E. the mountains of Balagat, which part it from Malabar to the W. The prince of this country is tributary, if not subject to the Great Mogul. Its capital is Madura, 12 miles N. of Cape Comorin, the most southern headland of the Hither India. The natives are mostly blacks.

MAELA, a small town of Arragon, in Spain, lying in a desolate country, on the borders of Catalonia, 56 miles S. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41. 22. N. long. 20. min. W.

MAELSTRAND, a strong place in Norway, in the government of Bahus; seated on a rock.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, which lies on the coast of Norway, in 68° N. lat. in the province of Nordland. Of the situation of this amazing Moskoeftrom we have the following account from Mr Jonas Ramus: "The mountain of Helsinggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island Ver, and betwixt these two runs that large and dreadful stream called Moskoeftrom, from the island Moskoe, which is in the middle of it, together with several circumjacent isles, as Ambaaten, half a quarter of a league northward, Hissen, Huetolm, Kieldholm, Suarven and Buckholm. Moskoe lies about half a quarter of a mile south of the island of Ver, and betwixt them these small islands, Otterholm, Flimem, Lundhesen, Stockholm. Betwixt Lofoden and Moskoe, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but on the other side, toward Ver, the depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, without the risk of splitting on the rocks,

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which happens even in the calmest weather: when it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water refluxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ships, and yachts having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence; and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep at pasture in the island, afforded the like spectacle to the people; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea; it being constantly high and low water every six hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with such noise and impetuosity, that on the island of Moskoe, the very stones of the houses fell to the ground."

MAENCLOCHOG, a town in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, with a fair on the 22d of May.

MAESE, a river of Burgundy, rising near the villages of Menfe and Montigny le Roi, from whence it runs N. through Lorraine and Champagne, into the Low Countries; is navigable at St Thibaud, and after passing Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and Dinant, and afterwards by Luxembourg and Namur, at which last place receiving the Sambre, it afterwards runs N. E. by Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, and Grave, in the United Provinces; and then W. to Gorcum, and after uniting with the Wahal, below the island of Dommel, takes the name of Meuse, and then running W. to Dort, at last falls into the

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North or German Ocean a little below the Brill.

MAESLAND SIJCE, a town of Delfland and Holland, in the United Provinces, seven miles S. of Delft. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 3. 38. E.

MAESTRICHT, a large city of the Low Countries, lying on the river Maese, 14 miles N. of Liege, and 38 E. of Louvain. The town, which stands on the W. side of the river, is in the bishopric of Liege, but the wycke or suburb, which is on its E. side, lies in Limbourg. The whole is garrisoned by the Dutch, who have also the civil government of that part called the town, which is about four miles in circuit, and strongly fortified. In it are three Dutch churches, but more belonging to the Roman Catholics, who are the most numerous. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1632, but retaken from them by Louis XIV. in person, anno 1673, who restored it again to the Dutch by the peace of Nimeguen in 1669, and has ever since continued in their possession. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 8. 38. E.

MAESYCH, a town of Liege, in Germany, situated on the Maese, 18 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 5. 30. E.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a territory of the same name, situated at the mouth of the river Magadoxa, on the coast of Anian, in Africa, 236 miles S. of Aden. Lat. 2. 12. N. long. 41. 12. E.

MAGDALENA, a river of North America, in Louisiana. It has its source in the mountains which separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and falls into the South Sea to the S.W. of the bay of St Lewis.

MAGDALENE'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, and in Carinthia, ten miles E. of Gorze. It appears like a chasm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, or halls, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, inasmuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded with magnificent pillars, some entire, and others broken.

MAGDALENE HILL, a town in Hampshire, near Winton, with a fair on Aug. 2.

MAGDEBURG (Duchy of), a province in Lower Saxony, in Germany, bordering on Brandenburg to the N. and E. Anhalt and Halberstadt to the S. and the duchy of Brunswick to the N.W. is 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is separated by the Elbe; its E. side is mostly forest, and the W. a fertile country.

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MAGDEBURG, the capital of the duchy of the same name, on the Elbe, 74 miles W. of Berlin. This duchy was the see of an archbishop, till the peace of Westphalia in 1648, at which time it was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg, who secularized the archbishopric, and converted it into a duchy, the annual revenue of which is 100,000 l. In the university of Magdeburg, the reformer Luther was educated. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 12. 14. E.

MAGDELENA, a large river of South America, which having its source near the Equator, runs N. through Terra Firma, and uniting its stream with the Canoe, takes the name of the river Grande, and falls into the North Sea below the town of Madre de Popa.

MAGELIAN, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they have now found out another, to the South Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each side are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the rest of the native Americans; and both men and women go stark naked in the coldest weather, though they have a sort of a garment, in the form of a carpet, which they sometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the skins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of skins. They never wear their garments but when they are sitting down, even in the most excessive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the strait Terra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait, but the men were all starved to death for want of provisions.

MAGGIORE LAKE, **LAGO MAGGIORE**, anciently **LACUS VERBANUS**, a collection of waters, lying partly in the Milanese, and partly in the country of the Grisons; it is about 56 Italian miles in length, and in most places six broad, is 80 fathoms in depth at the middle, has a hard bottom, and clear greenish water abounding with fish; it is quite surrounded with hills, from which are fine natural water falls; a canal goes from it towards Switzerland, and near Sesto the river Tessino issues from it; it is also united to the city of Milan by the canal of Ticinello, or Navilio, made by king Francis I. In this lake the two most considerable islands are Isola Bella and Isola Madre.

MAGHIAN, a large town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lat. 16. 3. N. long. 44. 15. E.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of

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of Italy, in the territory of the pope and district of Sabina; seated on a mountain near the river Tiber, 30 miles S.W. of Spoleto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 12. 35. E.

MAGNA VACCA, a town of Ferrara, and the ecclesiastical state in Italy, with a harbour on the Adriatic, eighteen miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 12. 56. E.

MAGNESIA, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sardhat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire. It is still large, populous, and rich, and stands on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lat. 38. 50. N. long. 27. 25. E.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles N.W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 1. 54. E.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennine mountains, in the valley of Magra, where it washes Pontremoli, passes on to Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean Sea.

MAGRA (the valley of), lying in Italy, and in the grand duchy of Tuscany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake in the south of Languedoc, in France, not far from the Mediterranean, with which it runs parallel from the city of Agde to Aigue Mortes, being forty miles in length, and one in breadth.

MAHALEU, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linens, cottons, and sal armoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lat. 31. 30. N. long. 30. 31. E.

MAHANUDDY, or **MAHANADY**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the N.W. part of Berar, and falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal at Cattrack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands, like the Ganges, and many other rivers. At the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

MAHON. See **MINORCA** and **PORT MAHON**.

MAHRATTAS, the name of two powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah or Western Mahrattas, and the Berar or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the southern part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candia, and Vissapour; the principal parts of

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Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Di-wlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their extensive empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula, and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward, forming a tract of about 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the paishwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and in some cases an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpore is the capital of the eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the Nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the English E. India Company, in the late war against Tippon Sultan, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, a town in the county of Wilts, five miles from Frome Selwood and Warminster. It has two fairs, on April 25. and Sept. 21.

MAIDENHEAD, a town in Berkshire, 26 miles from London, has a stone bridge over the Thames. This town, now so considerable, did not begin to flourish, till, by the building of its bridge, travellers were brought this way, who before used a ferry at that called Babban's End, two miles N. of it. The barge pier-bridge is maintained by the corporation, for which they are allowed the tolls both over and under it. The barge-pier divides Buils from Bucks. There is a great trade here in malt, meal, and timber, which they carry in their barges to London. As this is the great thoroughfare from thence to Bath, Bristol, and other S.W. parts of England, the adjacent wood or thicket has been noted for many robberies. The market here is on Wednesdays, with fairs on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, Sept. 29. and Nov. 30. and here are frequent horse races.

MAIDSTONE, a town in the county of Kent, on the Medway, 10 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 36 from London; it is the county town. It was in the ancient Britons time reckoned their third chief city; was a station of the Romans; has been a considerable town in all ages since; and is now pleasant, large, and populous. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges, &c. of 50 or 60 tons. It has a fine stone bridge. A little river falls here into it from Lenham. This is such a plentiful country, and the lands hereabouts are so rich, that London is supplied with more

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commodities from hence than from any market town in England, particularly with the large bullocks that come from the Weald of Kent, which begins but six miles off; with timber, wheat, and great quantities of hops, apples, and cherries; with a sort of paving stone, eight or ten inches square, that is exceeding durable; and with the fine white sand for glass houses and stationers. The market here, which is the best in the county, is on Thursday; it has another on the 2d Tuesday in every month, granted them by George II. in 1751; and fairs on Feb. 13. May 12. June 20. (called Garlick fair) and Oct. 17.

MAIENNE, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of France, in the late province of Maine.

MAILEZAIS, a small town of Poitou, in France, on an island formed by the rivers Sèvre and Antize. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 38. min. W.

MAINA, a country of Turkey, in Asia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never yet be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of Germany, having its source on the east side of Franconia, from whence it runs from E. to W. through that province, then passing by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Alschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, empties itself into the Rhine, near Mentz.

MAINE, a river of France, in the department of the same name, rising at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarte, and falling into the Loire, is navigable partly of itself, and partly by means of sluices, from Laval to its mouth.

MAINE, a province of North America, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by Massachusetts Bay on the S. and the province of New Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINE, or **MAYENNE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarte, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It is so called from the two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, on the Eure. It gave a title to madame Maintenon, the famous mistress, and afterwards wife of Louis XIV.

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MAINUNGERN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha; eight miles N. of Henneberg. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 10. 39. E.

MAJORCA, or **MALLORCA**, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and the principal of those anciently called Balears, or Insulæ Balearicæ, famous for their slingers, 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; its four principal capes lying towards the four cardinal points, are Pedra, Grosier, Salinas, and Formentor. Its N. and W. part is mountainous, but fruitful; and that to the E. and S. is level, producing corn, oil, wine, honey, saffron, great and small cattle, with fruit and wild game. The whole island is surrounded with towers, from which an enemy can be seen at some distance off. It has several good harbours, and lies 86 miles S. of the coast of Catalonia. Its capital is

MAJORA, anciently **PAI.MA**, situated on a bay between two capes on the S. W. part of the island, fortified after the modern manner, and large, has 22 churches besides the cathedral, and several chapels and oratories. It contains 6000 houses, some of them large and of stone, and the number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 16,000. In the square Born, which is the largest in this city, are stately houses, with galleries for seeing the bull-fights and other public spectacles. It is the see of a bishop, and has an university. Lat. 36. 39. N. long. 2. 34. E.

MAIRE (**STRAIT OF**), a passage to Cape Horn, so called from its discoverer Le Maire; it lies between Terra del Fuogo in South America, and the island of Staten. It is at present but little used, ships going round Staten, as well as Cape Horn, into the South Sea.

MAIXANT (**St**), an ancient town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres, and late province of Poitou.

MAKRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the W. by Kerman, on the N. by Segestan and Sabicstan, on the E. by Sind, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. It is tributary to the king of Candahar.

MALABAR (**Coast of**), a large district in the Mogul's country, lying on the S. W. part of the peninsula of the Hither India in Asia, bordering on Visapour to the N. the mountains of Baligate to the E. and the Indian Ocean to the W. and S. being about 400 miles long, and 100 broad; it belongs to several petty princes or states, but all tributary to the Great Mogul. Here are several European colonies and settlements, from which pepper is principally exported.

MALACCA, the most southerly part of the Further Peninsula of India, in Asia, bordering on Siam, of which kingdom it is sometimes

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sometimes reckoned a part, to the N. the Bay of Siam and the Indian Ocean to the E. and on the Straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra, to the S. W. is about 600 miles in length, and generally about 200 broad, but in several places not so much. The inhabitants of Malacca are more subject to the Dutch, who are in possession of all the strong places on the coast, than to the king of Siam or any else, being compelled by the Dutch to traffic with them on what terms they please, and exclusively of all the other European nations. Its capital is Malacca city, lying in a level country near the sea. Its walls and fortifications are founded on a rock, and carried up to a considerable height; their lower part is washed by the tide, and on the land side is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the sea to the river, whereby it is made an island. Its inhabitants are Dutch, Portuguese, Chinese, Moors, Malays, and some Armenian merchants; but at present is a place of no great trade. In 1645 the Dutch took it from the Portuguese, at which time it had a flourishing trade, and was more frequented than any town in India, Goa excepted; for here was the rendezvous of their ships from China, Japan, and the spice islands; but the Dutch have removed the trade to Batavia, and chiefly use this fortress for commanding the straits, and building the natives. The ravening people here, and in the neighbouring islands, are commonly called Malacans. Malacca was taken by the British in August 1795. Lat. 2. 12. N. long. 102. 2. E.

MALAGA, an ancient fortified city of Granada in Spain, on the Mediterranean, and at the foot of a steep mountain, is handsomely built, and populous, with a large harbour and considerable trade; is defended by two castles, one on the top, and the other at the foot of the mountain, and is the see of a bishop. Here the Placidians first built a city called Malacha, or Malaca. Off Cape Malaga, near this city, the English, with their allies the Dutch, under the command of Sir George Rook, obtained a signal victory over the French fleet, commanded by count de Thoulouze, in August 1704; tho' this defeat would have been more complete, had not the English spent most of their ammunition in taking Gibraltar, and the Dutch sent part of their squadron away in order to convoy their merchant ships home. This place is remarkable for its excellent wine. Lat. 36. 51. N. long. 4. 54. W.

MALAGUETA, a part of the coast of Guinea in Africa, so called on account of the spice sold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into several territories.

MALAMOCCO, a small island with a port town, in the Lagoon of Venice in Upper Italy, six miles S. of that city.

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MALATHIAH, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Aladolia, capital of the Lesser Armenia, seated on the river Arsu, with an archbishop's see. Lat. 39. 8. N. long. 43. 25. E.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony.

MALDA, a town of Bengal and India, in Asia, on the Ganges, 122 miles N. of Huegly. Here are factories of some European nations. Lat. 24. 36. N. long. 87. 54. E.

MALDEGHEM, a village of Flanders in the Low Countries, to which baron Sparr retired with his little army, after forcing the French lines in 1705; it lies eight miles S. by E. from Sluys, and nine E. from Brugha.

MALDEN, a town in the county of Essex, 37 miles from London, stands on an eminence at the conflux of the Chelmer and Pant, or Black-water, where they enter the sea. It was the first Roman colony in Britain, and the seat of some of the old British kings. It has a convenient haven on an arm of the sea for vessels of 400 tons, and drives a good trade in coal, iron, corn, and deals. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Sept. 18. A little beyond it begins Black-water Bay, famous for the Walfleet fairs.

MALDIVIA (Islands of), a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, 533 miles S.W. of the continent of the Indian India, and the island of Ceylon; of these there are no less than 1000 small islands, extending from lat. 2. S. to lat. 7. N. They are generally flat and low, being surrounded with rocks and sands, and probably they were first planted by the Arabians, the inhabitants being of the same complexion, and of the Mahomedan sect, and governed by the same sovereign. The channels between them are narrow, and some fordable. They produce no corn, rice, or herbage; but the natives live upon coconuts, with other fruits, roots, and fish. They have little or nothing to barter with, unless those shells, called cowries, or blackmoors teeth, of which they have great plenty; and these serve for small coin in several parts of India.

MALETROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, on the Gulf, 40 miles E. of Part Louis. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 2. 21. W.

MALHAM, a town in Yorkshire, with fairs on June 25. and Oct. 4.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 16. 15. S. lat. and 167. 45. E. long. It is about 20 leagues long from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The soil is a rich and fertile mould. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their

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their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They are of a slender make, have lively but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope to fast round their belly, as would be fatal to a person unaccustomed from his infancy to such a ligature. They use bows and arrows as their principal armour, and their arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. The climate of Malicollo is very warm, but not at all extraordinary for the torrid zone. Hence the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almost quite naked, either from the heat or cold. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the South Sea.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALIO, or CAPO MALIO, or ST ANGELO, a cape of the Morca, at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E. of Malvasia.

MALLING WEST, a town in the county of Kent, three miles and a half S. E. of Wrotham, and 30 from London, near a brook that runs into the Medway. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs Aug. 12. Oct. 2. and Nov. 17.

MALLO, a small town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster in Ireland, situated on the Blackwater, 20 miles N. of Cork city.

MALMEDY, a town in the bishopric of Liege, in Westphalia in Germany, 12 miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 6. 21. E.

MALMESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, 95 miles from London, 26 from Bristol, and 43 from Oxford, stands on a hill, with six bridges over the river Avon at the bottom; with which, and a brook that runs into it, it is in a manner encompassed. This town drives a considerable trade in the woollen manufactory. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on March 17. April 17. and May 26. It has sent members to parliament ever since the 16th of Edward I.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia.

MALMÖ, a handsome town of Schonen, and South Gothland in Sweden, with a harbour on the Baltic; is surrounded on the land side with walls, ditches, and bastions; on the sea side is a castle and fortress. It has 3000 inhabitants. Here is a society founded in the 11th century, in memory of king Knut IV. or the Saint, and called Knut's-gilde, with members of both sexes, among whom

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have been several kings, princes, and other persons of distinction; it lies 25 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 31. N. long. 13. 31. E.

MALO (St), a small but populous city of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, on a rocky island in the English channel, but joined to the main land by a causeway, at the beginning of which is a strong castle. The harbour is large, and one of the best on the coast, but of difficult entrance, as being surrounded with several rocks, and at tide 8 ft ebb almost left dry; so that it will not admit large vessels. On the neighbouring rocks are 10 different forts. Its inhabitants are chiefly sea-faring people, and in the time of war fit out many privateers, who made several prizes in the war with England during the reign of king William, which brought a bombardment upon the town, but did it little damage. In the year 1758, a select body of about 20,000 British troops, under the duke of Marlborough, and a powerful squadron commanded by commodore Howe, having landed at Cancale Bay, between the 6th and 7th of June, burnt all the shipping in St Malo's harbour, to the number of 100 great and small, after which, finding the town impracticable, they re-embarked and returned to Spithead with little or no loss. In time of peace it drives a considerable trade with England, Holland, and Spain; it was the see of a bishop; lies 12 miles N. of Dinant, and 40 N. W. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 2. 15. W.

MALORIA, or MELORA, a small island of Italy in the Tuscan Sea, 12 miles W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 31. N. long. 12. E.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spanish Estramadura, 14 miles S. of Placencia; thither the duke of Berwick retired upon the advance of the confederates, after taking Alcantara, April 1706, and near it the allied army forced the duke's intrenchments, obliging him to fly, May 1. following. Lat. 39. 40. N. long. 6. 12. W.

MALPAS, a town in the county of Cheshire, 166 miles from London, stands on a high hill, not far from the river Dee, on the borders of Shropshire. It has a good market on Mondays, and fairs on March 25. July 25. and Dec. 8.

MALPLAQUEE, a village in Hainault, near which a memorable and bloody battle was fought in 1709, between the allies and the French. See BLAREGNIES.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean, anciently called IPERIA, afterwards OGYGIA, and by the Greeks MELITE, from which the Saracens formed its present name Malta. We find mention made of it in the 28th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. It is of an oval figure, its length is about 20 miles

miles, its breadth 12, and its whole circuit 60; is entirely rocky, and produces no more corn than serves the inhabitants for six months; the quantity of wine produced here is not considerable: and what they want of both these articles they import from Sicily. The rock is white and soft, only covered about a foot deep with earth, producing plenty of pease, beans, and other pulse, with melons and garden vegetables. They have no wood here, but that of their fruit trees. The island produces indigo, figs, cotton, honey, grapes, olives, lemons, oranges, and all kinds of good fruit. Here are excellent pastures, with considerable fisheries, sea salt, and a profitable coral fishery. The number of its inhabitants amount to about 60,000, and the annual revenue of the island to 76,000 scudi. The oldest inhabitants of this island, of which any accounts are extant, were the Phœacians, who were driven out by the Phœnicians, and these were obliged to give place to the Greeks; after this it seems to have been subject to the Carthaginians, who were routed from it by the Romans: but upon the declension of the Roman empire, at first it fell under the dominion of the Goths, and afterwards of the Saracens, who were driven out of it by the Normans, in the year 1090, since which time it was subject to the same sovereign with Sicily, till the emperor Charles V. gave it in 1529 to the knights of St John at Jerusalem, after having the preceding year lost the island of Rhodes, which since 1308 they had very gallantly defended for 213 years against the whole power of the Turks. In 1566, Solyman the Turkish emperor attacked them in the island of Malta, but he was obliged to quit the island after the loss of above 20,000 men in the attempt. The order formerly consisted of eight tongues or nations, the principal of which were the French, Italian, English, and German, but now only of seven, the English having withdrawn themselves on account of their superstitious rites; and the number of its knights in other countries may be about 3000 in all; but the order has lost considerably by the reformation, and accidents of war, besides the English, Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian priories, also a good deal in Germany and the Netherlands. The knights must be of ancient noble families, and legitimate. The heads of each nation, or the grand crosses, are called grand priors, having each their convents of knights, and estates appropriated for their maintenance in every popish nation, and these are styled commanderies. The principal of these is the grand prior of Germany, or Teutonic order, who was created a prince of the empire by the emperor Charles V. in 1546, and has a seat and vote among the princely abbots in the diet. His residence

is at Keiterstheim in the Brigau. The priors chuse a grand master, and in spirituals they are all subject to the Pope, living according to the rule of St Augustine, and also depend pretty much on those princes where their lands or commanderies lie. They are obliged, besides several other engagements, to maintain a continual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans, and likewise with pirates. The knights take vows of celibacy, chastity, &c. and as to matrimony, they generally keep their vow, but they introduce, however, a great many Greek girls, who serve them as concubines. The capital of the island is

MALTA, VALETTA, which is well fortified, standing on a hill in the middle of the island; it consists of three towns separated by channels, forming so many peninsulas of solid rock, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, having secure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets; and as the situation is naturally strong, no art is wanting to render the fortifications impregnable. Anciently the town was twice as large as it is at present. The streets are open and spacious, and the houses built of the white stone hewn out of the rocks, of which the island consists. Besides the city, the island has 26 parishes, 4 or 5 towns standing close to each other, which may be looked upon as one, and between 30 and 40 villages, containing 30,000 souls, one half of which are military and unmarried men. Malta is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Palermo in Sicily. Lat. 25. 54. N. long. 14. 35. E.

MALTON, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, 215 miles from London, which has great inns, in the road from York to Whitby and Scarborough. It is a populous borough, though not incorporated, but only governed by a bailiff, and was heretofore famous for its vent of corn, fish, and country utensils. Its markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, with fairs Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, and Oct. 10. and 11.

MALVA, a province of Hither India in Asia, situated in the middle of that country, under the tropic of Cancer, and subject to the Great Mogul.

MALVASIA, or **NAPODI DE MALVESIA**, anciently **EPIDAUROS**, a city of the Morea in European Turkey, on the Gulfo di Neopoli in the Archipelago, not far from the modern Monembasia, and is the strongest fortress in all the Morea; its excellent wine has been celebrated in ancient times; it has a pretty good harbour, is the see of a Greek metropolitan, and lies 34 miles E. of Iacedemon, and 75 S. W. of Athens. Lat. 36. 40. N. long. 23. 40. E.

MALVERN (GREAT and LITTLE), with

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with the CHACE, and the HILL'S, Worcester-shire. In these two towns were formerly two abbies, about three miles asunder. Malvern Chace contains 7175 acres in Worcester-shire, besides 241 acr 4 called the Prior's Land, 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire. Malvern Hills run from N to S the highest point 1314 feet above the surface of the Severn at Hanley, and appear to be of lim stone and quartz. On the summit of the hills is a camp, with a triple ditch, imagined to be Roman, and is situated on the Herefordshire side of the hills.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarre and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Dive, 14 miles W. of Orleans. Lat 46 20 N long 0 26 E.

MAM-TOR, a mountain in Derbyshire, with lead mines under it, in the Peak, near Castleton.

MAN (ISLE OF) This island lies between England and the N of Ireland, and is about 10 leagues distant from the county of Cumberland, its S end lying ever against that county, and the N end against Scotland. Its length, from N to S is about 30 miles, and its breadth between S and N — Its most general division is into N and S, and it contains 17 parishes, called Kirks — Its division, with regard to its civil government is into six shires, every one having its proper governor, who is in the nature of a sheriff, is intrusted with the peace of his district, receives criminals, brings them to justice, &c. The lord chief justice Clerk says, " Their laws were such as scarce to be found any where else." The inhabitants are of the same religion with the church of England. The bishop is styled bishop of Sodor and Man. It is in the diocese of York. The bishop has under him an archdeacon, and the clergy are generally natives, none else being qualified to preach, &c. in the Manks language. The bishop was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not sit in the house of peers, but is allowed the highest seat in the lower house of convocation. The nomination of its bishop is vested in the present duke of Athol, who has the title of lord of the Isle of Man. He has it as the heir of the eldest branch of the Stanley, earls of Derby. July 1 1786, a copper coinage for the use of the island, was issued from the Tower of London. Thin oat-cakes is their common bread. Their commodities are black cattle, lambs, wool, fire and coarse linen, coarse woollen cloth, hides, skins, honey, and tallow; but herrings were formerly their staple commodity. The soil here is very different, the Carragh, a long tract of land, runs the breadth of the isle, formerly a bog, but since drained, and supplies the neighbourhood with corn, and peat for fuel.

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There is a ridge of mountains runs almost the length of the isle, from whence they have abundance of good water from the rivulets and springs, and Snafield, the highest, rises about 580 yards. The air is sharp in cold in winter, the frosts short, and the snow, except ally near the sea, lies not long on the ground. Their cattle and horses are small, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Here are quarries of good stone, rocks of lime-stone, and red free-stone, and good slate, with some mines of lead, copper, and iron. Its trade was very great before the year 1726, but the late lord Derby farming out his estate to foreigners the insolence of those farm residing on the island the resentment of the government of England, who by an act of parliament deprived the inhabitants of an opportunity with the kingdom. This naturally introduced a clandestine commerce which carried on with England and Ireland with great success and immensity, quantity of foreign goods were annually run into the kingdom, till the government, in 1765, thought proper to put an entire stop to it, by purchasing the island of the duke of Athol, and permitting a free trade with England. On the little isle of Peel on the W side of Man, is a town of the same name, with a fertile district. Before the present story of Man is a little to be curious. Calf of Man it is about three miles in circuit, and separated from Man by a channel about two furlongs broad. At the time of the year it abounds with puffins and also with a species of ducks called rakers by the English called barnacles, and by the natives called and Solange. In the spring, it is said, breed in the holes of the cliffs, which for that time leave them to their strangers. The old ones leave the young ones all day, and fly to the sea, and returning late at night with their prey disgorge it into the stomachs of their young, by which means they become almost an entire lump of fat. In August they are hunted, as it is called, and no less than 5000 of these young ones are generally taken every year, these are mostly eaten on the island, but many of them are pickled, and sent abroad as presents. About the rocks of this island also breed an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl.

MANACHIA, an ancient and considerable town of Turkey in Asia, and in Nacolia, with a castle, handsome basars, mosques, and hospitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia. It is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lat 38 45 N long 27 40 E.

MANAR, an island of Asia in the Indian sea, lying between that of Ceylon and the continent. Lat 9 12 N long 79 44 E.

MANAR, a town of Asia, in the Fath district,

dies, and in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is the capital of a small kingdom, and is seated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANATAULIN, an island of North America, on the N. side of Lake Huron. It is 100 miles in length, and no more than eight broad. Its name signifies "a place of spirits;" and it is considered as sacred by the Indians.

MANCHA (LA), a mountainous territory, forming the S. part of New Castile in Spain, situated between the springs of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir, famous as giving title to Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, and the famed scene of some of this knight's humorous adventures.

MANCHE (LA), the name given by the French to the English channel.

MANCHE, or the Department of the Channel, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancashire, 182 miles from London, stands near the conflux of Irk and Irwell, three miles from the Mersey. It surpasses all the towns hereabouts in buildings, manufactures, and trade; has a spacious market-place, and college; besides which it has an exchange. The sustenance manufactory, called Manchester-cottons, for which it has been famous for near 200 years, has been much improved of late, by some inventions of dyeing and printing, which, with the great variety of other manufactures, called Manchester goods (of which they export vast quantities abroad, especially to the West Indies), such as ticking, tapes, filtering, and linen cloth, enrich the town, and employ men, women, and children. It stands on a stony hill, and has noble quarries; and that called Kerfall Moor is noted for horse-races. This place, in fine, is deservedly reckoned the greatest village or market-town in England; for though its chief magistrate is a constable or headborough, yet it is more populous than York, Norwich, or most cities in England, and as big as two or three of the lesser ones put together; for of the people, including those in the suburbs, there were reckoned not less than 20,000 communicants above 100 years ago, and now the inhabitants are not less than 50,000, which is ten times the number that Preston has; and it is said to return more money in one month than that does in a year. Here is a firm old stone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceedingly high; because, as the river comes from the mountainous part of the country, it rises sometimes four or five yards in one night, but falls next day as suddenly. There are for three miles above the town no less than 400 mills upon it. The weavers here have

looms that work 24 looms at a time, an invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs on White-Monday, Sept. 21. and Nov. 6.

MANCHUP, a town of Crim Tartary. It is seated on a mountain near the river Karkata, 20 miles W. of Baciary.

MANDERSCHUIT, a city of Triers in the Lower Rhine in Germany, and capital of a county bearing its name, 24 miles N. of Triers city. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 6. 43. E.

MANDRIA, a small desert island in the Archipelago, surrounded with rocks between Samo and Lango, and gives name to the sea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a small city of the Capitanata, in Naples in Italy, built out of the ruins of the ancient city of Sipontum; it has a harbour on the bay of the same name in the Adriatic, 10 miles E. of Venice, and is the see of an archbishop. In 1620 it was taken and destroyed by the Turks. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 16. 51. E.

MANGALORE, a town of the Hither India in Asia, having a harbour on the Malabar coast. It belongs to Tippoo Sultan, and lies 154 miles N. of Calicut. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 74. 15. E.

MANGUSHIAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E. coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bucharia, such as cotton, yarn, and stuffs, furs and skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles S.W. of Astracan. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 48. 7. E.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria in Germany, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the E. by Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

MANHIM, a city of the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, at the conflux of the Rhine and Neckar, 18 miles N.W. of Heidelberg, and latterly the usual residence of the elector palatine; it was twice burnt by the French. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 32. E.

MANIEL, a mountain of North America, in the island of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy that it is almost inaccessible.

MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

MANINGAPATAN, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; seated near the sea shore, 25 miles N. E. of Brampore, in the kingdom of Golconda.

MANINGTREE, a town in the county of Essex, 60 miles from London, has a bridge over a branch of the Stour, which is often called Maningtree Water, and has chapel of ease to Mibley. It is a dirty town, but has

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a good market on Tuesdays, and a fair June 15

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, on the Durance, in a very fertile and delightful valley, with a commandery of the order of Malta, the prior of which calls himself a grand cross of the order of St John of Jerusalem, it lies 27 miles N E of Aix Lat 43 56 N long 5 46 E

MANRESA, anciently **RUBRICATA**, an old town of Catalonia in Spain, near the confluence of the Cardenero and Llobregat, 90 miles N W of Barcelona Lat 41 36 N long 1 41 E

MAN, the capital of the department of Maine in France, situated on a eminence near the river Sarthe; it is the see of a bishop and lies 57 miles N E of Angers It contains 16 parish churches, besides a cathedral, two collegiate, four abbeys, eight convents and a college The number of houses in this city are 3200, in which are reckoned to be 15000 souls Lat 48 20 N long 6 min E

MANSAROAR, a large lake of Asia, in Thibet from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about lat 31 15 N long 79 0 L

MANSFELD, a town of Upper Saxony in Germany, and the capital of the county of the same name, 49 miles N W of Leipzig Lat 51 46 N long 11 53 E

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, 140 miles from London, was anciently a royal demesne It is a market town on Fridays, and the privilege of having house and haybote out of his my lord's forest of Sherwood Fair June 29 and it has a market the 24 Thursday in October, for which it has no charter

MANSILLA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Leon, 15 miles S W of the city of Leon Lat 42 30 N long 4 55 W

MANTAILLE, a town of Lower Champagne in France, where Boson had himself proclaimed king of Burgundy in the year 979

MANTE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Seine, 27 miles N W of Paris. Lat 49 1 N. long 1 51 E

MANIUA (Duchy of) a province in Upper Italy, bordering on the Brescian and Veronese to the N. another part of the Venetian dominions and the Ferrarese to the E the duchies of Modena and Mirandola to the S and the Cremonese to the W is about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The country is fruitful in

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corn, excellent fruit, garden vegetables &c, a great deal of flax, some wine and pasture grounds, its horses are of a good kind The revenues of this duchy bring in their sovereign 300,000 crowns per annum The family of Gonzaga enjoyed the Mantuan ever since the year 1328, when 10 sons of that name expelled the Bonacossi Upon the demise of Charles II king of Spain, and Philip duke of Anjou succeeding to the vacant throne, the duke of Mantua was prevailed on, for 60,000 pistoles and a monthly subsidy of 36000 dollars, for the maintenance of a French garrison of 4000 men to deliver up his capital into the hands of the French, and other advantageous stipulations But this treaty proved the duke's ruin, for he was put under the ban of the empire, and in 1703 the emperor gave that part of Montfermeil, which the duke of Mantua held as a fief, to the duke of Savoy, and in 1707 the Imperialists made themselves masters of the whole duchy of Mantua and duke Charles IV dying in 1708 the house of Austria has it in possession of it under the general government of Milan Its capital is

MANIUA, situated in the middle of a lake, 24 Italian miles in circuit and 2 in breadth formed by the river Mincio The two principal bridges which lead to this city are defended, the first by two towers, and the other by bulwarks it is on the river divides the town into two parts but these are joined by six bridges Here is a good citadel, fortified more by nature than art The city is five miles in circuit, with streets mostly spacious straight, and long, well built stone houses, fine palaces, and beautiful churches Here are reckoned in general 4 colligate and 21 parish churches, 14 other churches and hospitals, 11 oratories, and 50 convents, besides those in the suburbs which last Mantua has three on the further side of the lake Formerly the number of its inhabitants, not including the garrison, was computed at 50,000, but at present it does not exceed 16000 In a particular quarter of the city are between 4000 and 5000 Jews It is the see of a bishop immediately subject to the pope, with an universality founded in 1625 The cathedral is the work of the famous architect Giulio Romano, with paintings of the most celebrated masters The ancient ducal palace is large and spacious, its famous gallery and cabinet of curiosities were entirely plundered in 1630, by the Imperialists, when they took the city by storm The excellent manufactures of silks called Mantuas, with other fabrics, and the trade of the city, which formerly flourished, are now in a declining state Here the poet Alfio was born, as was also the poet Virgil, at the village of Pietola, anciently Andes, about two miles from

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from hence, near which is the Virgiliana or ducal work, where the last mentioned great poet is said to have studied in a grotto. Mantua lies 75 miles W. of Milan, and 84 S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 11. 19. E.

MANUDEN, a town in the county of Essex, with a fair on Easter Monday.

MAON, or **MAHON**, a port and town in the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean, on a fine bay at the extremity of the island, with an excellent harbour. See **MINORCA**.

MARACAIBO, a city of Terra Firma in the territory of Venezuela in South America, on the W. side of the lake bearing its name, 338 miles E. of Rio de la Hacha. Lat. 10. 51. N. long. 70. 20. W.

MARACAIBO (Lake of), a large collection of waters in South America, on which the town of the same name is situated. It is near 208 miles in length, and half as broad; running from S. to N. it empties itself into the North Sea, the entrance of which is well defended by strong forts; but Sir Henry Morgan passed by them, plundered several Spanish towns on the coast, and defeated a squadron which had been sent to intercept him.

MARAGNAN, a province of South America in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 miles in circumference. The French settled there in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon driven from thence by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It is little, but strong, and has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome, and there is plenty of most things. Lat. 1. 20. S. long. 54. 55. W.

MARANA, or **MARQUNA**, a city of Rumania in European Turkey, situated on the Archipelago, 47 miles N. W. of the Dardanelles, or Hellespont. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 26. 38. E.

MARANA, a river of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, which passes by the town of Grotta Ferrara, and then separates into two branches; one of which falls into the Teverone, and the other into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANO, a town of Friuli in the Venetian territories in Italy, with a castle giving name to the Laguna de Marano; it is situated at the bottom of the Adriatic, 36 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 12. 27. E.

MARANS, a large town late in the government of Aunis in France, lying in a salt marsh, 14 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 49. min. W.

MARASCH, a town of Asia in Natolia, seated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place,

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and capital of a beglerbeglic, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. Lat. 38. 15. N. long. 38. 25. E.

MARATHONA, a village of Greece, in Livadia, formerly a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1693; is 12 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48. 59. N. long. 9. 25. E.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 29. N. long. 5. 55. W.

MARCA TREVISANA, a province of Italy in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the Gulf of Venice; on the S. by the sea, the Dogate, and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino and the Belunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they gain large sums by their cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. The principal town is Treviso.

MARCELIN, a town of France in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated, and produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 14. N. long. 5. 32. E.

MARCELINO, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCH, or **MERSH**, a town in the Isle of Ely, 26 miles from Cambridge, and 80 from London. It has a market on Fridays, and fairs Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Easter; one on Monday and Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and another on every 2d Tuesday in October, and the two following days.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Berry, on the E. by Auvergne, on the W. by Angoumois, and on the S. by Limosin. It is about 55 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

MARCHE (LA), a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is 20 miles S. of Neufchateau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul. Lat. 48. 6. N. long. 5. 50. E.

MARCIENA, an handsome ancient, and considerable town of Spain, with the title of a duchy, and

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large as the town; seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 34. N. long. 5. 44. W.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the late Austrian Low Countries, on the river Sambre, five miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 4. 28. E.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, standing in a moraine in the Scarpe.

MARCHPURG, a town of Stiria in the circle of Austria in Germany, on the Drave, 30 miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 16. 3. E.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lat. 40. 31. N. long. 14. 30. E.

MARCO (St), a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, 22 miles N. of the Cozenza. Lat. 39. 41. N. long. 16. 20. E.

MARDEN, a town in the county of Kent, near Maidstone, 4 miles and a half N. of Goudhurst; with a fair on Oct. 10.

MARDIKE, a village of French Flanders, having a harbour on the sea, 4 miles E. of Dunkirk; famous for a fort on the sea, about a mile from Dunkirk, often besieged and taken, but at last dismantled. I.e. Blanc, after the peace of Utrecht, by order of Louis XIV. made a famous canal here, which, with Mardike, the French began to fortify after the demolition of Dunkirk; but they were obliged to desist, upon remonstrances made by the British court. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 2. 26. E.

MARDIKES, or TOPASSES, a mixt breed of Dutch, Portuguese, Indians, and other nations, which are incorporated with the Dutch at Batavia in the East Indies.

MAREE (LOCH), a great fresh-water lake of Roxshire, in Scotland, 18 miles long, and in some parts four broad. Many small islands are scattered over it; and it abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green shelled oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is seated near the sea, 23 miles N. W. of Saint., and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 13. N. long. 49. min. W.

MARESFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, with a fair on Sept. 4.

MARETIMO, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces a great deal of wheat. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 12. 35. E.

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MARGARET'S (St), at Cliff, a town in the county of Kent, has a bay 3 miles and a half to the N. E. of Dover, with a fair July 19.

MARGARET'S (St), a town in the county of Kent, near Dartford, with a fair July 20.

MARGARETTA, one of the largest of the Lceward Islands in the North Sea, 68 miles W. of the continent of Paria, or New Andalusia in South America. It is about 30 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It produces Indian corn, and the usual fruits of the torrid zone; but has very little wood or water, and belongs to Spain. Lat. 11. 46. N. long. 64. 12. W.

MARGATE, a town in the county of Kent, on the N. side of the Isle of Thanet, near the N. foreland, is noted for shipping vast quantities of corn (most, if not all, the product of that island), for London; and has a salt-water bath at the post-house, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic cases, and numbness of the limbs. It lies in St John's parish, which is a member of the port of Dover, at the distance of 14 miles, 12 from Canterbury, and 72 from London, and in the summer season is frequented for sea-bathing, having become one of the principal watering-places for the idle, the opulent, and the invalid, where they meet with every requisite accommodation, and the adjacent country abounds with most extensive prospects and pleasant rides.

MARGENTHEIM, or MERGENTHEIM, a city of Franconia in Germany, on the Tauber, 25 miles S. W. of Wurzburg; it is the capital of the territory, subject to the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 9. 41. E.

MARIA, or SANTA MARIA, an island of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, five miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; well watered within, and surrounded by rocks without. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by 500 or 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

MARIA (St), a considerable town of South America, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the Gulf of St Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable, and the largest that falls into the gulf. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season, which continues three months, to gather the gold dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams, and carry away great quantities. Lat. 7. 43. N. long. 78. 12. W.

MARIA (St), a handsome and considerable town of Spain in Andalusia, with a small

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small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702, for the archduke of Austria; is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a close battery, 18 miles N. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lat. 36. 39. N. long. 6. 6. W.

MARIA SANTA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. See AZORES.

MARIANO, or MARANO, a town of the Milanese in Italy, 18 miles N. of Milan. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 9. 51. E.

MARLBOROUGH, or ST MARY-LE-BONE, is rather BORNE, from the neighbouring brook, in the county of Middlesex, on the N. W. side of London, is, in old records, called Tyburn. The manor appears to have belonged anciently to the bishop of London. The houses in this parish are very numerous, comprising several extensive streets and squares, which are every year increasing. The Paddington road from Illington passes through this parish, which gives it communication with the eastern part of London without passing through the streets.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France in Lorraine, divided in two by the river Lieber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 16 miles N. W. of New Brisac. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 7. 24. E.

MARIENBERG, a pretty large town of Borussia, in Transylvania, on the river Aluta.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Hainault, in the Low Countries. In 1554 it was taken by Henry II. and ceded to France by the peace of the Pyrenees; upon which it was dismantled by Louis XIV. in 1647, and surrounded with a bare wall in 1681. It lies 8 miles S. of Philipville, and 12 W. of Charlemont. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 4. 32. E.

MARIENBURG, a well built town in Polish Prussia, on the Nogat, having over it a wooden bridge, the supporting of which is very expensive; it has a strong castle, which was burnt in 1644. The town was taken by the Poles in 1469, and by the Swedes in 1626, and 1655. It lies 23 miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 19. 12. E.

MARIENBURG, an inland town of West Gothland in Sweden, near which the river Tiden runs into the Wener Lake, 38 miles S. of Carlstadt. Lat. 58. 39. N. long. 14. 12. E.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden in West Gothland, seated on the Wener Lake, 33 miles S. E. of Carlstadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 28. N. long. 14. 25. E.

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MARIEUGE, a well built populous town of Gevaudan, in Languedoc in France, situated in a pleasant valley through which runs the Colonge, 18 miles N. W. of Mende. Lat. 44. 41. N. long. 2. 56. E.

MARIGALANTE, one of the least of the Caribbee Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near Guadaloupe, and subject to Great Britain. Lat. 16. 32. N. long. 60. 51. W.

MARIGNAN, a city of Brasil in South America, and the metropolis of the captainship of the same name, having an harbour at the mouth of the river St Mary, on the Atlantic Ocean, 493 miles N. W. of Cape St Roque, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 2. 27. S. long. 44. 36. W.

MARIGNANO, a small town of the Milanese in Upper Italy, situated on the Lambro, 17 miles S. of Milan, and belonging to the house of Austria. In the neighbourhood Francis I. king of France, obtained a famous victory over the Switzers in 1515. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 9. 46. E.

MARINO (St), a city of Urbino in Italy, and the capital of a territory of the same name, situated on a very high craggy mountain, to which there is only one way of approaching. It contains about 5000 souls. This is a little state or republic, inclosed by Romagna and Urbino, and under the protection of the pope. It has lasted upwards of thirteen centuries and a half. The aforesaid mountain, together with some neighbouring eminences lying at its foot, constitute the whole extent of its dominions. It was independent of the pope, till some dissatisfied citizens agreed to put themselves under his holiness's dominion; but he has lately restored the republic to its ancient liberty. Their government consists of a council of 40, half nobles, and half commons; but in matters of the highest importance an arango or grand council is held, to which each family sends a deputy. The principal officers of the state are two captains, which are changed every half year. St Marino lies 24 miles N. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 13. 34. E.

MARINO, a town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy, having a fine castle; it lies 10 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 39. N. long. 13. 21. E.

MARK, a county of Westphalia in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia.

MARK'S (St), a town in Somersetshire, near Bristol, with fairs on Sept. 15. and Tues. before Whit Sunday.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on May 8. and July 10.

MARKET-JEW, or MERAZION, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, 3 weeks before Easter-Eve, and Sept. 29.

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MARKET-OVERTON, a town in the county of Rutland, 3 miles from Okeham. Its market, which is on Tuesday, was procured in the reign of Edward II. together with its fairs on May 6. and Oct. 18.

MARKHAM (EAST and WEST), Nottinghamshire. The former called also Great Markham. It is a rich and populous town, and a large parish.

MARLBOROUGH, a town in the county of Wilts, near the source of the Kennet, at the foot of a chalky hill, 75 miles from London, has its name from its chalky soil, which was formerly called Marle. The markets here are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs June 29. July 20. Aug. 13. Sept. 21. and Nov. 11.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, a factory on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra in Asia, belonging to England, 5 miles E. of the town of Bencoolen. Lat. 4. 21. S. long. 101. 12. E.

MARLOW (GREAT), a town in the county of Bucks, 31 miles from London, lies under the Chiltern-hills, in a marly soil; it is a pretty large borough, though not incorporated, with a bridge over the Thames, not far from its conflux with Wycombe. Its market is on Saturdays, and fair Oct. 29.

MARLY, a village in the Isle of France, situated on the Seine, one mile from Versailles, and 12 N. W. of Paris. Here is a fine palace, with a curious engine for conveying water to Versailles. Lat. 48. 77. N. long. 2. 20. E.

MARMANDE, a pretty large town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and lies 42 miles S.E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 31. N. long. 3. min. E.

MARMORA SEA, or **MAR DI MARMORA**. See **PROPONTIS**.

MARNE, a river of France, rising at Langres in the S.E. part of Champagne; from whence it runs N.W. through that province to Chalons, and then W. passing by Meaux; is navigable near Vitry, and at Charenton, a little above Paris, falls into the Seine.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing N.W. joins the Seine a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see; but Chalons, at present, is the capital of the department.

MARNE (UPPER), a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNHAMS, two hamlets by the Trent, near Normanton, Nottinghamshire, one of which has a fair on Sept. 4.

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MARO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, is the principality of Oneglia, 24 miles W. of the town of Oneglia. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 7. 56. E.

MAROGNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania.

MAROSCH, or **MERISH**, a large river rising in the Carpathian mountains, from whence it runs S. W. through the middle of Transylvania, and afterwards running W. runs into Hungary, and receiving the Aranyos and Kocel, falls into the Teyseus Segedin.

MARPURG, a city of Hesse, on the Upper Rhine in Germany, situated on the Lahn, 54 miles N. of Frankfort, and 80 long to Hesse Cassel. Lat. 56. 52. N. long. 8. 38. E.

MARPURG, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Stiria.

MARQUESAS, a group of islands in the South S. of which the most considerable are, St. Christina-la-Dominica, and St. Pedro. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in his second voyage to the South Sea. It is situated in 9. 55. S. lat. and 139. 9. W. long. The natives are a well made handsome people, of a yellowish or tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beards and hair are of a fine jetty black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. The island, though high and steep, yet has many vallies, which widen towards the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. On the S. side of the bay, where captain Cook anchored, rises a peak, which is very craggy and inaccessible. All the N. side is a black burnt hill, of which the rock is vaulted along the sea shore, and the top clad to the summit with a shrubbery of casuarinas. The products of these and the other islands are bread fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, scarlet beans, pepper mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Mr. Forster says, he never saw a single deformed or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were strong, tall, well limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Isles, who, in that respect, surpass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesas is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather scarce. They are much given to pilfering, like

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like the lower fort among the Otaheiteans. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, very much resemble those of Otaheite. In short, the inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

MARSAL, a town of Lorraine, in a lordship of the same name, situated in a morass, having several salt springs, twenty-four miles E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 6. 41. E.

MARSALA, a small town of the Val di Mazara, at the W. extremity of the island of Sicily, near the promontory which takes its name from hence; it is said to have been built out of the ruins of the old Lilybæum, and lies 38 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 41. N. long. 12. 10. E.

MARSALQUIVER, a town of Algiers, seated on the Barbary coast in Africa, with a harbour on a bay lying opposite to Oran, and taken with that city by the Spaniards, in the year 1732. Lat. 36. 28. N. long. 10. min. W.

MARSAN, or **MOUNT MARSAN**, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and capital of a late territory of the same name, fertile in wine; seated on the river Miduse, 25 miles from Dax. Lat. 43. 54. N. long. 23. min. W.

MARSDEN ROCKS, Northumberland, are situated a little way from the shore in the German Ocean, and are visited by parties on pleasure from Tynemouth, being perforated in several places by the waves so as to give a free passage to boats, and have some large caverns formed in them by the beating surges.

MARSEILLES, a strong and flourishing city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It is large and rich, and said to have been built 500 years before the birth of Christ; it stands at the foot of a high rocky mountain, on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, and is divided into two parts, the old and new town; between which is a beautiful walk of trees. It is said to contain 100,000 souls, and is well fortified, has a secure capacious harbour of an oblong form, where the royal galleys were stationed; but it will not admit large men of war. It was the see of a bishop, has an academy of the fine arts, and an observatory. Its large arsenal is richly provided with all sorts of naval stores; and the armoury, which was reckoned the finest in the country, had arms for 40,000 men. Besides a brisk foreign trade, it has a good silk manufacture, also gold and silver stuffs. In 1720 and 1722, the plague made terrible havoc here. It lies 27 miles

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N. W. of Toulon, and 356 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 5. 27. E.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Gloucestershire, 7 miles from Bath, 12 from Chipping-Sodbury, 12 and a half from Bristol, 35 from Gloucester, and 104 from London, in the road to Bristol. Its market is on Tuesdays, and fairs May 24. and Oct. 24.

MARSHLAND, a marshy peninsula in the county of Norfolk, opposite to King's-Lynn, almost surrounded with the Oute and other navigable rivers, and an arm of the sea.

MARSI (the Duchy of), a small territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies between the Lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, to distinguish it from another place near it, called Marsico Vetere, a small city of the Hither Principate of Naples in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 76 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 16. 42. E.

MARSTRAND, a very old staple town of Bohus-lehn, in Gothland in Sweden, with an excellent harbour, to which is an entrance on the S. and N. side, and defended by the impregnable citadel of Carlstein. It has been so reduced, partly by war, and partly by fire, that in the year 1745 there remained no more than 20 poor burghers.

MARTA, a small town of the duchy of Castro, in the ecclesiastical state, situated at the influx of a river of the same name into the Bolsena Lake, 41 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 12. 51. E.

MARTABAN, a city of the Further India in Asia, having a harbour on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, 10 miles S. of Pegu. Lat. 17. 19. N. long. 79. 12. E.

MARTEL, a little town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Quercy, situated on the Dordogne, 20 miles E. of Sarlat. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 1. 29. E.

MARTHA (Str), a city of Terra Firma in South America, having a harbour on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Guayra, 124 miles N. E. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 55. N. long. 74. 56. W.

MARTHA (Str), a province of South America, bounded by the North Sea on the N. by Rio de la Hacha on the E. by New Granada on the S. and by the territory of Carthagena on the W. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and reckoned the highest land in the world.

MARTHA (Str), or **SIERRA NEVADA**, a very high mountain in New Spain. Some say it is 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and five high, and that the top is always covered with snow in the hottest weather. It is 370 miles distant from St Domingo. Lat. S. O. N. long. 43. 53. W.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of North

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North America, near the coast of Massachusetts Bay, 80 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 70. 22. W.

MARTIGULS, a small town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, standing on an island at the mouth of a salt lake near the sea, built out of the ruins of the old city of Genes. It was formerly very strong, and in 1693 taken by duke Charles Emanuel of Savoy, after a long siege. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 5. 15. E.

MARTIN (CAPI), a head land of Valencia in Spain, on the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. E. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 38. 44. N. long. 25. min. E.

MARTINICO, a considerable island of North America, and one of the Caribbees, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French possessed it from 1635 till the 23th of February 1762, when it was taken by the English; but was again restored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is extremely populous, and the governor general of the French Caribbee islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours well fortified. The principal places are, Fort Royal, Fort St Peter, Fort Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Fort Royal is in lat. 14. 44. N. and long. 61. 16. W.

MARTIN'S (Sr), a small fortress in the Isle of Ree, on the coast of France, 12 miles W. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 8. 23. W.

MARTIN'S (Sr), one of the Caribbee Islands in America. Lat. 13. 6. N. long. 62. 30. W.

MARTINSBERG, a Benedictine abbey, and the most considerable in all Hungary, it stands upon a very high hill, and is built like a castle, surrounded with a large heath, on which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

MARTINSTON, a town in the county of Dorset, on the S. side of Dorchester, with a fair Nov. 22.

MARTIRANO, a small city of the Kingdom of Calabria in Italy, 14 miles S.

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of Cosenza; it is the see of a bishop, and gives the title of count. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 16. 41. E.

MARTOCK, or **MATTOCK**, a town in Somersetshire, between Ilchester and Ilminster, with a fair Aug. 1.

MARORELL, a little town of Catalonia in Spain, situated at the confluence of the Noya and Llobregat, 14 miles N W of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 1. 53. E.

MARTOS, a small town of Cordova, in Andalusia in Spain, with a fortress on a rocky and a commandry of the order of Calatrava.

MARVEJOLS. See **MARIBUGF**.

MARVILLE, a small town of France in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, situated on the Osme, surrounded only with an old wall and some towers.

MARY'S (Sr), the principal of the Scilly islands in Cornwall, being the largest and most fruitful; it has a good harbour, and a castle to defend it.

MARY HILL (Sr), a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a fair in Aug.

MARY'S RIVER (Sr), a river of North America, in Georgia, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound in lat. 30. 44. N. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles; and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the West India markets.

MARY'S STRAIT (Sr), a strait in North America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall, which, though it is impossible for canoes to ascend, yet, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

MARYLAND, one of the United and Independent Provinces of North America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeake Bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; on the E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea; on the S. by Virginia; and on the W. by the Allegany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At first when it was settled it was almost all covered with trees, except in some few spots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It resembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houses dispersed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the convenience of putting their hogheads of tobacco readily on board the ships. There are more Papists here than in any of the other settlements, because the first proprietors were of that religion.

MARY-PORT, a sea-port in the county of Cumberland, at the mouth of the Elne.

It has a good harbour, and has 70 or 80 sail of shipping from 30 to 250 tons burden, whose principal trade is coal; some of them sail up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron, &c. They have a furnace for cast iron, and a glass house.

MARZA (LA), an indifferent landing place in the Val di Noto of Sicily, in the neighbourhood of which is a remarkable salt pit or pond, called Salina della Marza, whose waters being dried up in summer leave a great deal of salt behind, which is gathered into heaps, and sold to great advantage.

MARZA SIRGOCO, a small gulf on the S. side of the Isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valletta, for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of the gulf.

MARZILLA, an handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna, seated near the river Arragon.

MASANDERAN, a province of Persia, usually included in Gilan, the ancient Hyrcania, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Islands in Asia, lying near the centre of all the rest. Lat. 12. N. long. 120. 51. E.

MASBROUGH, one of the most flourishing villages in England, on the west side of the bridge of Rotherham. Here is a considerable iron manufactory.

MASCALATE, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province, 50 miles from the Gulf of Basora, and 125 E. of Labia.

MASCATE, a town of Asia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle seated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified by the Portuguese about the year 1650, but the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the sea coast near it, and only a few date trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those on the other. The horses, cattle, and sheep, are used to eat roasted fish; notwithstanding which the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanism, and yet they suffer any one to go into

their mosques, contrary to the custom of the Turks. The men's garments are a pair of breeches which reach to the ankles, and a loose vest on their backs, with very large sleeves, which is fastened to their bodies by a sash, and they have a large turban, carelessly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger stuck in their girdles. In cold weather they use a sort of a loose coat, made of camel's wool, without sleeves. The women's dress is much the same, only the vests fit their bodies better. The produce of the country is horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinos, a root that dyes red. Lat. 24. 0. N. long. 57. 26. E.

MASCON, or **MAZON**, a city of Burgundy, in France, situated on the Saone; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 38 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 4. 5. E.

MAS-D'ASIL, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, and late county of Foix. Before the revolution of 1789, it had a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles from Pamiers, and ten from St Lizier.

MAS-DU-SOULIET, a town of France, late in Rouergue.

• **MAS-GARNIER**, a town of France, late in Gascony.

MASHAM, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, 218 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesdays, and fairs Sept. 18. and 19.

MASIIERS, or **MESIERS**, a small fortified town of Champagne, in France, situated on an island formed by the Maese, over which river are two bridges. It was besieged by the troops of the emperor Charles V. in 1521, and lies 40 miles N.E. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of small but beautiful islands, lying off the S.E. point of Mallicola, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 16. 32. S. long. 167. 55. E.

MASOX, a valley in the country of the Grisons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Grison league.

MASSA, a small city, and capital of a principality of the same name, in Italy, situated on the Frigido, four miles W. of the Tuscan Sea, between the dominions of Lucca and Genoa; it has a ducal palace, is the see of a bishop, and lies 30 miles N.W. of Lucca city, and 67 N.E. of Genoa. Lat. 43. 49. N. long. 10. 51. E.

• **MASSA**, a little town of the territory of Siena, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, the residence of a bishop, but a very unhealthy place. In its neighbourhood is found a colour called mountain-green. It lies thirty-seven miles S.W. of Siena. Lat. 43. 7. N. long. 11. 48. E.

MASSA, or **MAZZI**, a town of the Venetian empire, in Italy, situated on the N. side of the

M A S

the Po, 40 miles E. of Mantua. Lat. 45 20. N. long. 11. 50. E.

MASSA LUBRENSE, a small city of the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, on the side of the gulf of the same name. It is the residence of a bishop, and lies 24 miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 54. N. long. 15. 10. E.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of North America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York, being about 100 miles in length and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have also mines of copper and iron.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Apennines. Lat. 40. 50. N. long. 17. 20. E.

MASSAFUERO, an island in the South Sea, near Juan Fernandez, about 7 leagues in circumference. Sharks, seals, plenty of fish, fine large hawks, pintados, and many other birds, abound here.

MASSERAN, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 50 miles N. E. of Turin, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 7. 52. E.

MASSERANO, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Upper Italy; it is a small place, but the residence of the prince, and a seat of the house of Ferreri, or properly Acciaoli.

MASSINGHAM (Great and Little), in the county of Norfolk, near Rougham; the former has a market on Fridays, and a fair on St Simon and St Jude.

MASSOVIA, or **MASURA**, a province of Poland. (See **WARSOVIA**.) In this duchy the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion alone is tolerated, so that it is a capital crime for any Lutheran or reformed minister to appear there. It consists of two palatinates, namely Czersk and Plock.

MASTICO, or **CAPO MASTICO**, a cape on the south side of Sicily, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

MASUAH a town of Abyssinia, situated on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses in general are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia. Besides these, there are 20 of stone, some of them two stories high. Lat. 15. 35. N. long. 39. 36. E.

MASULIPATAN, a city of Golconda and the Dutch India, in Asia, with a harbour on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, 212 miles N. of Fort St George. Here are several French and Dutch factories, from whence the most beautiful calicoes are exported. Lat. 16. 21. N. long. 81. 12. E.

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MATAGORDA, a fortress on a neck of land opposite to the Punta, defending the entrance of the harbour and bay of Cadiz, in Spain; near it, on the E. side, is a small island, on which is a citadel or scone, and higher up, on the main land, is Puerto Real on the bay, in which is a magazine of stores.

MATALONA, a town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a principality; eight miles N. W. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 14. 14. E.

MATAMAN, a country in the S. W. part of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotapa on the E. by Caffra on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is a waste dry country, with which European nations have very little commerce.

MATAN, or **MACTAN**, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it was here that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

MATAPAN (CAPE), the most southerly head-land of Europe. Lat. 36. N. long. 22. E.

MATARAM, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and is seated in a very fertile, pleasant, and populous country, surrounded with mountains. Lat. 7. 15. S. long. 111. 55. E.

MAGARO, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, on the sea, where, in 1708, Charles III. consummated his marriage with the Princess of Brunswick, 12 miles E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 2. 31. E.

MATCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1684.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jesi.

MATELLES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

MATERA, a small city of Terra d'Otranto and Naples, in Italy; it is the see of an archbishop, removed thither from Acerenza, has five suffragan bishops, and lies 3 miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 17. 21. E.

MATERAN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the south coast of the island of Java, the sovereignty of which, being at a great distance from Batavia, has not yet been subdued by the Dutch, having little commerce with any other people. Lat. 7. 51. S. long. 110. 17. E.

MATHRY, a town in Pembrokeshire South Wales, with a fair Oct. 10.

MATLOCK

M A U

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyshire, near Wirksworth, and on the very edge of the Derwent, has a bath, whose water is milk-warm, and would be much more frequent than it is, was it not for the stony mountainous road that leads to it; and there is a parcel of huge rocks on the E. side of the Derwent, over against it, which seem to be piled one on another, and are called the Torr. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic stile, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising irregularly one above another from the bottom to nearly the summit. Near the bath are several "ha-stil" houses, whose situation is on the little natural horizontal parts of the mountain, a few yards above the road, and in some places the roofs of some, almost touch the floors of others. There are excellent accommodations for company who resort to the bath; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, chrystals, and other curiosities of nature, and notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATTHEO (St), a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated in a pleasant plain, and in a very fertile country, watered with many springs; 10 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lat. 40. 12. N. long. 36. min. W.

MATTHEW (St), a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, 21 miles S. of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, which had been planted with a colony by the Portuguese, but since deserted. Lat. 2. 31. S. long. 9. 12. W.

MATTINGLEY, a town in Hampshire, N. of Hartley-Row, with a fair July 29.

MATTISHAL, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a fair on the Tues. before Holy-Thursd.

MATUMAY, a sea port town of Asia, in Yesso, and capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. The Jesuits made many converts here in 1620. Lat. 42. 1 N. long. 138. 55. E.

MAUBEUGE, a fortress of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Hainault, on the Sambre, which Louis XIV. fortified very strongly, upon its being ceded to him by the peace of Nimwegen. It lies 12 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 3. 51. E.

MAUBILLE, a large river of North America, in Louisiana, which has its source in the mountains about it, which border on the country of Illinois, and runs through a tract of land 500 miles in length.

MAJLDAH, a pretty neat city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situated not far from the N. bank of the Ganges, on a river

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that communicates with it. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; is a place of trade; and produces, in particular, much silk. It is about 190 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 10. N. long. 88. 28. E.

MAUOLEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle on the Gave, 18 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 1. 51. W. There is also a town of the same name in Lower Poitou.

MAURA (St), an island in the Mediterranean, between the continent of Epirus and island of Cephalonia, belonging to Venice. Lat. 38. 42. N. long. 21. 12. E.

MAURE (St), an ancient town of France, late in Tourain.

MAURIAC, a town of France, late in Upper Auvergne.

MAURICE, or **MAURITIUS**, an island in the Indian Ocean, in Asia, 400 miles E. of Madagascar, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but now to the French. Lat. 20. 15. S. long. 56. 10. E.

MAURICE (St), a small town of the country of Vallais, situated on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles from Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

MAURIENNE (St JOHN), the capital of the country of the same name, in Savoy, situated on the Arc, 32 miles S.E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 6. 15. E.

MAURITANIA, the coast of Barbary in Africa, anciently so called, and extending from the city of Tangier to that of Algiers; the W. part, where Tangier stands, bears the name of Mauritania Tangetana, and that further east Mauritania Cæsarensis.

MAURITIUS. See **FRANZIS**, ISLE OF.

MAWARALNAHAR, a name given to the country of the Usbec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great number of towns. Samarcand is the capital.

MAWE's (St), a town in the county of Cornwall, near Falmouth. It consists but of one street, under a hill, and fronting the sea, and its inhabitants subsist purely by fishing. It has a fair the Friday after St Luke's day.

MAY, a small island at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, in Scotland; a light house is kept here for the benefit of vessels navigating the Frith.

MAYENNE. See **MAINE**.

MAYFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, east of Ashdown Forest, with fairs May 30. and Nov. 13.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, consisting of nine baronies, is bounded by Sligo to the N. and Roscommon to the S. Its capital is of the same name, but in a ruinous condition, and lies

lies at the mouth of the river Mayo or May.

MAYO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 400 miles W. of Cape Verd, in Africa; where ships frequently touch in their way to the West Indies, and take in salt.

MAZAGAN, a town of Morocco, in Africa, with a harbour, 112 miles N. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 33. 12. N. long. 10. 1. W.

MAZARA (VAL DI) the S.W. division of the island of Sicily, with a little fortified city of the same name, which is the see of a bishop; it has a harbour, 44 miles S.W. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 1. 36. E.

MAZURES, one of the four principal towns of the Lower Foix, in France, the ancient residence of the counts of Foix; it was fortified by the Huguenots in the 16th century, who maintained it till 1629, when they were obliged to submit, and its fortifications were demolished.

MEACO, a city on the island of Nippon, or Japan, in Asia, 312 miles W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36. 1. N. long. 136. 15. E.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary Proper, in the bannat of Temeswar, situated on the N. side of the Danube, 20 miles E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 10 N. long. 22. 15. E. It has a fortress or house, situated on the river Czerna, near which a battle was fought between the Imperialists and the Turks in 1738.

MEAO, a small island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, and one of the Moluccas, or Spice islands, with a good harbour. Lat. 1. 12. N. long. 127. 5. E.

MEARNS See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEATH (EAST), a county in the province of Leinster in Ireland, consisting of 11 baronies; borders on the counties of Cavan and Louth to the N. the Irish channel to the E. Kildare and Dublin to the S. and on West Meath and Longford to the W.

MEATH (WEST), a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bordering on Longford to the N. on East Meath to the E. King's county to the S. and Roscommon to the W. consists of 11 baronies.

MEAUX, a town of France, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts; it was the see of a bishop, of which the famous Arnold was once prior. Its trade consists chiefly in corn, wool and cheese. Here the reformation in France first declared itself under Francis I. It lies 27 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 3. 12. E.

MECCA the capital of a territory bearing its name, and of Arabia Felix in Asia, was the birth place of the grand impostor Mahomet, 30 miles E. of Sedin, a port town of the Red Sea, 200 miles S. E. of Medina. It is a large well built city, and in the middle

of it stands the Kaaba or house of God, supposed by the Arabs to have been built by the patriarch Abraham, to which Mahomet obliged all his votaries to perform a pilgrimage once in their lives. The temple is but 15 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 30 in height; round it is a large court, environed with a piazza, where the pilgrims pay their devotions, seldom entering the Kaaba, as being too small to admit many. Lat. 21. 47. N. long. 43. 42. E.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**, a province of the late Austrian Netherlands, surrounded by Brabant, being about 30 miles in length, and half that in breadth; is commonly called the lordship of Mechlin. Its capital is

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**, a large city on the Dyle and Demer, 12 miles N. W. of Louvain, 14 N. E. of Brussels, and 16 S. E. of Antwerp. It is a large and well built place, consisting of several islands, formed by the Dyle, and artificial canals, over which are several bridges. It is fortified, but of no considerable strength, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of the Low Countries. The concurrence of this little lordship is necessary to the enacting of laws, and raising of money, though belonging to Austria. Its principal manufacture is lace, the finest in Europe, and takes its name from it. Here also they have old strong beer, with which they serve the other provinces of the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MECHOACAN, a province of Mexico in America, bounded by Panuco on the N. by Mexico Proper on the E. by the Pacific Ocean on the S. and by Guadalupe or New Galicia on the W. In this province are silver and copper mines, and it also produces the cocoa or chocolate nut, and being well watered with rivers and lesser streams, yields both corn and pasture, and is one of the most pleasant and fertile provinces of Mexico.

MECKLENBURG (Duchy of), a province of Lower Saxony in Germany, borders on the Baltic to the N. Pomerania to the E. Brandenburg to the S. and the duchies of Holstein, Lunenbourg, and Lawenburg, to the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is a fruitful country, well watered with inland lakes and rivers, and very conveniently situated on the Baltic for a foreign trade, some of the Hanse towns lying in this duchy, namely, Rostock, Wismar, Swerin, &c.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Assam, on the E. by China, on the W. by Bengal, and on the S. by Roshaz and Burmah, to which last it is subject.

MECON, or **MECAN**, a large river of Asia, rising in the N. parts of the Further India, runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, after which it falls into

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the Indian Ocean, in lat. 10 deg. N. and opposite to the island of Pulo Condor.

MECRAN, a province of Persia, on the confines of Hindoostan, very little known.

MEDELIN, a little town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana, at the foot of a mountain, or the top of which is an old ruinous castle, 22 miles E. of Merida. Lat. 38. 51' N. long. 6. 12 W.

MEDELPADIA, a subdivision of Nordland in Sweden, a mountainous woody province, with fruitful valleys, and fine pastures, confines on Jempterland to the N. the Bothnic Gulf to the E. and Helsingland to the S. and W.

MEDENBLICK, a town of Holland in the United Low Countries, on the Zuyder Sea, with a harbour, 14 miles N. of Hoorn. Lat. 52. 48' N. long. 4. 52 E.

MEDEWI, the most famous medicinal spring in all Sweden, in East Gothland, delightfully situated three miles from Wadstena.

MEDIA, the N. E. part of Modern Persia, in which were comprised Aderbeitzan, and some part of Gilan and Eyrac Agem. Its capital was Ecbatana, the modern Tauris.

MEDINA TARMALI, a city of Arabia Deserta, 196 miles N. W. of Mecca, called the city of the prophet; where Mahomet was received and protected by the inhabitants, when driven from Mecca, and where he was first invested with regal power. Here is a magnificent mosque or temple, in which is the tomb of Mahomet, surrounded with a silver pallisade; but the story of his coffin, suspended to the roof by a loadstone, is a vulgar error. On the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to this city, commences the Mahometan era, namely July 16. 622. Lat. 24. 46. N long. 40. 49. E.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a very old city of Leon, in Spain, with considerable privileges, an exemption from all taxes, &c. It drives a brisk trade, and lies 56 miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 5. 27. W.

MEDINA CELI, the capital of a duchy in Old Castile, in Spain; it was anciently a very considerable city, and lies 26 miles N. E. of Sigüenza. Lat. 41. 31. N long. 2. 50. W.

MEDINA DI RIO SPCCO, a city of Leon, in Spain, with the title of duke, belonging to the admirals of Castile, fifty two miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 42. 6. N. long. 5. 20. W.

MEDINA SIDONIA, anciently ASSINDUM, or ASSIONIA, a pretty large city of Andalusia in Spain, with the title of duke, 26 miles E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 34. N. long. 6. 15. W.

MEDINA DE LOS TORRES, a little

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town, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Spanish Estremadura.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine, upwards of 2000 miles in length, but its breadth is very unequal. The W. part divides Europe from Africa, and the E. or Levant part separates Asia from Africa; Spain, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and Natolia or Asia Minor, bounding it to the N. and the empire of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Egypt to the S. Through the Straits of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being 16 miles over, sets a very strong current constantly out of the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean, for stemming of which a good brisk gale is required; but whither these waters run, or whether there is any subterraneous passage for carrying them off, is uncertain. Some imagine that the heat of the sun exhales them, and this is the reason they never rise higher at one time than another; for no tides are observed in this sea, except in some few places, as at Tunis, Messina, Venice, and Negropont, at which last place they are the most irregular in the world, flowing at some periods of the moon six or seven times in 24 hours.

MEDNICK, a city of Samogitia in Poland, 38 miles E. of Memel. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 22. 27. E.

MEDOC, a district of France, in Bourdeaux, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oysters. It has a fort of the same name.

MEDUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lat. 34. 45. N. long. 13. min. E.

MEDWAY river rises in the Weald of Sussex, and entering Kent, near Ashurst, runs by Tunbridge, and thence continues its course towards Maidstone. It is navigable for large ships to Rochester bridge, and thence for vessels and barges to Maidstone, the tide flowing up to that town. The distance between the mouth of this river, where the fort at Sherness is erected, and Rochester bridge, is between 16 and 18 miles. In this part of the river, the channel is so deep, the banks so soft, and the reaches so short, that it is one of the best and safest harbours in the world; and ships of 80 guns ride afloat at low water, within musket-shot of Rochester bridge. Nor is there a single instance upon record, that any of the royal navy suffered here by storms, except in that dreadful tempest which happened in November 1703, when the Royal Catharine was driven on shore, where she sunk and was lost. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the man of war, which occasioned Sherness to

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to be built at its mouth to defend the entrance.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. It is pleasantly situated in a richly-wooded country. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. It is 20 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lat. 38. 6. N. long. 23. 30. E.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the Maese, 14 miles S. W. of Ninicguen. Lat. 51. 51. N. long. 5. 36. E.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines; seated on the river Kotel. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 25. 20. E.

MEGIERS, a town of Transylvania, 41 miles N. of Hermanstadt; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 24. 17. E.

MEGRA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Oret; five miles from the sea.

MEHAIGN, a river of the late Austrian Low Countries, rising in the W. part of Namur, and running E. through that province, falls into the Maese a little W. of Huy.

MEHRAN, the name of the principal of the many channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta in Hindoostan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berri, with the ruins of an old castle; seated in a fertile plain on the river Yvres, 10 miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 2. 17. E.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orlannois. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 1. 48. E.

MEILLERIE, a village of the duchy of Chablais, in Savoy, seated on the S. side of the Lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, and at the foot of impending mountains, which in some parts are gently sloping, and clothed to the edge of the water with dark forests, and in others are naked and perpendicular. These dark and gloomy rocks lie S.W. of Clarens, one of the scenes in the Elois of Rousseau.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a marquisate in Upper Saxony, in Germany, confining on the

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duchy of Saxony to the N. Lusatia to the E. Bohemia the S. and Thuringia to the W. is about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a fruitful country, yielding corn and wine; is well supplied with wood and water, and in their hills are rich mines. The people are said to be the most hospitable among all the Germans. Its capital at present is Dresden.

MEISSEN (City of), was once the capital of Misnia, or of the province bearing its name in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe, 12 miles N. of Dresden; the elector of Saxony has a palace here, and it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 13. 43. E.

MELAZZO, a town of Turkey in Asia Minor, on a bay of the Archipelago, 61 miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 27. 51. E.

MELCK, a town of Lower Austria in Germany, on the Danube, 51 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 15. 23. E.

MELCOMB REGIS, a town in Dorsetshire, 130 miles from London, and 8 from Dorchester, at the mouth of the river Wey, by which it is parted from Weymouth. It is situated on the N. side of the haven, on a peninsula surrounded by the sea on all sides except on the N. The streets are broad and well paved, and the market place spacious, many of the houses large and high. Here is a good market-place and town-hall, to which the members of the corporation of Weymouth come to attend public business, as the inhabitants do its church for public worship. For several years past the sea has retired from it on the E. the priory formerly being bounded by the sea; but there is now a street beyond it, from which it is now several paces to the high water mark. The port, which generally goes by the name of Weymouth, is said to be the best frequented in the country, and is defended by Sandford and Portland castles. The markets for both towns are Tuesdays and Fridays, but no fairs. This is reckoned bigger, more thriving, and populous than Weymouth.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romania, belonging to its own prince, 8 miles from Forli, and 8 from Ravenna. Lat. 44. 22. N. long. 11. 48. E.

MELDERT, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MELDORF, a town of Holstein, and Lower Saxony in Germany, near the German Sea, 27 miles N. of Gluckstadt; belonging to Denmark. Lat. 54. 51. N. long. 8. 48. E.

MELFI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with an ancient castle, seated

on a rock, the title of a principality, and a bishop's see; 16 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 2. N. long. 15. 52. E.

MELFORD, called **LONG-MELFORD**, a village in the county of Suffolk, near the Stour river, between Clare and Sudbury, three miles from the latter, has divers good inns with handsome houses, and is one of the best and largest villages in England. It has a fair on Whitsun-Tuesday.

MELIAPOUR, a city on the Coromandel coast in India. See **ST THOMAS**.

MELIDA, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, a little S. of Ragusa, to which republic it belongs. It is about 25 miles long. Lat. 42. 41. N. long. 18. 31. E.

MELINDA, a town of Zanguebar in Africa, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel on the Indian Ocean, 74 miles N. of Mombaze. It is the capital of a province bearing its name, and of all the Portuguese settlements on the coast. It is a large populous city, and with the little island whereon it stands, contains, it is said, 200,000 inhabitants, great part of which are Christians, the rest negroes, who have a king and religion of their own, but all in some subjection to the Portuguese, who have in the city 17 churches and 9 convents; also warehouses stocked with European goods, which are bartered with the natives for gold dust, elephant's teeth, slaves, ostrich feathers, wax, Guinea grain, civet, amber-grease, aloes, sena, and other drugs. In this country is produced plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa, plantains, and the like tropical fruits. Lat. 3. 12. S. long. 39. 9. E.

MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the island of Sicily, and in the Val di Noto, 8 miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a small city of the Farther Calabria in Naples; it is the see of a bishop, and gives title to a principality.

MELLE, a small town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrés and late province of Poitou, with a college, and manufactory of serges.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles E. of Osnaburg. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 8. 35. E.

MELLER, or **MALLER**, a fresh water lake of Sweden, surrounded by Uplandia, Sudermania, and Westmania, having a communication with the Baltic, is 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; on the N. side stands Stockholm, the capital of Sweden.

MELLERAYE, a late rich abbey of France, in the diocese of Nantz.

MELLÉ, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded up on the N. by Guinea, on the S. by moun-

tains and deserts, on the W. by large woods and forests reaching to the sea shore, and on the E. by Gago. There is a town of the same name, which contains about 6000 families, and where the king resides. This country abounds with corn, flesh, and cotton; and the religion of the country is of kind of Mahometanism. They are said to be the most civilised of all the negroes, and to be addicted to trade. Some affirm that this kingdom is tributary to Tombut.

MELLILA, a town with a harbour on the Barbary coast, in the province of Fez, 120 miles S. W. of Oran, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35. 50. N. long. 3. 0. W.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1772, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated in a fertile country on the river Rufs.

MELNICK, a town at the conflux of the Elbe and Moldaw in Bohemia, 20 miles N. of Prague, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 14. 5. E.

MELIOUE, a handsome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handsome appearance, and has a remarkable mosque. Lat. 27. 30. N. long. 31. 55. E.

MELRISCHTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurzburg. It is the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the river Stratz, and remarkable for a battle fought near it between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph duke of Suabia.

MELROSE, a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, seated on the banks of the Tweed, where was formerly a fine town and abbey, founded in the 12th century, for Bernardine of Cistercian monks. This abbey was endowed with great revenues, and the magnificence of the foundation still appears in the ruins.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a large well built town in Leicestershire, 108 miles from London, in a fertile soil, with a market on Tues. the most considerable for cattle of any in this part of the island. Fairs the 1st Tues. after Jan. 17. Whitsun-Tues. and Aug. 21.

MELUN, a town in the Isle of France, on the river Seine, 28 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 2. 51. E.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 16 miles S. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 7. 15. E.

MEMBURY, a town in Devonshire, on the S. W. side of Chard; has the ruins of a castle, is noted for the best Devonshire cheese, and has a fair on Aug. 10.

MEMEL, a populous town of Prussia in Poland, with an harbour on the Baltic, with a good and deep entrance. It is fortified with

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with three whole and two half bastions, and other modern works. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic union: the citadel consists of four bastions, mostly regular, with the necessary ravelines and half-moons. It lies 68 miles N. of Königsberg. Lat. 56. 12. N. long. 21. 36. E.

MEMMINGEN, a city of Suabia in Germany, on the Iller, 36 miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 10. 12. E.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital of Egypt in Africa, situated on the W. side of the Nile, almost opposite to Grand Cairo.

MENAN, a large river of the Further India in Asia, rising N. of the kingdom of Siam, runs through that kingdom from north to south, and passing by Siam city falls into a bay of the Indian Ocean, below Bankock.

MENANCABO, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Sumatra. It is capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S. coast over against the Isle of Nassau, 250 miles from the Strait of Sunda.

MENAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the late diocese of Clermont.

MENCHINOT, a town in the county of Cornwall, with two fairs, viz. on June 11. and July 28.

MENCHOW, a town of Champagne in France, 18 miles N. E. of Chalons. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 4. 46. E.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gevaudan.

MENDIP HILLS, Somersetshire, are the most famous in England both for lead and coals. They stretch from Whately, near Frome Selwood, in the E. to Axbridge in the W. and from Badminton in the N. to Glastonbury in the S. Its coals are carried, in vast quantities, on the backs of horses, to Bath and Wells, Shep on Mallet, Frome, &c. in this country, and even to Warminster, and other towns in Wilts. The lead is observed to be not so soft, pliant, and easy to melt, as that of Derbyshire; nor so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots; and, being of so hard a nature, is generally exported, and employed in casting bullets and small shot. These hills, in old records, are called Moinedrop. They have many knolls upon them of a steep ascent; but the highest part of them is a flat of some length, on which there are swamps, very dangerous to travellers.

MENDLESHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, in the road from Needham to Norwich, 22 miles from London, stands near the side of the river Deben, and has a market and fair, granted it in the reign of Edward I.

MENDEL, a province of Africa, in the west of Senegal, with a town of the

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same name, 60 miles S. of Mourzouk. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of iron, a species of fossil alkali that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

MENEHOULD (87), an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne.

MENGRELIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, on the N. E. part of the Euxine Sea, lying between Georgia and Circassia, where the Turks purchase boys and girls for filling the grand seignior's seraglio.

MENIN, a little strong town of Flanders in the Low Countries, on the Lys, 8 miles N. of Lille. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 3. 12. E.

MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco.

MENTZ (Electorate of), a district in the Lower Rhine in Germany, bordering on Wetterau and Hesse to the N. on Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine to the S. and on the electorate of Trier to the W. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, is 50 miles in length and 20 in breadth; several other territories in Germany are subject to this elector. Its capital is the city of

MENTZ, situated at the junction of the Rhine and Maine, a large populous place, with magnificent public buildings, but the private ones mean, and the fortifications of no considerable strength. The French took this place by surprise, October 21. 1792.—They greatly strengthened the fortifications, and placed such a strong garrison in it, that next year it stood a long and severe blockade and siege against the king of Prussia, to whom, however, it surrendered at last, on the 23d of July 1793. Mentz lies 24 miles W. of Frankfurt. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 8. 17. E.

MÆOTIS PALUS, a sea or lake of Turkey, dividing Europe from Asia, extends from Crim Tartary to the mouth of the Don, or Tanais, being 200 miles long, and half that in breadth, to which is no other passage than through the Straits of Kaffa from the Black Sea.

MEPPEN, a city of Munster in Westphalia, in Germany, 56 miles N. of Munster city. Lat. 52. 48. N. long. 7. 14. E.

MEQUINENCA, anciently **UCTOGE-SA** and **ICTOSA**, an old city of Arragon in Spain, strong on account of its situation, and built in a fruitful country, between the rivers Seger and Ebro, 56 miles S. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41. 29. N. long. 12. min. W.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez in the empire of Morocco in Africa, 94 miles W.

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of Fez city, and sometimes the residence of the emperor. Lat. 34. N. long. 10. W.

MER, a small town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, 10 miles N. E. of Blois.

MERAN, or MORAN, a city of Tirol and Austria, in Germany, situated on the Adige, 27 miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46. 44. N. long. 11. 18. E.

MERDIN, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck.

MERE, a town in the county of Wilts, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, stands in an angle of this county, bordering on Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, had a castle in the reign of Henry III. and has a market on Tuesdays, with fairs on May 6. Aug. 24. and Sept. 29.

MEREFZ, a town of Lithuania Proper, in Poland, at the junction of the Berecina and a river of its own name; its situation is uncommonly delightful, with a wooden castle, 32 miles N. of Grodno. Lat. 54. N. long. 28. E.

MEREWORTH, a large parish in the county of Kent, seated on a stream that runs into the Medway, between Hadlow and Maidstone.

MERGENTHEIM. See MARGENTHEIM.

MERIDA, in the time of the Romans and Goths known by the name of Augustus Emerita, a small fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana, where are several remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch called Arco de Santiago, in a country extremely fertile, 49 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 38° 38'. N. long. 6. 35. W.

MERIDA, a city of Mexico, and province of Yucatan in North America, 45 mile-S of the ocean, and 135 N. E. of the city of Campeachy. Lat. 21. 38. N. long. 90. 34. W.

MERIONETHSHIRE is bounded on the N. by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by Montgomeryshire; on the W. by St George's channel, or the Irish Sea; and on the S. by the river Dyfi, which parts it from Cardiganhire; it extends 40 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. This county is divided into six hundreds, in which are 4 market towns, 37 parishes, about 2590 houses, and 17,000 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and sends one member to parliament. The air of Merionethshire is very sharp in winter, on account of its many high barren mountains. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, it being very rocky and mountainous. However, this county feeds large flocks of sheep, many goats, and large herds of horned cattle, which find pretty good pasture in the vallies. Besides these, among their other commodities, may be reckoned Welch cotton, deer, fowl, fish, and

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especially herrings, which are taken on this coast in great plenty.

MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortress and city of the Decan of Hindoostan, situated near the N. bank of the river Kistna, about 70 miles S. W. of Visapour. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1778.

MERK, a river of Austrian Brabant, which, running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea opposite to the island of Overyflackee in Holland.

MERLOU, or MELLO, a town of France, in the Isle of France.

MERKO, a town in the kingdom of Pegu and Further India in Asia, 184 miles W. of the city of Pegu. Lat. 17. N. long. 96. E.

MEROU, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Korassan.

MERS. See BFRWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a city of Misnia in Upper Saxony in Germany, on the river Sala, 18 miles N. W. of Leipzig, subject to a prince of Saxony. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 12. 16. E.

MERSEY, a river that runs through the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, and empties itself into the Irish Sea at Liverpool.

MERSEY ISLAND, Essex, at the mouth of the Coln, S. of Colchester, was seized by the Danes in the reign of king Alfred, for their winter quarters. It had eight parishes, now reduced to two, viz. East and West Mersey. In its church-yard is a mosaic pavement, supposed to be Othona. The island had a block-house, and, in the Dutch war, the parliament put 1000 men in it.

MERSHAM, a town in the county of Kent, two miles and a half S. E. from Ashford, with a fair on Friday in Easter-week.

MERSBURG, a city of Constance in Suabia in Germany, on the N. side of the lake of Constance, 10 miles N. E. of that city, the usual residence of its bishop. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 9. 26. E.

MIRIOLA, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, on the E. side of the Guadiana; it contains about 2400 inhabitants, and lies 56 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37. 53. N. long. 8. 17. W.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, situated near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred, or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

MERTON, a village of Surrey, seated on the river Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. in which several important transactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here in 1236, were enacted the famous provisions of Merton (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta), and the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy. No-

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lunus locus Anglia mutare.—“We will not change the laws of England.” Nothing remains of this abbey but the E. window of a chapel, and the walls which surround the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactories, and a copper-mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is seven miles S.W. of London.

MERU, a town of France, in Picardy.

MERVE, the N. branch of the river Maese near its mouth, where the city of Rotterdam in Holland stands.

MERVILLE, or **MERGHEM**, a town in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, near the borders of Arteis, on the Lys, 26 miles S. W. of Merim. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 2. 38. E.

MESA DE ASTA, formerly a large town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalete, between Arcos and Xeres de la Frontera; but is now only a large heap of ruins. Here the Arabs conquered Roderic, the last king of the Goths, and by that victory became masters of Spain, in 713.

MESCHED, or **THUS**, a city of Chorasian in Persia in Asia, 123 miles S. E. of the Caspian Sea, and 604 S. W. of Bochara; it was the residence of Kouli Khan, and the court of Persia. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 57. 34. E.

MESEEN, a small town, and the capital of a circle of the same name, in the Archangelgorod government of Russia, with an harbour on a river also of the same name, and on the E. coast of the White Sea, 154 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lat. 66. N. long. 46. 7. E.

MESKIRK, a handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the county of Furkenberg, 25 miles N. of Uberlingen.

MESOPOTOMIA, the ancient name of Diarbek, in Turkey in Asia, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, called in holy writ, Padan-Aram.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, composed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, at a small distance from each other, and a temple built with large fish-bones, instead of timber. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm-trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lat. 29. 20. N. long. 8. 55. E.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a fine spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is at present about five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and the monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it

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contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily resides here six months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. It submitted to the Spaniards in 1719, but was retaken by the emperor in 1720. In 1735 the Spaniards got possession of it again, and gave leave to the Turks to have a consul here. This place, in the beginning of the year 1783, suffered most dreadfully by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. It is seated on the sea side, 110 miles E. of Palermo, 260 S. by E. of Rome, and 180 S. E. of Naples. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 15. 50. E.

MESSING, a town in the county of Essex, S. W. of Colchester, towards Witham, with a fair on the 1st Tues. in July.

MESSINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, near Butterworth and Axholme, with a fair on Trinity Monday.

MESSURATA, a sea-port of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. A caravan proceeds from this place to Fezzan, and other interior parts, towards the S. of Africa. It is 262 miles N. of Mourzouk. Lat. 31. 3. N. long. 15. 5. E.

MESTRE, or **MAESTRO**, a small town of the Dogado of Venice in Italy, where the Venetian nobility have several seats. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 12. 57. E.

METLIN. See **LESBOS**.

METHWOLD, a town in the county of Norfolk, 86 miles from London, has a market on Friday, and is noted for breeding excellent rabbits.

METLING, a city of Carniola in Germany, situated on the river Culph, 61 miles S. E. of Laibach. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 16. 18. E.

METRO, a river of Italy, in the territory of the Church, that runs into the duchy of Urbino, washes Fossombrone, and falls into the Gulf of Venice near Fano.

METZ, the capital of a government of the same name in Germany, between the Moselle and Saale, which unite here. It is a large place, well fortified, and is the see of a bishop. Here is also a Jewish synagogue, and it was anciently an imperial town. It lies 28 miles N. of Nancy, and is subject to France. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 5. 49. E.

MEUDON, a village in the Isle of France, famous for a royal palace, where Louis XIV. 's only son resided; it has a beautiful water-

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ness and raised terraces, from which is a noble prospect of the neighbourhood of Paris, and the course of the Seine.

MEULAN, an ancient town in the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handsome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 1. N. long. 1. 57. E.

MEURS, a town in the duchy of Cleves and Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Rhine, 18 miles N. of Dusseldorp, subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 6. 12. E.

MEURTHE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nancy, falls into the Moselle below that city, which is the episcopal see of this department.

MEUSE. See **MAESE**.

MEUSE, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-duc is the capital.

MEWARI, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a palace where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S.W. of Delhi, and on the W. of Agra, confining the low country along the W. bank of the river Jumna to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 miles. In length from N. to S. it is about 90 miles. Although situated in the heart of the empire of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi), its inhabitants, the Wewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plundering. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills, and is almost entirely subject to Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

MEXAT ALI, a noted town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lat. 32. 0. N. long. 42. 57. E.

MEXAT OCEM, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Lat. 33. 0. N. long. 42. 57. E.

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MEXICANO, or **ADAYES**, a river of North America, in Louisiana, which empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a large province of America, subject to Spain, forming a powerful and extensive empire. It is often called New Spain, and is subdivided into two parts.

MEXICO (OLD), is bounded by New Mexico or Grenada on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico on the N. E. by Terra Firma on the S. E. and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. W. It is above 2000 miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth: is generally mountainous, high hills running through it from S. E. to N. W. The eastern shore is a flat plain country, abounding in morasses; and overflowed in the rainy season, but so covered with thickets of bamboo, mangroves, and bushes, that the log-wood cutters make their way through it with their hatchets. The trees are clothed with perpetual verdure, and the fruit-trees blossom and bear almost all the year round. The cochineal insect is bred here in great quantities, and is the principal ingredient in dyeing scarlet. The present inhabitants of Mexico are native Indians, Spaniards, Creols, or the descendants of Spaniards born in the country, Mestizos, or a mongrel breed of Spaniards and natives, negroes, and lastly mulattoes, or a mixture of blacks and whites. Mexico is governed by a viceroy sent from Old Spain, who is as despotic as any prince in Europe. The forces in Mexico are not considerable, nor have they many fortified towns; and even those have been taken and plundered, by Buccaneers of contemptible force. The revenues of the king of Spain are vastly great, arising from the fifths of gold and silver, from the customs, excise, and other imposts, besides the rents and services by which all lands are holden of the crown.

MEXICO (City of), the capital of New Spain in America, and anciently of the empire of the same name, is situated in the middle of a spacious lake, and accessible only by causeways of a considerable length; it is of a square form, about seven miles in circuit, extremely populous, and greatly admired for its spacious streets and squares, the beauty of its buildings, the coolness of its situation in such a hot climate, and its natural strength. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains 29 convents, 22 nunneries, and a great number of parish churches. Lat. 20. 15. N. long. 103. 12. W.

MEXICO (NEW), comprehending California, is bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. by Old Mexico on the S. and by the Pacific Ocean on the W. It is a temperate and fruitful country, though California is a mountainous, craggy, and barren tract, both on its inner and outer coasts towards the gulf; and notwithstanding

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ing the ind-fatigable labours of the Jesuit missionaries among the Indians to convert them to Christianity, they seem still to retain their pristine brutality, of which they have given shocking instances, particularly in sacrificing the fathers Caranco and Tamaral, together with others who fell into their hands, and totally ruined four missionaries, the remaining 12 or 13 having narrowly escaped the same deplorable fate. The fathers have by their surveys found California to be a peninsula joined to New Spain. In Mexico are rich silver mines, the principal of which are those of St Barbe.

MEXICO, the Gulf so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

MEYENFIELD, an handsome town in the country of the Grisons

MEZIERES, a small fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, situated on an island formed by the Maese, over which it has two bridges. It was taken by the emperor Charles V.'s troops in 1521, and lies 32 miles N. W. of Sedan. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 4. 35. E.

MEZIN, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they fill both in its natural state, and in corks. It is nine miles N.W. of Condom.

MEZO, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop. It lies 25 miles E. of Malazoo.

MEZUMA, a town of Africa, formerly in Cæsarian Mauritania, and is seated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Mostagan.

MEZURATA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, which lies W. of the Gulf of Sidra, near Colbena.

MEZZAB, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Teshort, Zeb, Tegerara, and the Saara, or Desert.

MEZZANO, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the Church. It is near Priliano, and is the source of the river Olpita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiora.

MIA, or **MIJAH**, a large town of Japan, in the province of Oway, seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lat. 35. 30. N. long. 135. 40. E.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the Gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL (St), a considerable town of France, in the department of Meuse and

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late duchy of Bar; remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Maese, twenty miles N.E. of Bar-le-duc, and 165 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 5. 38. E.

MICHAEL (St), a strong town of the island of Malta, seated on a rock, and separated from the firm land by a ditch.

MICHAEL (St), a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and lies 100 miles from Mexico. Lat. 20. 35. N. long. 102. 55. W.

MICHAEL (St), one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Its chief town is called Ponte de Gada. Lat. 37. 47. N. long. 25. 37. W. See AZORES.

MICHAEL's (St), a town in the county of Co. wall, between St Colomb and Truro, 27 miles from London, though one of the oldest boroughs in the county by prescription, and of great note in the Saxons time, is a mean hamlet in the parishes of Newland and St Enidore. Here is no market, but two fairs.

MICHELONIA, a country of Regal Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

MICHIGAN, a lake of North America, whose N.E. extremity communicates with the N.W. end of Lake Huron, by the strait Michillimackinac.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a strait of North America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron, and lies in about 85. W. long. and 46 N. lat. It is remarkable, that although there is no diurnal flood or ebb to be perceived in the waters of this strait; yet, from an exact attention to their state, a periodical alteration in them has been discovered. It has been observed, that they rise by almost imperceptible degrees, till in seven years and a half they had reached the height of about three feet; and in the same space of time they gradually fell to their former state; so that in 15 years they had completed this inexplicable revolution.

MIDDLEBURG, a castle of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 12 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 3. 21. E.

MIDDLEBURG, the capital of the island of Walcheren, and province of Zealand in the United Provinces, 28 miles N. E. of Bruges: it is a large well built city, and by communicating with the sea by a navigable canal, enjoys a considerable trade. Lat. 51. 47. N. long. 3. 41. E.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, on the river Don, 255

miles from London. Its market is on Monday, and its fair on Nov. 6. and 7.

MIDDLESEX is bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Surry; on the W. by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire; and on the E. by the river Lea, which divides it from Essex. It extends about 23 miles in length, but hardly 14 in breadth, and is not more than 115 in circumference; but as it comprehends the two vast cities of London and Westminster, which are situated in the S. E. part of the county, it is by far the wealthiest and most populous county in England. It is divided into 36 hundreds and two liberties, containing 100 parishes, besides a vast number of chapels of ease, and five market towns, exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster. The air is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contribute. The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and garden grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. The natural productions of this county are corn, cattle, and fruit; but its manufactures are too many to be enumerated here, there being hardly a single manufacture practised in Great Britain but what is also established in this county.

MIDDLETON, a flourishing commercial town of North America, in the State of Connecticut, situated on the W. bank of the river Connecticut, 15 miles S. of Hartford. It is the principal town of the county of Middlesex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of North America, in the State of New Jersey, and adjoining the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Monmouth. Sandy Hook (so called from its shape and soil) is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 50 miles E. by N. of Trenton, and 30 S.W. by S. of New York.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in the county of Cheshire, 167 miles from London, stands near the conflux of the Croke and Dan, where are two salt-water springs, from which is made a great quantity of salt, the brine being said to be so strong, as to produce a full fourth part of salt. Its market is on Tuesdays, and fairs on St James's day, July 25. and Holy-Thursday.

MILHURST, a town in the county of Sussex, 52 miles from London, has been represented in parliament ever since the 4th of Edward II. It is a neat town, on a hill surrounded with others, having the river A-

run at the bottom. The market is on Thursdays and fairs March 21. and the Thurs. after.

MIECHAU, or **MIEZAVA**, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Thorn. Lat. 52. 58. N long. 18. 46 E.

MIEL (St.), a considerable town of France, in the late duchy of Bar, between the rivers Moselle and Maefe, seated on the Maefe, 20 miles N. E. of Bar, and 165 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 51. N long. 5. 38. E.

MIES, or **MYSA**, a town of Bohemia, on the frontier of the Upper Palatinate. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 13. 26. E.

MIGUEL (St.), a town of South America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. It is the first colony the Spaniards sent into this country, and is seated at the mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lat. 5. 0. S. long. 80. 50. W.

MIGUEL (St.), one of the Western Islands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tillage, but is much subject to earthquakes. Punta del Gato is the capital town. Lat. 37. 47. N. long. 25. 37. W.

MIGUEL (St.), a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180 miles from Guatemala. Lat. 12. 25. N. long. 87. 45. W.

MILAN (Duchy of), a part of Upper Italy, bounded by Piedmont and Montserrat on the W. by Switzerland on the N. by the Venetian territories, the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placentia on the E. and by the dominions of Genoa on the S. It is about 84 miles long, and 63 broad, well watered with rivers, brooks, lakes, and canals. The country is very fruitful, abounding in grain, pastures, and produces excellent wine, and delicious fruits, together with vast numbers of mulberry-trees for feeding silk worms. It is intermixed with several fine towns and villages, and subject to the house of Austria.

MILAN (City of), the capital of the Milanese, situated on the rivers Olana and Lambro; it is about 10 Italian miles in circuit, including several gardens, and surrounded only with a wall and rampart; at some distance is a citadel, consisting of six bastions pretty well fortified, especially towards the town. The squares are large and elegant, but the streets narrow and crooked, and the paper windows, which are common in the largest palaces, are far from being ornamental. This city is said to have 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 schools, and 250,000 inhabitants. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a large cathedral, in which is a profusion of marble curiously wrought, but put together without taste. Here is an university with 16 professors.

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Mila. In this city are all sorts of manufactures, especially silk, brocades, and other rich stuffs: their works of Reel and crystal are much admired, and their artists are so excellent, that they seem to have engrossed the trade of this part of Italy, and consequently are a rich and thriving people. The duchy of Milan is subject to the house of Austria, who have a vice-general or viceroy here, and its revenues are computed to amount annually to 3,000,000*l.* The civil government is in a senate, but under the controul of the viceroy. The city, built in the year of Rome 395, has since that era been 40 times besieged, 20 times taken, and 4 times almost entirely destroyed, but has always recovered itself. It stands 116 miles N. E. of Turin, and 248 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 9. 44. E.

MILAZZO, or **MELAZZO**, anciently **MYLÆ**, an old town of Val di Demona, in Sicily, consisting of two parts; one of which lies on a promontory of the same name, and is fortified; the other on a bay with an excellent harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle. In 1719 the Spaniards besieged the town without success. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Messina. Lat. 38. 42. N. long. 15. 10. E.

MILBORNE-PORTE, a town in Somersetshire, two miles from Sherborn, in the road from Shaftesbury, and 115 from London, though it is represented in parliament, is no market town nor corporation. Its fairs are on June 6. and Oct. 28.

MILDENHALL, a large populous town in the county of Suffolk, on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse, with a harbour for boats. It is seven miles from Newmarket, 12 from Bury, and 70 from London. It has a well frequented market on Fridays, especially for fish and wild fowl.

MILKENBERG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, situated on the south side of the Maine, 20 miles south of Altschaffburgh. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 9. 12. E.

MILFIELD, a village in the county of Northumberland, near Brackleton; it was the residence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia after the death of Edwin. Near it three remarkable battles were fought between the Scots and English.

MILFORD, a town of North America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Sussex, of which it is the little emporium. It is situated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 150 S. of Philadelphia.

MILFORD-HAVEN, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and safe creeks, five bays, and 13 roads, distinguished by their several names, in

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which it is said that 1000 sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from each other; nor is there any danger in sailing in or out with the tide, either by day or by night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in without either anchor or cable, she may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe till she is refitted. The spring tide rises in this harbour 36 feet; so that ships may at any time be laid ashore. The great excellency and utility of this harbour is, that in an hour's time, a ship may be in or out of it, and in the way between the Land's End and Ireland. As it lies near the mouth of the Severn, a ship in eight or ten hours may be over on the coast of Ireland, or on the Land's End in the English Channel; and a vessel may get out of this place to the W. much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. This harbour has been greatly improved by new works, at the expence of the government. The parliament, on April 14. 1759, granted 10,000*l.* for fortifying the harbour of Milford, all of which was expended on the fort at Neyland, which however still remains unfinished.

MILIANE, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a castle that commands it; seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lat. 35. 15. N. long. 2. 35. E.

MILKINTHORP, a town in the county of Westmoreland, near Whitefield Forest, with a fair May 12.

MILKSHAM, a town in the county of Wilts, with a fair July 16.

MILLAUD, or **MILLAU**, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue, situated on the Tarn, 64 miles N. W. of Montpellier. It was formerly fortified by the reformed, but dismantled by Louis XIII. in 1629. In 1744, the maintenance of two troops of dragoons quartered on the Protestant inhabitants cost them 30,000 livres for three months, by which means the town was totally ruined. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 2. 51. E.

MILIO, or **MELIOS**, an island of the Archipelago, consisting almost entirely of a spongy hollow rock, pervaded by the sea water. Here is a continual subterraneous fire, and in one place a volcano, with baths and very hot springs, also purging waters; in the intermediate vallies the soil is extremely fertile. The town of the same name contains 5000 souls, with an excellent harbour about half a mile from it. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks, and remarkable for their dissolute life, though they have a Greek and Latin bishop. It lies 58 miles N. of Candia. Lat. 36. 27. N. long. 25. 20. E.

MILTHORP

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MILTHORP, a town in the county of Westmoreland, at the mouth of the Can, is five miles from Kendal, and the only seaport in the county. Goods are brought hither in small vessels from Grange, in Lancashire. It has a market on Friday, and a fair on Old May-day.

MILTON, or **MIDDLETON**, a town in the county of Dorset, S. W. of Blandford, near the road to Dorchester, 114 miles from London, is chiefly noted for its abbey, built by King Athelstan. Its market is on Tuesdays.

MILTON, a town in the county of Kent, near Sittingbourn, and the isle of Sheppey, six miles N. W. of Faversham, and 40 from London. It seems hid among the creeks; and yet it is a large town, has a considerable market on Saturdays, and a fair on July 24. The oysters taken herabouts are the most famous of any in Kent.

MILTON, a town in the county of Kent, one mile on the E. side of Gravesend. It has a fair on Jan. 25.

MILVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, near Wivelcomb, on a river that runs to the Tone, 13 miles E. of Dulverton, and has three fairs, viz. Tuesday in Easter-week, July 25. and Oct. 10.

MINCHING-HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, three miles from Tetbury, six from Cirencester, 20 from Bath and Bristol, and near 90 from London. Its market is on Tuesdays, and fairs Oct. 18. and the Monday after Trinity.

MINCHIO, or **MINIO**, a large river of Spain, rising in the N. E. part of Galicia, from whence it runs S. W. through that province, and after passing by Lugo, Ortefe, and Tuy, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, falls into the Western of Atlantic Ocean at the town of Caminha, a little to the northward of Viana.

MINDANAO, one of the largest of the Philippine islands, situated in the Indian Ocean, between 5 and 10 deg. N. lat. and between 120 and 126 E. long. It has the rest of the Philippines to the N. and Celebes, or Macassar, and the Moluccas to the S. This is not subject to Spain as the others are; most of its inhabitants are Mahometans, and under a Mahometan prince called the Sultan of Mindanao. But those who inhabit the middle of the island are Pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanons; and a third nation on the N. W. part of the island are called Sologues. There are good harbours, and the natives build ships, in which they trade to Borneo and Manilla with the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, sago, bees-wax, and tobacco, for calicoes, muslins, and Chinese silks. Sago is the pith of a tree, used by the natives instead of bread. Here are also plantains, co-

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coas, and other delicious fruits usually found between the tropics; and Dampier, in his voyage, assures us, that he saw nutmegs and cloves growing in the island.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Suabia, lying between the bishopric of Augsburg and the abbey of Kempten, 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDELHEIM, the capital of a province of the same name, in Suabia, in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 10. 41. E.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name; situated on the river Weser, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia, who has secularized the bishopric. The French army under M. Broglie were completely defeated here, in 1759, by the allied army under prince Ferdinand. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Osnaburg, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 32. N. long. 9. 5. E.

MINDEN (the Principality of), in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravensberg, and along each side of the river Weser. It is about 22 miles square, and Minden and Peterhagen are the principal places. It was formerly a bishopric, but is now secularized, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg by the treaty of Westphalia.

MINIORA, one of the Philippines, in Asia, lying S. W. of the island of Lucernia, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, and belongs to Spain.

MINEHEAD, an ancient borough, with a harbour, in the Bristol Channel, near Dunster castle, Somersetshire, 166 miles from London, much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. Here are several rich merchants, who have some trade to Virginia and the West Indies, and they correspond much with the merchants of Barnestaple and Bristol in their foreign commerce.—Three or four thousand barrels of herrings, which come up the Severn in great shoals about Michaelmas, are caught, cured, and shipped off here every year, for the Mediterranean, &c. The market here is on Wednesday, and fair on Whitsun-Wednesday.

MINGRELLA, a famous town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Viliapour, 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by some Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamums which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory here; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near its place. Lat. 15. 30. N. long. 74. deg. E.

MINORELLA. See **MENGRELLA**.
MINIATO, a town of Tuscany, in Italy, situated on the Arno, 18 miles W. of Florence.

Florence. Lat. 43. 48. N. long. 11 51 E

MINIO, or **MENZO**, a river of Upper Italy, issuing from the lake de la Garda, from whence it runs S. through the Mantuan, and empties itself into the Po, at Burgoletto.

MINORBINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, though a small place, 26 miles N of Cuenza. Lat. 41. 8 N. long. 16 19 E.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying 50 miles to the N E of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Balears. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Ciria is the capital besides which there are Port Mahon, Lahr, and Meradil. It was taken by the English in 1703, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756, after two months siege of St Philip's castle, but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards during the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

MINORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is situated on the gulf of Salerno, between the towns of that name and Amalfi.

MINNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suebia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lat. 48 32 N. long. 9 35 E.

MINSK, or **MINSKI**, a city of Russian Lithuania, in Poland the capital of a territory of the same name on the Dwina. It was taken by the Russians in 1656, and is 72 miles S E of Wilna. Lat. 54 41 N. long. 27. 41 E.

MINSKI (the Palatinate of), a territory of Poland, in Lithuania. It lies between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wina, Witepsk, Misdlaw, and the territory of Rohaczow, is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of physic.

MINSTER, a town in the county of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, near Heerness. Its fair is on the Monday before Easter.

MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, and valley of Barcelonnette; seated on a craggy rock, six miles S. E. of Montmeban. Lat. 45. 35. N. long. 6 30 E.

MIOSS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemark. It extends from N. to S. and is 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, is from 2 to 18 miles in breadth, and contains an island about 20 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pasture, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

MIQUELON, a small desert island situated to the S.W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lat. 47 24. N. long. 54 35 W.

MIRANDA DO DOURO, or **DUERO**, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Trales Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a rock, near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Fiesna, 37 miles N.W. of Salamanca and 208 N. by 1 of Lisbon. Lat. 41 40 N. long. 6 deg. W.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a small town of Old Castile, in Spain, having a castle on a mountain, producing excellent wine, 18 miles on the Ebro, 39 miles N. E. of Burgos. Lat. 43 12 N. long. 56 W.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Guyenne, seated on a mountain near the river Biele 15 miles S.W. of Auch and 340 S.W. of Paris. Lat. 43 30 N. long. 26. 11 W.

MIRANDOLA, a fortified city in a duchy of the same name, in Modena, in Italy 18 miles N. of Modena city, it is the see of a bishop, and in 1702 was besieged by the Imperialists, taken by the French in 1725, but restored in 1707. Lat. 45 10 N. long. 11 31 E.

MIRBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse and late province of Provence, 175 miles S.W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 46 N. long. 19 min. E.

MIRECOUR, a little town of Vaux, in Lorraine, situated on the Madon, 24 miles S. of Nancy, and subject to France. Lat. 48. 31 N. long. 6 5 E.

MIREMONI, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, near the river Vireze, about 12 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave or cavern, called Cluseau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a small city of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, situated on the Gers, 32 miles S. E. of Toulouse.

MISSISSIPPI See **MISSISSIPPI**.

MISSISSIPPI, or **MECHASIPPI**, a country of North America, bordering on Canada to the N. the British plantations to the E. the Gulf of Mexico to the S. and New Mexico to the W.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of North America.

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America; rises from a considerable lake S. of the Central Mountains. In its course it receives Muddy River, Bloody River, Mississippi, Moingena, Illinois, Ohio and Rouge. It passes S. through Louisiana, a delightful country inhabited by savages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the Gulf of Florida.

MISSITRI, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morca, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle which passes for impregnable. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a superb mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There are a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks recrook it. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S.W. of Setines, and 90 S. by E. of Lepanto. Lat. 37. 6. N. long. 22. 30. E.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, seated on the river Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills and two calico-printing manufactories. It is eight miles S.W. by S. of London.

MITTAU, the capital of Semigallia and Courland, in Poland, and the ducal residence; the walls and ditches are in a ruinous condition, but the place is pretty populous; without the town is the duke's palace. Lat. 56. 44. N. long. 23. 51. E.

MOCO, or **MOCHO**, a large city of Arabia Felix in Asia, having an harbour near Babehmandel Straits, at the entrance of the Red Sea, 483 miles S. of Mecca. It is the metropolis of a kingdom, and pretty well built. Hither merchants from all parts resort, in order to purchase their coffee; but the tree or shrub which produces it has of late been planted in several other countries. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 44. 51. E.

MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, 207 miles from London. It has a market on Thursday, and a fair April 23.

MODENA (Duchy of), a district of Italy, bounded by Mantua on the N. by Romagna on the E. by Tuscany and Lucca on the S. and by Parma and the territories of Genoa on the W. It is extremely fertile in corn, fruit, and fine wine, and has very rich pastures. It belongs to the duke of Modena, whose annual revenues are reckoned at 300,000*l*.

● **MODENA** (City of), the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Upper Italy, and the usual residence of the duke; it stands in a pleasant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the streets narrow, and the houses unequal. It is the see of a bishop, and has a college of 40 or 80 young noble-

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men. The ducal palace is an elegant structure, and among other curiosities has the famous night-piece of Correggio. The city is fortified, and has a strong citadel. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Bologna, and 38 S. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 3. N. long. 11. 36. E.

MODICA, a small town of the Val di Noto in Sicily, 27 miles S. of Syracuse. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 15. 3. E.

MODON, anciently **METHONE**, a considerable trading city of the Morea, in European Turkey; it has a good harbour, defended by a castle, and lies 18 miles W. of Coron; is the residence of the governor of the Morea, and the see of a bishop. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 21. 27. E.

MODZIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Przpeic, in a fertile and well cultivated country. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 29. 10. E.

MOFFAT, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, noted for its mineral springs, which were formerly of great repute, and attracted great numbers of genteel company; but the attendance for some years past has been rather on the decline. Fairs June 24. or Tuesf. after, July 29. or Tuesf. after, Oct. 20. or Tuesf. after, Nov. 1st Tuesf. O.S.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains in the S. of Scotland. They occupy the northern part of the district of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire; and from these descend, in different directions, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan, whose sources are but little distance from each other.

MOGUL (GREAT), the dominions of, a large empire of Asia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Imaus, which separate it from Great Tartary; on the E. by the river Aracan; on the S. by the Gulf of Bengal, the peninsula of Malabar, and Coromandel; and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. This is commonly called Hindoostan; besides which, he has several kingdoms and territories in the above-mentioned peninsula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conquests there remains nothing to the family but Hindoostan, which is at least 2500 miles in length, and immensely rich, as likewise fertile in all sorts of corn, silks, and cottons; and all kinds of merchandize, which come from the East Indies, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an absolute monarch, enjoying a vast revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200,000 men, with 500 elephants, magnificently harnessed. When a Mahometan subject dies, all his effects belong to him. The emperor himself is a Mahometan; and there are a great number of governors under him, some of which have the title of Nabob. The particular provinces will be mentioned in their proper places. The original people who

trade the conquest were a sort of vagrant Tartars, living to the N. of Hindoostan.

MOGULS, or **MOUGULS**, hordes or tribes of itinerant Tartars, on the N. of India, in Asia, often shifting their place of residence, and living in vagrant clans.

MOGULSTAN. See **INDIA** and **HINDOOSTAN**.

MOHATZ, an inconsiderable town of Hungary Proper, situated on the Danube; but famous for the unfortunate defeat of Louis II. by the Turkish emperor Solymán, 1526, and also for a signal victory obtained here over the Turks in 1687; it lies 18 miles N. W. of Esseck, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lat. 46. 21. N. long. 20. 15. E.

MOHAWKS, one of the five nations of Iroquois; their country lies between New York and the lake Ontario in North America. There is also a river of the same name running through the Mohawks country.

MOHILEF, a government of the Russian empire, containing 12 districts, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the partition treaty of 1772.

MOHILLA, one of the Comora islands in the Indian Ocean, lying between the continent of Africa and the island of Madagascar, where ships bound for Bombay and the Malabar coast touch at in their way to the East Indies. Lat. 12. 15. S. long. 43. 24. E.

MOHILOW, or **MOGILOF**, a pretty trading town of Miskislaw in Poland, situated on the Nieper, 54 miles S. of Orlo.— Lat. 53. 51. N. long. 54. 15. E.

MOHRUNGEN, a little town of Regal Prussia, well situated, and surrounded with a good wall and double moat. The old castle, formerly a convent of the Teutonic order, was burnt in 1520.

MOISSAC, an ancient town of France, late in Querci.

MOLA, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, near the Lucine lake. It is built on the spot where the ancient city of Formia formerly stood. The road from hence to Gaeta is beautifully planted with large orange trees. Lat. 41. 47. N. long. 16. 55. E.

MOLD, a town in Flintshire, North Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with five fairs, viz. Feb. 13. March 21. May 12. Aug. 2. and Nov. 22.

MOLDAVIA, so called from the river Moldau, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by the Neister, which divides it from Poland on the N. E. by Bessarabia on the E. by the Danube, which parts it from Bulgaria, on the S. and by Wallachia and Transylvania on the W. It is 244 miles in length from W. to E. namely from the river Sereth to the Neister, and 148 in breadth from S. to N. The country is fruitful, and well watered with the Danube, Pruth, Neis-

ter, &c. The inhabitants are principally of Wallachian extraction, and first settled here under one Bogdan their leader. In the 14th century it became tributary to the kings of Hungary; in 1280 the Turks made the first attempt upon Moldavia, to whom it has been subject since 1574; besides the annual tribute, which is considerable, the Turks oblige them to raise a large body of troops, and maintain them at their own expence. The city of Jassy is the capital of Moldavia.

MOLDAW, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in Transylvania, and running on the confines of Proper Wallachia and Moldavia, falls into the Sereth at Tergorod.

MOLE, a mountain of Savoy, which, from its height and fine sloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the Lake of Geneva. At the foot of it is the town of Bonneville, 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 6. 10. E.

MOL, a river in Surry, which runs under ground from Boxhill, near Dorking, till it appears again near Leatherhead, and afterward enters the Thames, between East and West Moulsey.

MOLFEITA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

MOLINA, a small city of La Sierra in New Castile in Spain, situated on a river of the same name, 91 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 2. 36. W.

MOLISE, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavora, thither Abruzzo, the Capitanata, and the Father Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length; is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, flax, and silk. The capital town is of the same name.

MOLISE, a small city, and the capital of a county of the same name in the kingdom of Naples, 48 miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 15. 43. E.

MOLLEN, a town of Lawenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, 18 miles N. of the city of Lawenburg. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 10. 28. E.

MOLOME, an abbey of France, in Champagne.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, situated on the river Bruch, 10 miles from Strasbourg.

MOLUCCAS, several islands in the Indian Ocean, namely Bachian, Machian, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydor. They lie between 50 min. S. and a deg. N. lat. and in 125. E. long. the largest is not above 30 miles in circuit. The peculiar production of these islands is cloves, which grow on trees resembling the bay, and the fruit hangs in clusters like grapes. The first Europeans who

who landed on these islands were the Portuguese; but the Dutch, in the reign of king James I. made themselves masters of the Moluccas, erected castles upon them, and elucidating the cloves there, planted them in the neighbouring island of Amboyna, which they have too strongly fortified to fear an attack from any power. So that they monopolize that invaluable spice.

MOLWITZ, a town of Groisla in Silesia, and the kingdom of Bohemia, 38 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 16. 51. E.

MOMBASA, or MONBASA, an island having a city on it of the same name, opposite to the country of Mombasa, on the eastern coast of Africa, 68 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 4. 15. N. lon. 48. 12. E.

MOMBASA, a subdivision of Zanguebar in Africa, subject to Portugal; from hence they furnish their plantations in the Brazils, &c. with slaves.

MONA, an island in the Baltic, S. E. of that of Zealand, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, and belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55. 31. N. long. 12. 34. E.

MONACHIAN, a county of the province of Ulster in Ireland, bounded by Tyrone on the N. by Armagh on the E. by Cavan and Louth on the S. and by Fermanagh on the W.

MONACO, the capital of a principality of the same name in the territories of Genoa, in Upper Italy; it is a small but fortified city, and has a good harbour. It belongs to its own prince, who is a descendant from marshal Matignon, by the heiress of Grimaldi, and a subject of France. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 7. 21. E.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 50. N. long. 11. 6. E.

MONBRISON, or MONTBRISON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, situated on the little river Yezise, 38 miles S. W. of Lyons. Near this place are the mineral wells of Muiin. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 4. 12. E.

MONCALLIER, or MONTCALLIER, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy, situated on the Po, having a spacious quadrangular castle, built on an eminence. It lies 6 miles S. of Turin, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 7. 26. E.

MONCAON, or MONZON, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho.

MONCON, a fortified town of Arragon in Spain, situated on the river Cinca, 54 miles N. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 4. min. E.

MONCONTOUR, a little town of

France, late in Poitou, situated on the Dive, near which the Huguenots were defeated in 1567.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles S. W. of St Malo. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 2. 36. E.

MONCORNET, a town of France, late in Lyonnais, seated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of serges.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, running from E. to W. through Beira, and passing by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles below that city.

MONDIDIER, a small town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, situated on a mountain, 20 miles S. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 2. 31. E.

MONDONNEDO, a city of Galicia in Spain, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of a very fruitful plain; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 74 miles N. E. of Compostella. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 8. 10. W.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois.

MONDOVI, a city of Piedmont in Upper Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 27 miles N. E. of Coni. Lat. 44. 38. N. long. 7. 5. E.

MONEMUGI, a country in the S. parts of Africa, between Angola and Zanguebar.

MONFORTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39. 32. N. long. 7. 21. W.

MONFORTE, a small town of Alentejo in Portugal, 15 miles S. of Portalegre. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 8. 10. W.

MONGAIS. See MUNGATS.

MONGHAM (GREAT), a town in the county of Kent, 3 miles and a half S. of Sandwich, with a fair on Oct. 18.

MONPHIR, a large town of Hindostan Proper, with an old fort. It is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is seated on the Ganges, 110 miles E. by S. of Patna, and 275 N. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 15. N. long. 83. 30. E.

MONGULS, or MUNGALS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, Persia, and other countries, and called in most countries Moguls.

MONHALL, a town in the county of Essex, N. E. of Bumpsted, with a fair on Oct. 29.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissenburg, and 8 from Donawert. Lat. 48. 58. N. long. 11. 22. E.

MONHEIM,

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MONIKEDAM, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, situated on the Zuyder Sea, 10 miles N. E. of Amsterdam.—Lat. 52. 35. N. long. 4. 54. E.

MONJUCH, or **MONTJOY**, a castle standing a mile W. of Barcelona, taken by the English in 1705.

MONKTON, a town in the county of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 miles and a half N. W. of Sandwich. It has two fairs, on July 22. and Oct. 11.

MONMORILLON, a town of France, late in Poitou.

MONMOUTHSHIRE was formerly a part of Wales, and as such is described by Camden and other authors; but all the latter writers have placed it in England. It is bounded on the N. by Herefordshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire; on the S. by the river Severn; and on the W. by the Welch counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N. to S. is about 30 miles, from E. to W. 26, and in circumference 110. It is subdivided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market-towns, 127 parishes, about 6494 houses, and 38,000 inhabitants; but sends only three members to parliament, that is, one for Monmouth, and two for the county. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle, and the valleys produce plenty of grass and corn, especially of the latter, of which there is as good wheat as in any county in the kingdom. This county is extremely well watered by several fine rivers; for, besides the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Mynow, which runs between it and Herefordshire, and the Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganhire, it has, peculiar to itself, the Usk, which enters this county a little above Abercavenny, runs mostly southward, and falls into the Severn by the mouth of the Ebwith; which last river runs from N. to S. in the western side of the county. All these rivers, especially the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, particularly salmon and trout.

MONMOUTH, the county town of the above shire, lies 129 miles from London, between the rivers Mynow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third over the Frothy, which comes in just below the others. It is a large handsome town, and has been of note ever since the conquest. Its chief trade is with Bristol, by the Wye, that runs into the Severn. It has a good corn market on Saturdays; fairs Whit-Tuesday, Sept. 4. and Nov. 22.

MONOMOTAPA, an inland country of Africa, bounded by Monomugi on the N. by Caffaria, the country of the Hottentots, on the E. S. and W. It is almost unknown to Europeans.

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MONOMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N. Zangubar on the E. Monomotapa on the S. and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

MONOPOLI, a small city of the Terra di Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, situated on the Adriatic; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles E. of Bari. Lat. 41. 9. N. long. 17. 54. E.

MONS, or **BERGEN**, a very large, fine, strong, and rich city of the late Austrian Low Countries, and the capital of Hainault, situated on a hill, near the junction of the Haine and Trouille. The country round it may be so overflowed as to render an enemy's approaches very difficult. The French took it in 1691, but ceded it to Spain by the treaty of Ryfwick, in 1697. The duke of Marlborough having in its neighbourhood gained the memorable victory of Malplaquet over the French, in 1709, it was followed by the reduction of this city, and all the province of Hainault, and was confirmed to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, and made part of the barrier. The French under count Saxe took this city, but restored it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after demolishing its fortifications. It lies 24 miles S. E. of Tournay, and 30 S. W. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 3. 36. E.

MONSANTO, a fortified frontier of Spanish Estremadura, invested by the confederates under the Marquis de las Minas, in 1704, who on that occasion gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. It lies 18 miles W. of Valverde.

MONSARAS, a small town of Alentejo in Portugal, situated on the Guadiana, 22 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lat. 38. 24. N. long. 7. 51. W.

MONSTIERS, anciently **FORUM CLAUDII**, a town of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy, situated on the Isere; it is the see of an archbishop, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It lies 26 miles S. E. of Chambery. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 6. 30. E.

MONTAGNE, a castle of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, famous for being the birthplace of the celebrated essayist Montaigne. It is 25 miles from Perigueux.

MONTAGNIAC, a considerable town of Asia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangit, on the Sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 12 miles from Bursa, and 60 S. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 29. 40. E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Sandwich Island. Lat. 17. 26. S. long. 168. 37. E.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in the department

department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W. of Maulcon. Lat. 47. 0. N. long. 1. 30. W.

MONT ALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a strong citadel; seated on the river Rio-martin, 44 miles S. of Saragossa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lat. 41. 9. N. long. 30 min. W.

MONTALCINO, a small populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Siena, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Siena, and 44 S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 7. N. long. 11. 30. E.

MONTALTO, a small city of the marquise of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical dominions in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 21 miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 14. 51. E.

MONTAPERTO, a town of Tuscany, in Italy, 20 miles S. of Siena; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 12. 24. E.

MONT ST ANDRE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles N. of Ramilles. Lat. 5. 41. N. long. 4. 46. E.

MONTARGIS, a fine well built city of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orléans, situated on the Loing, 54 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 58. N. long. 2. 33. E.

MONTAUBAN, a well built city of France, in the department of Lot, and lately the episcopal see of the province of Quercy, 20 miles N. of Toulouse. In 1562, the inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, and fortified the town, so that Louis XIII. besieged it without success in 1622, and did not take it till 1629, when it was dismantled. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 1. 4. E.

MONTAUSIER, late a duchy and peerage in the S. part of Upper Saintonge in France.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, late in Touraine.

MONTBELLARD, a strong town and capital of a territory, of the same name between the department of Doubs and that of the Upper Rhine, 33 miles N. E. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 41. N. long. 6. 57. E.

MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia in Spain, 18 miles N. of Tarragona; it stands on the Francoli, and is the capital of a duchy. Lat. 41. 8. N. long. 1. 6. E.

MONTBRISON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez.

MONT CASSINO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

MONT DAUPHIN, a town of France, late in Dauphiny.

MONTE FIASCONE, a small town in the pope's dominions in Italy, situated on the E. side of the Bolsenna lake, 33 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 19. N. long. 12. 42. E.

MONTEIMAR, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny.

MONT LOUIS, a small town of La Cerdagne in Roussillon, regularly built, and well fortified. It is situated in the Pyrenean mountains, near Col de la Perche.

MONTEMARANO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, or **MONTE-MAJOR-EL-NOVO**, a considerable town of Portugal, on the road from Lisbon to Badajoz. Lat. 38. 42. N. long. 9. 35. W.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, or **MONTE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

MONTE PELOSO, a small city of the Basilicata, in Naples in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the Pope, and lies 34 miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 16. 51. E.

MONTE PULSIANO, a small city of Siena, in Italy, and the see of a bishop, 25 miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 42. 49. N. long. 13. 2. E.

MONTFREAU, a town of the Isle of France, near the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 38 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 2. 51. E.

MONTESA, a very strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia.

MONTE SACTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in European Turkey, near the Gulf of Contessa, so called from the 22 monasteries upon it, containing 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come within sight of their convents. It lies 62 miles S. of Thessalonica, or Salonichi. Lat. 40. 14. N. long. 24. 56. E.

MONTE VERDE, a small city of the Interior Principate of Naples, in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 58 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 7. N. long. 16. 10. E.

MONTICALLONE, a small place of Istria, in the Venetian territories, in Italy, the capital of a particular district, 13 miles N. E. of Aquileia. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 13. 48. E.

MONTFERRAT (Duchy of), a district in Upper Italy, bounded by Piedmont on the W. and N. by Milan on the E. and by the territories of the republic of Genoa on the S. Its capital is Casal. This country abounds in corn, and excellent wines, of which the Muscadines are most remarkable. In 1631, about 75 places in the duchy of Montferrat were assigned over to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of an annual sum of fifteen thousand crowns, which the duke of Mantua was indebted to him; so that thus the country became divided between them. But upon the duke of Mantua's joining with France against the emperor in 1703, and dying in 1708, without issue, his share, as being

being a fief of the empire, was ceded to the duke of Savoy, and is now subject to the king of Sardinia.

MONT St MICHAEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late Benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence and a state prison, and was much frequented, moreover, by pilgrims. The prior of the abbey was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening. This place gave name to the military order of St Michael, founded by Louis XI. in 1479. It is 10 miles S.W. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 37. N. long. 2. 30. W.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. Of this place was Simon de Montfort, who made the cruel war against the Albigenes, about the year 1200. It is 16 miles W. of Versailles. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 2. 50. E.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Men, 12 miles from Rennes. Lat. 48. 8 N. long. 2. 58 W.

MONTFORT, a town of Suabia, in Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to its own earl; it lies on the confines of Tirol, 19 miles S. of Lindau. Lat. 47. 12. N. long. 9. 39. E.

MONTFORT, an handsome and strong town in the Netherlands, in the United Provinces.

MONTFORT-L'AMULY, a town in the Isle of France.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, North Wales, is bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the N.E. and E. by Shropshire, on the S. by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire, and on the W. by the last mentioned county and part of Merionethshire. It extends 40 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. This county is divided into six hundreds, and contains six market towns, 47 parishes, about 5660 houses, and 33,960 inhabitants. It lies in the three several dioceses of St Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford; but sends only two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery. The air is pleasant and salubrious; but this county, being extremely mountainous, is not very fertile, except in the vallies, which afford some corn, and plenty of pasture; however, the S. S.E. and N. E. parts, being much more level, are extremely fruitful, especially a pleasant vale, through which the Severn glides in beautiful meanders.

MONTGOMERY, the county town of

the above shire, lies 158 miles from London and 22 from Hereford. It is pleasantly situated on an ascent of a hill, with a rich soil. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs on March 26. June 7. September 4. and Nov. 14.

MONTIGNY, a town of France, in Burgundy.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in Normandy.

MONT-LHERI, a town of the Isle of France, 15 miles from Paris.

MONT-LUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, and capital of the territory of Valbonne.

MONT-LUZON, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois.

MONTMARIANO, a city of the Ulterior principate, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 32 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 15. 34. E.

MONTMADY, a small fortified town of Luxemburg, in the Low Countries, 23 miles W. of Luxemburg, subject to France. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 5. 13. E.

MONTMELIAN, a little town of Savoy Proper, situated on the river Stère, near which, on a high rock, accessible only on one side, is a ruined fortress, formerly very considerable. It lies on the confines of Dauphine, 22 miles S. of Chamberry. Its wine is reckoned the best in the country. Lat. 45. 49. N. long. 5. 55. E.

MONTMORENCY, a small old town in the Isle of France, raised to a duchy and peerage in 1551. After the murder of the worthy Duke Henry of Montmorency, in 1632, it came to the house of Conde, under the title of the duchy of Enguieu; near it is a very fine palace, built by the celebrated painter le Brun, and which, after him, descended to Crozat.

MONTPELLIER, one of the most beautiful cities of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, situated on the river Lez; it is the see of a bishop, and has an university, famous for the study of physic. It lies near the bay of Maguelone, in the Mediterranean, 47 miles S.W. of Avignon, and 50 N. E. of Narbonne. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 3000. The delightful situation of this city, and purity of its air, render it very populous, and occasions a great resort of foreigners from all parts. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 3. 53. E.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 46. 4. N. long. 3. 14. E.

MONTREAL,

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MONTREAL, a small city of Val di Mazara, in Sicily, lying near the sea, six miles E. of Palermo; it is the see of an archbishop. Lat. 38. 24. N. long. 17. deg. E.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon.

MONTREAL, an isle of North America, in the river of St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length and 10 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome. It belonged to the French; but it was taken by the generals Amherst and Murray, on the 8th of September 1760, without firing a gun. According to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be sent to Old France; and, consequently, all Canada became subject to the crown of Great Britain; this cession was confirmed by the peace of 1763. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleasant situation, with wide open streets. It is built on the side of the river, from whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hotel Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town; which is also the residence of the merchants. The seminary or school, the parish church, the monks called Recolets, the J. suits, and the nuns, are in the Upper; where likewise the late governor, and most of the officers resided. There are also a general hospital, and a church, belonging to the Jesuits, which is large and well built. The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the savages in skins and furs. It is 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lat. 45. 55. N. long. 71. 20. W.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, situated on the river Canche, four miles from the sea, and 32 S. of Calais. Lat. 50. 28. N. long. 15. 1. E.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, a town of France, late in Anjou.

MONTROSE, a handsome well built town in Angus-shire, Scotland, situated on the river Esk. The harbour is a good one, and a considerable trade is carried on here to different parts of Europe. The buildings of Montrose are for the most part in the modern stile, and there are several manufactures in a thriving situation.

MONTROYAL, or **MONTREAL**, a fortress of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Trier, in Germany, near the Moselle, 24 miles N. E. of Trier. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 6. 57. E.

MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in Champagne.

MONTSERRAT, a celebrated Benedictine convent, situated on a high rocky mountain of the same name, in Catalonia, in

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Spain; in its chapel is a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, to which great numbers of pilgrims resort. On this mountain are the cells of thirteen hermits, hewn out of the rock, being all persons of rank, who have retired thither to spend their time in devotion and solitude. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 1. 52. E.

MONTSERRAT, an island of America, and one of the smallest of the Caribbees. It is eight miles in length, and about as much in breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar, and other useful trees. It belongs to the English, who have a settlement here, and is thirty miles S. W. of Antigua. Lat. 16. 54. N. long. 62. 34. W.

MONT RICHARD, a town of France, late in Touraine.

MONT VALERIEN, a mountain of France, near Paris, and a place of great devotion, inhabited by hermits, and a community of secular priests.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.

MOOR-KIRK, a town in Yorkshire, with a fair on June 24.

MOORSHEDEBAD, a large ill-built city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24. 15. N. long. 88. 28. E.

MORA, a small town of La Mancha, in New Castile, in Spain, 20 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 41. N. long. 4. 7. W.

MORANT (Point of), the most easterly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America. Lat. 17. 58. N. long. 76. 10. W.

MORA-STONE, a remarkable stone on a level meadow, about a mile from Upsal, in Sweden, where, from the year 1059 till 1457, the kings of Sweden were chosen, and homage paid them; on this stone, now greatly decayed, are the arms of the kingdom, and some other ancient inscriptions.

MORAT, or **MURTEN**, a town of Bern, in Switzerland, situated on a lake of the same name, 13 miles W. of Bern city. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 6. 59. E.

MORAVA, or **MORAVIA**, a river of Turkey, in Europe, rising in Mount Rhodope or Argemum, and running N. through Servia, by Nissa, unites with the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade. It divides Austria and Moravia from Hungary.

MORAVIA (Marquissate of), a province of Bohemia, bounded by Silesia on the N. E. by Hungary and Austria on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W. It belongs to the house of Austria.

MORBACH, or **MURBACH**, a town of Alsace and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 38 miles S. of Strassburg, belonging

ing to France. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 6. 58. E.

MORBEGNO, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valtelline. It is seated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E. of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

MOREA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded by the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia on the N. by the Egean Sea or Archipelago on the E. and by the Mediterranean on the S. and W. It is about 173 miles in length, and 132 in breadth. It is a peninsula joined to Greece Proper by a narrow neck of land, famous for the Isthmian games, celebrated there in honour of Neptune. The province was anciently called Peloponnesus, and contained the little kingdoms of Sicyon, Argos, and Messenia, Corinth, Achæia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia.

MOREBATH, or **MURBACH**, a town in Devonshire, N. of Bampton, with a fair on Monday after Aug. 24.

MORELLA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, situated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains, and encompassed with steep rocks. It was almost destroyed by the troops of Philip V. in 1705, and is now in a very declining condition.

MORET, a small old town in the Isle of France, situated at the conflux of the Seine and Yonne, 36 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 2. 47. E.

MORETON HAMPSTED, a town in Devonshire, on the skirts of Dartmoor, 189 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on the 1st Saturday in June, July 18. and Nov. 30. for cattle.

MORGES, a handsome and rich town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

MORHANGE, a town of Germany, in Lorraine.

MORLACHIA, a province of Hungarian Dalmatia, on that tract of land in Liburnia, extending from the territory of Zenghi, near St George, to the county of Zara, or, according to others, from Vinodok to Novigrad. It lies between the Adriatic and Croatia and Bosnia, having Dalmatia on the S. The country is entirely full of high mountains.

MORLAIX, properly **MONTRELAIS**, a small trading town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, situated on a river which has water for ships to come up with the tide. It

lies on the English channel; the harbour is defended by the castle of Tauréau, lying on an island opposite to it, 26 miles N. E. of Brist. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 3. 56. W.

MORNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

MOROCCO (Empire of), a large country in Africa, which, including the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, is bounded by the Mediterranean on the N. by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is about 500 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; its whole country, partly consisting of mountains, and partly of vast extended and fertile plains. Atlas is its principal mountain; it reaches from Algiers on the E. to the ocean on the W. and from this mountain, or rather chain of mountains, the Atlantic Ocean has its name. The soil yields wine, wheat, rice, and barley; the olive also thrives, from which except its oil is made. They have dates, figs, pomegranates, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, besides several other fruits, nor are they without flax and hemp; but timber is scarce, as they have little or no woods here. Ships of war they have none, some small piratical vessels excepted, which they crowd with men, and sometimes, especially the Saltee rovers, take considerable prizes. They send caravans to Mecca, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules, twice a year. The emperor's revenues arise from the tenth of all corn, captives and prizes taken, together with duties on goods imported and exported, the whole amounting to 500 quintals of silver, each quintal being reckoned 33cl. sterling. They are Mahometans of the Persian sect; among them are vast numbers of santos and marabouts, pretending, like other hermitical votaries, to uncommon sanctity; and these have great influence over the people.

MOROCCO (City of), the capital of the kingdom of the same name, in Africa; it is fortified, but the works, as well as the city, are at present in a declining condition, the seat of the empire having been removed from thence to Fez. Some ancient writers describe Morocco as an elegant city, and possibly it might have been such in their time; but at present, by the many revolutions it has undergone from a sickle and ignorant people, and the corroding hand of time for so many ages, not a trace of it appears. It lies 216 miles S. W. of Fez. Lat. 31. 56. N. long. 9. 14. W.

MORON, a small town of Andalusia in Spain, the ancient Arucci, 28 miles S. E. of Seville. Lat. 36. 56. N. long. 3. 31. W.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Isles, at the distance of two leagues and a half to the W. N. W. of Mowee. Yams are its principal

principal produce; but it has but little wood. The coast, on the southern and western sides of the island, forms several bays, which promise tolerable shelter from the trade winds. Lat. 57. 30. N. long. 142. 46. E.

MORPETH, a town in the county of Northumberland, 14 miles from Newcastle, and 286 from London, is an ancient borough by prescription, with a bridge over the Wantbeck. It had once an abbey and a castle, now in ruins, situated about a quarter of a mile S. of the town and river Wantbeck, on an eminence that overlooks them both.—Here is a good market on Saturday for corn, cattle, and all necessary provisions, and another on Wednesday, the greatest in England, except Smithfield, for live cattle. This is a post-town, and a thoroughfare, with many good inns, and plenty of fish; and here are several mills.* Its fairs are on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Whit Sunday, and the Wednesday before July 22.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany, in Westphalia.

MORTAIGN, a town of France, in Flanders.

MORTAIGNE, late the capital of Great Perche, in France, having considerable manufactures of coarse linen, and lies 38 miles N. of Méan. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 48. min. E.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, situated on the river Lances, it lies 18 miles E. of Avranches. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 56. min. W.

MORTARA, or **MONTARA**, a small town of Lombardy, in the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, formerly an elegant fortress, 92 miles N. E. of Casal; now subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 28. 38. E.

MORTIMER, a town in Berkshire, with a fair on Oct. 25.

MORTLICH, a village of Berkshire, in Scotland, six miles S.W. of Meith. Here Malcolm II. in 1004, founded a bishopric, in memory of a signal victory which he gained here over the Danes. This bishopric was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

MORVAN, a territory of France, in the late province of Burgundy, lying along the river Yonne.

MORVEN, a district of Argyleshire, in Scotland. Its mountains are celebrated in the songs of Ossian, as the country of Fingal.

MORVIEDRO, or **MURVIEDRO**, an old town of Valencia, in Spain, situated on a high rock, at the foot of which runs the river Palancia. It was built out of the remains of the ancient and celebrated city of Saguntum. Here also are the ruins of an old amphitheatre and castle. It lies 20 miles

N. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 51. N. long. 40. min. W.

MORVIEDRO, a river of Valencia, in Spain, watering a town of the same name, and below Villa Real falls into the sea.

MOSA, a town of Aën, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which supplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a province of Zanguebar, in Africa, bounded by that of Quilim on the N. by the Indian Ocean, which divides it from Madagascar, on the E. by the river Zambeze on the S. and by Moosangui on the W.

MOSAMBIQUE (City of), the capital of the province of the same name, in Africa, situated in an island at the mouth of the river Mosambique, which forms a convenient harbour, defended by a citadel, and the works of the town, which is regularly fortified. The island is 28 miles in circuit, and very populous. The Portuguese, who are sovereigns of this and the neighbouring country, have built several churches and convents in it, and the monks have made great numbers of profelytes in this part of Africa. Here they barter their goods with the natives, whom they have taught to go clothed, for gold, ivory, and negroes; and here their East India ships take in provisions for their voyages; and the country yielding large herds of cattle, they salt beef, and export it to their other plantations, or sell it to European ships. Lat. 16. 8. long. 41. 43. E.

MOSBACH, or **MORSACH**, a town of the palatinate, in Germany, situated on the Neckar, 18 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 9. 14. E.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria.

MOSCOVY (Empire of). See **RUS-SIA**.

MOSCOW, a province of Muscovy or Russia, and the best and most cultivated in all this vast empire, being situated in the centre of it, and bounded by the provinces of Twer on the N. by Little or Nische Novogorod on the E. by Rasan on the S. and by Smolensko on the W.

MOSCOW (City of), the ancient capital of the Russian empire, and formerly the residence of the czars; it is the largest city in all Europe, and situated in a delightful plain on the river Moscowa. Its form is circular, and upwards of 24 English miles round.—The number of its churches, including convents and chapels, amount to 1600, eleven of which are cathedrals; the great number of very large bells make a perpetual noise; several churches have gilt towers, their interiors finely decorated, and the priests ornaments are very magnificent. Here are 43 public buildings and squares; the streets are spacious, but dirty, and only some of them paved.

MOSCOV. The town is divided into 4 circles or quarters, in the innermost of which, called the Kremlin, stands the imperial palace. The number of inhabitants in this large city may amount to 150,000; but since Peterburgh is become the imperial residence, Moscow has very much declined. It has frequently been damaged by fires, and lately in 1702 upwards of half the city was consumed. It is the see of a patriarch, and has three colleges in its principal monasteries. It lies 471 miles S. E. of Peterburgh, 812 E. of Stockholm, 915 N. E. of Vienna, 1012 N. of Constantinople, and 1414 N. E. of London. Lat. 55. 47. N. long. 38. 17. E.

MOSCOWA, a river of Russia, rising in the W. of the province of Moscow, and running E. through it, passes through Moscow city, and falls into the river Ocka at Kolomna.

MOSSELLE, a river of Germany, rising in the Faucilla, one of the Vauze mountains in Lorraine, from whence it runs N. through the duchy, and passing by Toul, Metz, and Thionville to Trier; and afterwards running N. E. through the electorate of Trier, loses itself in the Rhine near Coblenz; from Metz it is navigable the whole year.

MOSELLE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine at Givet. Metz is the capital of this department.

MOSKITO, a country in North America, lying between lat. 13. and 15. N. and between long. 85. and 88. W. is bounded by the North Sea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua on the S. and by Honduras on the W. The Spaniards indeed reckon it a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no settlements in the country of the Moskitos. When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they cruelly massacred most of the natives, whence proceeds the unconquerable aversion of such as escaped into the inaccessible parts of the country against them; and they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coast in enterprises against the Spaniards, and particularly with the English, who frequently come among them; and the Mallico Indians being excellent mariners, they employ them to strike the maritime fish; and many of them come to Jamaica, and sail with the Flagship.

MO TAGAN, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers.

MOTRIE. See MOUSUL.

MOTIE, one of the Molucca or clove islands, of great value, though very small, the most of the spice is produced; it be-

longs to the Dutch. Lat. 28. min. N. long. 124. 12. E.

MOTOLA, a small city of Terra d'Otranto in the kingdom of Naples; it is the see of a bishop, has the title of a principality, and lies 17 miles N. W. of Taranto. Lat. 40. 36. N. long. 18. 14. E.

MOTRIL, a town of Granada in Spain, having a good harbour on the Mediterranean, and a rich fishery. It lies 44 miles S. of Granada. Lat. 36. 47. N. long. 3. 34. W.

MOUAB, a new town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yamma, between Danar and Sanza.

MOUDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern and country of Vaud.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situated on the Allier; it is a well built city, and one of the pleasantest in France. In its neighbourhood is a mineral spring, 48 miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 47. N. long. 3. 21. E.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It is or has been subject to the Seiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. Thevenot describes it as a city of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and having a Hindu temple of great celebrity. He describes the river that led to Moultan as having been partly choked up in his time (1665), and that this had greatly lessened its trade. He also takes notice of a particular sect of Hindoos in this city, called Catry; a tribe which he elsewhere explains to mean Rajpoots, or warriors; that is the Kuttry tribe, which major Rennel supposes to be the Cathari or Cathi, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 200 miles S.W. of Lahore, and 800 miles from the sea by the course of the river. Lat. 29. 52. N. long. 70. 40. E.

MOULTON-NORTH, a town in Devonshire, on the river Moul, with two fairs, on the 1st Tues. after May 11. and Nov. 12.

MOULTON-SOUTH, a town in Devonshire, on the river Moul, with two fairs, on the 1st Tuesday after May 11. and November 12.

MOUNTAGUE, or MOUNTACUTZ, a town in Somersetshire, three miles W. of Yeovil, with a fair on May 6.

MOUNT CASSEL, a town of Flanders,

in the French Netherlands, 18 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 2. 36. E.

MOUNTSOREL, a town in Leicestershire, 105 miles from London. Its market is on Monday, and a fair on July 10.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

MOUREMANSKOY, the N. W. part of Russian Lapland, in Europe.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fessan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mefurata to this place; and hence the Karzannera themselves dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S. of Mefurata, 650 N. W. of Bornou, and 710¹ N. by E. of Cashna. Lat. 27. 20. N. long. 15. 5. E.

MOUON, a little town of Sedan in France, on the Maas. The fortifications of this place were demolished in 1671. It lies 28 miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 4. 54. E.

MOUSTJER, or **MONTIER**. See **MONSTIERS**.

MOUSTJERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezet, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is five miles N. E. of Riez.

MOUSUL, or **MOSUL**, a city of Diarbec, or ancient Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the W. shore of the Tigris, opposite to the place where ancient Nineveh stood, 92 miles S. E. of Diarbec. Lat. 35. 48. N. long. 42. 47. E.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by captain Cook, is 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to an exceeding great height, and may be seen at the distance of more than 30 leagues. The northern shores, like those of Owyhee, afford no soundings, and the country presents the same appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the

W. point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. The country behind has a most romantic appearance, the hills rising almost perpendicularly in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides, and deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The tops of these hills are entirely bare, and of a reddish brown colour. The number of inhabitants are computed at about 65,000. Lat. 20. 30. N. long. 104. 4. E.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the territory of Meffin.

MUCIDAN, or **MUSSIDAN**, a little town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, formerly fortified by the Huguenots, and held out more than one siege, particularly in 1579.

MUCYSLAW, a well garrisoned frontier town in Russian Lithuania, in Poland; it was besieged by the duke of Smolensko without success in 1386, and lies 59 miles S. of Smolensko. Lat. 54. 29. N. long. 31. 43. E.

MUER, a town of Stiria in Austria in Germany, situated on a river of the same name, 30 mil. N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 49. N. long. 15. 27. E.

MUFER, a river of Germany, having its source in Bavaria, from whence it runs E. through Sturia and Glatz, and afterwards loses itself in the Elbe at Legard, near Kamisia in Hungary.

MUGGIA, or **MUOLIA**, a town of Italy, in Istria.

MUIRKIRK, a town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron work.

MULDRAW, a river of Bohemia, rising on the borders of Austria, from whence it runs N. through Bohemia, and after visiting Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the river Isar, 44 miles E. of Manich. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 12. 30. E.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Alsace in Germany, situated on the Ill, ceded to the union of the Swiss cantons in 1506, and in 1534 the inhabitants embraced the reformed religion. It lies 44 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 7. 34. E.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Thuringia in Upper Saxony in Germany, 18 miles N. W. of Saxe Gotha. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 20. 18. E.

MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne.

MULL, one of the Hebrides, is an island of very considerable extent, being 24 miles long and as many broad. It lies to the westward

ward of the coast of Lochaber, Sutherland, and Morayshire, from which it is separated only by a channel of a mile and a half in breadth. It has a great ridge of mountains about the middle, one of which is very high, and has therefore got the name of Bein Vore, or High Mountain, and may be seen from all the Western Isles, as well as a great way into Scotland. It is fruitful in corn and grass, but has no wood. At Tobermory a fishing station has been lately erected by the British Society.

MULLERAS, a town of Brandenburg in Upper Saxony in Germany, 40 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lat. 54. 21. N. long. 14. 50. E.

MULLINGAR, the county town of Westmeath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the river Foyle, 38 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 7. 50. W.

MULTON, or MOULTON, a city of the Hather India in Asia, and capital of the province of the same name, situated on the river Indus, 414 miles W. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 51. N. long. 72. 24. E.

MULVIA, a river of Barbary in Africa, having its source in the mountains of Atlas, from whence it runs northward, and after dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean, W. of Marialquiver.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada.

MUNDERKINDEN, a small town of Suabia in Germany, on the Danube, 24 miles S. W. of Ulm: near this place the French defeated a body of Imperialists in 1703. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 31. 47. E.

MUNDINGOFS the name of a people who live on the sides of the river Gambia in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong and well made. They have a priest sent over every year from one of the Cape de Verde Islands, to christen and marry.

MUNDU, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was the capital about 400 years ago. It was then described as a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and containing many monuments of ancient magnificence; but when it was visited by Sir Thomas Roe, in 1615, it was fallen much to decay. It occupied the top of a very large and lofty mountain; and few cities were ever placed in a bolder situation. It is 26 miles S. of Ougem, and 454 N. E. of Bombay. Lat. 21. 50. N. long. 75. 47. E.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hungary on the Latorza, with a good impregnable castle erected on a high and steep rock; it is the see of a Greek bishop, and of the Roman Church. In 1838

the castle surrendered to the Imperialists, after a three years blockade. It lies 53 miles N. E. of Toksy. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 22. 20. E.

MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 140 miles south of Cairo.

MUNICH, or MÜNCHEN, the capital of Bavaria in Germany; it is a large and elegant city, situated on the Isar, with spacious streets and canals running through many of them. Here the elector has a magnificent palace, exceeding any thing of the kind in the empire. It is surrounded with a wall and fortifications, but of so little strength, that it has always surrendered to those who were masters of the field, and has been frequently plundered, particularly by the Austrians in 1742. It lies 64 miles S. W. of Ratisbon, and 205 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 22. N. long. 11. 41. E.

MUNSTER (Bishopric of), a large district in Westphalia in Germany, lying on both sides the river Ems, being bounded by Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. by Osnaburg and Paderborn on the E. by the Mark on the S. and by Cleves and Zutphen on the W. It is about 105 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and subject to its own bishop, the present elector of Cologne. It is a barren country, scarce producing corn sufficient to supply the inhabitants.

MUNSTER (City of), the capital of a bishopric of the same name in Germany, situated on the Aa, in the most fruitful plain of the country. The city is well built of free stone. Here the famous treaty was concluded in 1648, which put an end to the civil commotions of Germany on account of religion, after a thirty years war, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, made so great a figure; and settled the claims of the German, and several other princes and states of Europe, with regard to the limits of their territories; particularly the Spaniards acknowledged the Dutch to be a free independent state at this treaty, which from the city was sometimes called the peace of Munster, sometimes the treaty of Westphalia, from the province in which it was concluded, and at other times the religious peace, from the discussions on this score between the Germans being settled in it. Munster lies 38 miles S. W. of the city of Osnaburg, and 68 S. of Cologne. Lat. 52. 18. N. long. 7. 14. E.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland, in which are several high mountains and fruitful valleys; it is subdivided into five counties, namely Tipperary, Waterford, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork.

MUNSTER, a small town of Alsace in Germany, 29 miles S. W. of Strasburg, and

Subject to France. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 7. 30. E.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, a town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Trier, in Germany, 14 miles S. W. of Coblenz. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 7. 6. E.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Silesia, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, 37 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 16. 43. E.

MURANO, an island of Italy, with a town of the same name, which they call *second Venice*, and which the Venetians frequent for pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 12. 5. E.

MURGLA, a province of Spain, bounded by Granada on the S. W. by Andalusia and New Castile on the W. by the latter on the N. by Valencia on the N. E. and by the Mediterranean on the S.

MURCIA, the capital of a province of the same name in Spain, situated on the Segura; it is large and populous, and has a castle on an eminence without the city. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 26 miles N. of Carthage. Lat. 38. 12. N. long. 1. 14. W.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gascony, situated on the Garonne, 14 miles S. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 1. 10. E.

MURO, a small city of the Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 62 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 53. N. long. 16. 10. E.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E. coast of Scotland, between Tarbert, in Ross-shire, on the N. and Brough Head, in Murray-shire, on the S.

MURRHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg.

MUSSELBURGH, a sea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghshire; seated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Hark. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSTAGAN, a sea port town of Barbary and Algiers in Africa, 144 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lat. 36. 33. N. long. 6. 10. E.

MURAS, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on Aug. 21.

MUKABA, or **MUKACRA**, a small town of Granada in Spain, situated on a mountain, at the foot of which is an harbour of the Mediterranean, 48 miles S. W. of Carthage. Lat. 37. 4. N. long. 1. 44. W.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, situated on the S. coast of

the Zuyder Sea, eight miles S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 4. 11. E.

MYCONE, now a village, but formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Aegean, in European Turkey.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago in Turkey, of which is a town of the same name, containing about 1000 souls. The island is about 45 miles in circuit, has but little water or wood, but produces corn, wine, figs, and some olives. It lies 17.5 miles S. W. of Smyrna. Lat. 36. 32. N. long. 25. 14. E.

MYDRIM, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on March 14.

MYSIA, the ancient name of a province in the N. W. part of Modern Asia, or Asia Minor.

MYSOORE, a town and fortified city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the kingdom of the same name, eight miles S. of Serangapatam, the present capital.

MYSOORE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions begin on the W. of the ridge of mountains beyond Dalmacherry, Sautgud, and Attore, and extend southward to Travancore and Madras; northward to Soonda and Vissapour (enveloping Adoni, the territory of the late Razak Jung), north-eastward to Guntoor and Ongole, and westward to the sea. They comprehend, generally, the provinces of the Mysore Proper, Bednore, Colambetura, Canara, and Dindigul; beside the conquests of his late father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward; namely, Madras, Soonda, Chittledroog, Harporeilly, Sandore, Banapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapah. The extent of Tippoo's territory, from N. to S. is about 350 miles, its breadth, in the widest place (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S. it diminishes, till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the late war, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English East India Company, and their allies the Marhattas, and the nephew of the Decan. A descendant of the Hindoo king of Mysore, whom Hyder destroyed, was long kept a state prisoner at Serangapatam, the capital of Tippoo. The country, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; in some parts the distance for men and animals cannot be ridden, even in the

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the most perfecting industry in its inhabitants. It lies between 30 and 36 degrees of north latitude.

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NAB, a river of Bavaria in Germany, rising in Franconia, from whence it runs from N. to S. through the palatinate of Bavaria, and falls into the Danube above Ratisbon.

NABAQN, a river of Portugal, in Estremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zera, a little before it meets with the Tago.

NABURG, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the W. shore of the river Nab, 12 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49. 33. N. long. 22. 10. E.

NACHSHAB, or **NASAPH**, a town of Asia, in Great Tartary, in Mawaralnhar.

NAI KAVIA, a territory of Great Prussia, and in the circle of Smalund.

NAERDEN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, situated at the S. extremity of the Zuyd Sea, 14 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 5. 6. E.

NAGIRA, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and territory of Rioja.

NAGIBANIA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary.

NAGOLL, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

NAGPOUR, the capital of that part of Berar, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which is subject to Moodajee Boonslah, the chief of the eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but, though extensive and populous, is meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel of no strength, is open and defenceless. Nagpour is 560 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. 8. N. long. 79. 46. E.

NAHAR MELEK, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi.

NAHARVAN, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi.

NAJAC, a small town of Guienne in France, on the river Aveyron. A rich copper mine was discovered in its neighbourhood in 1672 and 1673.

NAJARA, a small town of Old Biscay, in Spain, 48 miles S. of Bilbao, famous for a battle in 1369. Lat. 42. 44. N. long. 3. 28. W.

NAIRN, a county included in the shire of Moray, bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, on the W. and S. by Inverness, and on the E. by Elgin. It is but a small county, being only 14 miles broad, and 40 long. The soil is temperate, and the winter is generally mild. The seats of the county

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is rough and mountainous, but in general fertile, where properly cultivated, tho' in general the soil is better adapted for pasturage.

NAIRN, the borough town of the above shire. Fairs, Feb. 18. March 1st Tuesday, June 1st Tues. O. S. Aug. last Wednesday, and Dec. 3d Wednesday.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Chirvan in Persia, 99 miles E. of I rivan; according to tradition, Noah's ark rested here. Lat. 39. 22. N. long. 45. 13. E.

NAMPF WICH, or **NANTWICH**, a town in Cheshire, seated on the river Weaver, 14 miles S. E. from Chester, 162 miles from London, lies in the Vale-Royal; and, though burnt down in July 1438 and Dec. 1583, is one of the largest and best built towns in the county, the streets being very regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houses. The inhabitants drive a trade not only by its large market on Saturday for corn and c. c. e, and its great thoroughfare to Ireland, but by its cheese and its fine white salt, which are made here to the greatest perfection, and by shoes made here and sent to London to the warehouses.—Fairs March 26. Sept. 4. and Dec. 15.

NAMUR, a county of the late Austrian Netherlands; is bounded by Brabant on the N. by Liege and Luxemburg on the E. and by Hainault on the S. and W.; it is about 28 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is a fruitful country, and has several good mines of lead and iron, with wood sufficient for extracting the metals.

NAMUR, a large and rich town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The castle is built on the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Louis XIV. in person, after a siege of six days only; but in 1695, it was retaken by king William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by 16,000 men, under the command of marshal Boufflers, and marshal Villeroi was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 100,000. On the death of Cha II. king of Spain, the French seized this city, but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except those of Namur, from which, however, in violation of a solemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the following year. At some afterwards, however, again

again fell into their hands. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 12 miles S.W. of Huy, 32 S.W. of Brussels, and 30 S. by W. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 50. E.

NANCY, the capital of Lorraine in Germany, not far from the Meurthe, situated in a delightful plain. It is divided into the old and new town. In the collegiate church of St George is not only the monument of Charles the Bald duke of Burgundy, who was killed before this place in 1476, but also of the old dukes of Lorraine; but the modern dukes lie in the church of the Capuchins. By the peace of Ryfwick the outworks of the old and new town, together with the fortifications of the latter, were demolished, but those of the former suffered to remain. It lies 68 miles S. of Triers, 68 N. W. of Strasburg, and 143 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 6. 5. E.

NANFIO, an island in the Archipelago, 18 miles in circuit; the inhabitants are Greeks, and subject to the Turks, lying E. of Santorini. Here are still the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo. Lat. 34. 46. N. long. 26. 12. E.

NANGASAKI, a city on the W. side of Bongo, one of the Japanese islands, 56 miles S. of Nippon, near which the Dutch factors in the island of Dinsia reside; but are never suffered to come within the city, unless upon the arrival of their ships, and then they deliver up their guns, rudders, sails, and rigging, as pledges for their good behaviour. Lat. 32. 32. N. long. 131. 1. E.

NANKING, a province of China in Asia, bounded by Xantum and Honan on the N. and W. by the sea, or bay of its own name, on the E. and by Huquam and Chekiang on the S. It gives name to a fine cotton stuff made in this country, and much imported by the East India company.

NANKING (City of), the capital of a kingdom of the same name, and formerly of the whole empire of China, situated on the river Kiam, 586 miles S. E. of Peking. It is upwards of 30 miles in circuit, very populous and rich. Here all the produce and manufactures of China, especially silks, are seen in their highest perfection. The Porcelain Tower is one of the finest pieces of architecture now in the world, with regard to the materials and workmanship. Lat. 32. 10. N. long. 118. 30. E.

NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia in America, S. of the county of the Isle of Wight, through which a river of the same name directs its course.

NANTGLIN, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with two fairs, May 6. and Oct. 27.

NANTS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late

province of Bretagne. It is situated on the Loire, and is one of the principal trading towns in the kingdom. Large ships can come no further up the Loire than the village of Palmarou, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels, which go up to Nantes. This city is very much celebrated in history, Henry IV. or Henry le Grand, having, by an edict in 1598, granted the reformed or Huguenots the public exercise of their religion, his grandson Lewis XIV. revoked it in 1685; an era which that body of men mournfully commemorate every year. It lies 32 miles E. of the ocean, and 45 W. of Angiers. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 1. 36. W.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. Charles the Bald was interred in this town, which is situated at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles S. E. of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island on the coast of New England, in North America, 80 miles S. of Boston, the inhabitants of which apply themselves principally to the whale-fishery on the coast, and lately have fished for whales in Greenland, being as dexterous as it as the Dutch. It is in the jurisdiction of the province of Massachusetts Bay. The island, though it contains only one town, is a county of itself. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 70. 10. W.

NAOPURA, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, and in the kingdom of Deccan.

NAPAUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N.W. by Siringar, on the N. E. and E. by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is separated from Thibet; on the S. by Bahar, and on the W. by Oude and the country of the Rohillas. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, and one of the finest in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, an university, and four castles. It is situated on the sea coast, surrounded with thick walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has seven large suburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. There are three forts, built on purpose to keep the city in awe, one of which, called St Elmo, stands on a high hill, and is said to be impregnable; the castle d'Ovo defends the harbour, and is seated on the sea upon a rock; the other is Castel Nuovo, which stands near the sea side, at a small distance from the royal palace. In this is the governor's apartment, an arsenal, and the richest cabinet of curiosities in Europe. The streets of Naples are large, bright, and paved with stone. The houses are all built with stone, generally in the

the modern taste, and very well furnished. There are a great many palaces, on account of the nobility who chuse to reside here.— Thus of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furnished. The convents and churches are surprisingly rich, and it is a doubt whether those at Rome surpass them or not. The finest of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St. Januarius is kept. It is built in the modern taste, and is remarkable, as well on account of the statues of bronze, as the fine paintings contained therein. Here they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of stuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, serene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In short, it would be a perfect paradise, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes, and those in 1703, 1703, 1706, and 1744, were very terrible. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 vessels, where they may ride secure, without being endangered by the violence of the waves, which break against the mole; at the extremity of which there is a very fine light-house, and near it a spring of sweet water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat 40 51. N long 14 20 E.

NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became masters of it in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia; but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of The king of the Two Sicilies for about 360 years past. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it came under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who, succeeding to the crown of Spain, it went to his brother, whose son now possesses it. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a pension of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. This kingdom is a sort of a peninsula, and is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. by the strait of the church. It is about 230 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Apennine mountains cross the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts like two amphitheatres. The sea contains a great number of islands, of which there are about 2000, many of which are very fertile, and several volcanoes.

The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for the same reason the fruits become earlier ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, caspers, bay-berries, and figs. Besides these they have sugar, anise-seed, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent; and the best of this is called Lachrymæ Christi. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotton, oil-olive, honey, wax, iron, and alum; likewise deer, fish, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced strange effects, for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and very fond of horses, but those in the cities pass their time in going to shows and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that in Calabria one would think the eighth commandment was quite forgotten. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and formidable, that if they intended to murder any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns, but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V. but in 1740 the king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen persuaded the king, that it was on account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a town of the Morea in European Turkey, having a harbour at the mouth of the gulf of Napoli di Romania, 44 miles S. E. of that city. Lat. 36. 55. N. long. 23. 36. E.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, anciently **NAPULIA**, a town and fortress on a peninsula of the Morea, in European Turkey, extending into the bay called Golfo de Napoli. It is the see of an archbishop, has a good harbour, and said to contain 60,000 Greeks, besides

besides Turka. It is one of the strongest towns in the Morea, and lies 64 miles S. W. of Setines or Athens. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 23. 32. E.

NARA, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the island of Niphon.

NARBETH, a town in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, is situated on the summit of a hill, on the eastern side of the county, 231 miles from London. Fairs March 21. June 4. July. 5. Sept. 26. and Dec. 11. Near it is a stone castle.

NARBONNE, a large fortified city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is situated in a deep valley between mountains on a canal running through it, which joins the river Aude and the great royal canal with the lake Robine, and also with the Mediterranean Sea. In the time of the Romans it was the capital of this part of France, called *Gallia Narbonensis*. Here are the remains of several antiquities, as the ruins of the capital, a marble amphitheatre, noble aqueducts, a monument of white marble, resembling an altar, together with several Roman inscriptions to be seen in the archbishop's palace. It lies 64 miles W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 2. 54. E.

NARBOROUGH, an island of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Chili, so called from Sir John Narborough, who refreshed his ship's company here, when sent into the South Sea in the reign of Charles II. to see if it was not possible to settle colonies on the Chili coast. It lies 112 miles S. of the island of Chiloe. Lat. 45. 12. S. long. 86. 12. W.

NARDO, anciently **NARITUM**, a small city of Terra d'Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the pope, and lies 18 miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 19. 12. E.

NARENZA, formerly **NARO** or **NARBONA**, a town of Venetian Dalmatia in European Turkey, having an harbour on a bay of the Adriatic; it was in ancient times a considerable city, the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its best fortresses. In succeeding ages the Sclavonians settled here, and by their piracies rendered the coast unsafe for navigation, till the Venetians took it in the year 987. It had its own governors, till it fell under the Turkish yoke in 1479; it lies 28 miles N. of Ragusa. Lat. 42. 58. N. long. 18. 30. E.

NARNI, anciently **NARNIA**, a small city of the duchy of Umbria, in the pope's dominions in Italy, but very pleasantly situated on a high rocky mountain; it is the see of a bishop, and has a costly aqueduct conveying the water hither from a spring 15 Italian miles distant: below the town is a

valley, where runs the river Nera, are the stately remains of a free stone bridge, built by the emperor Augustus, the arch of which was 150 feet high, and 200 in breadth, and joined two mountains lying on the opposite sides of the river. It lies 46 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 41. N. long. 13. 46. E.

NAROVA, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the Lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque water-falls, which, however, have been too pompously described by travellers, they being far inferior to that of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, of the Dahl in Sweden, and the stupendous cataracts of Trollhætta, on the river Gotha.

NARRAGANSETT, part of the colony of Rhode Island, in North America.

NARSINGA a city of a province of the same name, in the Hither India in Asia, 212 miles N. W. of Fort St George. Lat. 14. 54. N. long. 78. 14. E.

NARVA, a port town of Livonia, on the frontiers of Ingria-land, on the rapid river of the same name, issuing from the Peipus lake, and falling into the gulf of Finland, two miles below the town. It is pretty well fortified, and has a strong garrison. The English have a factory here. Lat. 59. 21. N. long. 27. 46. E.

NARVAR, a city of the Hither India in Asia, the capital of a province of the same name, 74 miles S. of Agra. Lat. 25. 12. N. long. 79. 15. E.

NASHBY, a village in Northamptonshire, is supposed by some to be in the very centre of England, and that therefore its right name is *Nashby*, in which the parliament gained a decisive victory over the royalists in 1645. It is 12 miles N. of Northampton.

NASSAU, a county of Hesse Cassel, and territory of Westphalia, in the circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, bounded by Westphalia on the N. by Solus on the E. by the territory of Metz on the S. and by the electorate of Trier on the W.

NASSAU (City of), the capital of a county of the same name in Germany, situated on the river Lahn, 31 miles N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 7. 24. E.

NATA, a town of Darien in South America, having an harbour on the Bay of Panama, 67 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 9. 12. N. long. 82. 12. W.

NATAL TERRA, a country on the S. E. coast of Africa, where several European vessels have touched, and agree that it is a plentiful country, but no European nation has sent colonies thither.

NATANGEN, or **NATANGERLAND**, a territory of Regal Prussia.

NATCHITOCHES, a fine river of North America,

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America, in Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi at Point Coupée.

NAIOLIA, a country of Asia, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, and is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Strait of Marmora, the Strait of Gallipoli and of Constantinople, which separate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, wholely fertile and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains formerly called Taurus, from E to W and watered by a great number of rivers. It comprehends Carmania, Albigolia, Amisia, and Natolia Proper which see.

NAIOLIA PROPRIA, a province in Natolia, to which the Turks give the title of a high beglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Alia in the Mediterranean sea as far as the coast of the Isle of Rhodes, comprehending most of the western part of this peninsula. The towns are Cutay (the capital) Bouris, Nicaea, Cusari, Arguri, Magnolia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

NAVARINO, anciently PYLOS, a strong trading town of Turkey in Europe, in the sea, with an harbour, reckoned the best and most spacious in all the Morea, 12 miles N of Modon, and 96 S. W. of Corinth.

NAVARRA (Upper), a province of Spain bordering on Old Castile and Biscay to the W. Arragon to the S. another part of Arragon and the Pyrenean mountains to the E. by which it is divided from French Navarre, and by the same mountains to the N. It is 100 miles in length and 60 in breadth; is mountainous and colder than the rest of Spain, producing very little corn, wine, or fruits, but has good pastures, and large herds and flocks, with abundance of excellent timber, and some iron mines.

NAVARRA (Lower), or **IRRENCH NIVARRA**, borders on Gascony to the N. and Bigorra to the E. divided from Spain by the Pyrenean mountains, and confining on Labour to the W. is about 30 miles in length, and half that in breadth; but one of the most barren provinces in France.

NAVARRAINS, or **NAVARREINS**, a fortified little town on the river Gave d'Oleron, in France, 16 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 47 41 N. long. 1. 16 W.

NAVENBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with two fairs, Aug. 18. and Oct. 17.

NAUGRACUT, a city of the Hither Indes, and capital of a province of the same name in Asia, 156 miles N. E. of Lahor, belonging to the Great Mogul. Lat. 33. 12. long. 78. 10. E.

NAVEDAD, a town of Mexico, and pro-

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vince of Mechoacan in North America, with an harbour on the Pacific Ocean, 156 miles W. of Mexico city, and belonging to Spain. Lat. 18 51. N. long. 111 10 W.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a very strong and handsome race of men, scarcely one to be seen among them less than six feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c. well constructed, and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the islands in the ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef, but boats may land with great safety. Lat. 14 19 S. long. 179 01.

NAUMBURG, a city of Upper Saxony, and the capital of Size Naumburg in Germany, at the junction of the Sala and Unstrut, 60 miles W. of Meissen, and subject to its prince. Lat. 51 15 N. long. 12 1.

NAXI, or **NINIA**, anciently **NAYOS**, one of the most fruitful islands of the Archipelago, well watered, and having woods, hills, and valleys, very agreeably intermixed. It lies S. of Micore and E. of Patmos, and is 100 miles in circuit. The inhabitants are Greeks and Latins, the number of which does not much exceed 8000 souls, each having their own archbishop. The Turks suffer them to be governed by their own magistracies, according to their respective laws. However, a Turkish officer or cadî comes thither annually to levy the taxes, and to him they appeal when they think themselves injured. They live merely on the good wishes (which still remain their ancient reputation) produced every where in the island, but can no more agree in conversation than they do in their religious rites. This island was anciently famous for a sort of marble, called opisthus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean is found the best emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Capo smeriglio. On the S. side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lat. 36 41. N. long. 26 10 E.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Laland.

NAZARETH, a town of North America, in the State of Pennsylvania. It is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, and is delightfully situated, 10 miles N. of Bethlehem, and 64 N. of Philadelphia.

NEIGH (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, situated in the counties of Armagh, Down, and Antrim.

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Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland excepted, being 20 miles long, and 15 broad It is remarkable for a healing virtue; and also for petrifying wood which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered

NEALH, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, has a market on Saturdays with fairs, Trinity-Thurs July 13 and Sept 12.

NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city of Italy, on the N side of the island of Corsica

NEBOUSAN, a territory of France, in the late government of Guine and Gambia

NELCAUS, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers

NECKAR, a river of Germany, having its source in the S part of Suabia, from whence it runs N through this circle, after passing by Tubingen Stuttgart, Hailbron, and Morbach, and then turning W unites with the Rhine at Mannheim

NEFDHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, 73 miles from London stands on the Orwell, 9 miles from Ipswich, in the road to Huntingdonshire Its market is on Wednesday, and a fair on Oct 18

NELIDIES, two points or headlands, in Hampshire, N of the Isle of Wight They are situated at the W extremity of the island, which is an acute point of high land from which they have been disjoined by the washing of the sea There were of these lofty white rocks formerly three, but about 15 years ago the tallest of them, called Ior's Wife, which arose above 120 feet above low watermark, and in its shape resembling a needle, being undermined by the constant efforts of the waves, overlet, and totally disappeared

NEKHEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, about five leagues to the westward of Atooi The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea The rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S L point It produces abundance of yams, and of a sweet root. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants

NELKIN, a town in Carmarthenshire, North Wales, with three fairs, on April 4 the Saturday before Whitfuneral, and Aug 25

NEFTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Iugus

NEGAPATAN, a town of the Hither India in Asia, with an harbour on the Coromandel coast, 20 miles S of Incumbar or Frankabar, where is a Dutch fort with a factory Lat. 11 21 N long 79 12 E.

NEGOAS, a large populous island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between Luzon and Mindanao.

N E G

NEGOMBO, a town with an harbour on the W coast of Ceylon, in the Indian Ocean in Asia, belonging to the Dutch Lat 7 31 N long 78 10 E

NIGRAI, a town of the Further India in Asia with an harbour on the E side of Bengal bay, 20 miles W of Pegu city. Lat 17 10 N long 92 10 F

NIGRIFFELISI, a small town of France, on the river Aveyron, was formerly fortified by the reformed, but its fortifications were demolished in 1621

NEGRIL-POINTI, the most westerly cape of Jamaica in America

NEGRO (L APP), a promontory of Angola, on the W coast of Africa and the most southerly country to which Europeans resort to purchase slaves Lat 16 30 S, long 11 30 E

NEGRO'S ISLAND, so called, as being mostly inhabited by blacks, one of the Philippines, in the Indian Ocean in Asia, lying between the islands of Punay and Cebu, belonging to Spain Lat 10 12 N long 120 10 E

NIGRO AND, or NIGRITIA, a country in Africa, through which the great river Niger runs from E to W lying between lat. 10 and 20 N and between long 18 W and 25 E It borders on Zaira or the desert to the N on unknown countries to the E on Guinea to the S and on the Atlantic Ocean to the W having several settlements of European nations, particularly near the mouth of the Niger Most part of the inhabitants are black, but a tawny race is intermixed with them, both of the Mahometan religion It is a very fruitful country, abounding in rice, Guinea grain, and Indian corn, where cul vate it, and not without cattle, cotton-wool, plantains, and tropical fruit, they have in great plenty. The Europeans mix their trade with them for slaves, gold ivory, bees-wax, and drugs, particularly gum Guaca

NEGROPONT, anciently EUBOEIA, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, separated from the mainland of Ahaia, or Iliadria, by a narrow channel called Euripus, or Strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge, and formerly was joined to it by a neck of land The island is 90 miles in length, and from 2 to 25 in breadth, the plains abounding greatly in corn, oil, wine, and all sorts of savory fruits, also with fish, flesh, and fowl In it are several high mountains, covered with snow a great part of the year, among which Oche is the highest. Its most remarkable promontories are Capo d'Oro, or Capo Figuira, anciently Caphtareus, and Capo Lixer, formerly called Ceneum The most remarkable thing in the island is the variable sides in the Euripus, which became proverbial among the Greeks;

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Greeks; for in the first 8 days of the moon, also from the 14th to the 20th inclusive, and in the three last days, the ebb and flood is regular, but in the other days irregular, having within the space of 24 or 25 hours, sometimes 11, 12, 13, and 14 different ebbs and flowings. But all these never rise or fall much above a foot.

NEGROPONT, or **EGRIPOS** City, the capital of the island bearing its name, in the Archipelago, or Egæan Sea lying on the Euripus, and probably on the site of its ancient capital Chalcis, and on the W. side of the island, 34 miles N. of Setines or Athens, and 70 N. of Corinth. The wall of the town, where the Turks reside, are 2 miles in circuit, but the suburbs where the Christians dwell are much larger. The Turkish admiral, who is beglerbeg or governor of this island, and of the neighbouring parts of Greece, has his seat here; and this port is commonly a station of Turkish galleys. It is also the seat of a Greek metropolitan. This is by much the largest of all the islands in the Archipelago, and with the others subjected to Turkey. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 24. 36. E.

NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia.

NEIDENBURG, a fine town in the county of the same name, and Ortelburg circle in Regal Prussia, with a mountain and castle, situated in a very delightful country.

NEILSTON, a village of Renfrewshire, in Scotland. It lies south of Paisley, and is noted for a cotton manufactory.

NEISS, a town of Silesia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river of the same name, 46 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 16. 10. E.

NEIVA, a river of Russia, separating Carelia from Ingria, on which the city of Peterburgh stands; it issues from the Ladoga lake, and after running W. falls into the Gulf of Finland.

NELLENBURG, a city of Suabia, and capital of the county of the same name in Germany, 15 miles N. of Constance, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 9. 10. E.

NELSON'S FORT, a settlement on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, in Canada, in North America, at the mouth of the river of the same name; it lies 250 miles S.E. of Churchill fort, and 600 N. W. of Rupert fort, and is in the possession of the Hudson's Bay company. Lat. 57. 12. N. long. 91. 12. W.

NEMEA, a village of the Moera in European Turkey, lying 28 miles S. of Corinth, and famous for the Nemean games, celebrated here in honour of Hercules.

NEMI, a village of the Campana in Roman, in the pope's territories in Italy, with a castle, so called from the Nemean lake,

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or Diana's Grove, a lake of the same name lying in a deep bottom, and surrounded on all sides with mountains and woods, so as to be ruffled by no wind, from which, with the clearness of its waters, Addison imagines it anciently got the name of Diana's Looking Glass.

NEMOURS, a small city in the late province of the Isle of France, situated on the river Loing, 44 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 2. 51. E.

NEEN, or **NINE**, the principal river of Northampton, which rises in the W. part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough and crossing the Isle of Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

NEOCÆTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the middle of the Bosphorus.

NEO F's (St), vulgo **NEEDS**, a town in Huntingdonshire, 6 miles from Huntingdon, and 58 from London, so called from the monument of a saint of that name in it, which was burnt by the Danes. It is a large well built town, having a handsome strong church, with a fine steeple, and a good stone bridge over the Ouse, by which coals are brought to it, and sold through the country. Its market is on Thursday; fairs on Holy Thursday, Aug. 1. Corpus-Christi Thursday, June 13. and Dec. 17.

NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, 12 miles W. of Agen; it lies on the river Baïse, which is navigable here, and divided into Great and Little Nerac. In the 16th century, the greatest part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to surrender to Louis XIII. in 1621. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 14. min. E.

NERA, or **FORT NASSAU**, a fortress at the W. extremity of one of the Banda islands, called by the same name, in the Indian Ocean in Asia, 64 miles S. of the island of Ceram, and 131 S. E. of Amboyna. This is one of those forts, by which the Dutch command the navigation of the neighbouring seas, and defend their usurped possession of the spice islands.

NERBUDDA, a river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Camboy below Baroach.

NERICIA, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, bounded by Westmania on the N. by Sundermagland

Sundermanland on the E. and by Gothland on the S. W.

NELTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

NESLE, a town of France, late in Picardy.

NESS (LOCH), a beautiful lake in Invernesshire, Scotland, 22 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

NETHERHAM, a town in Somersetshire, S. of Axbridge, with a fair on Aug. 15.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRY, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the fifth century, the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France. In the ninth century, the sons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean to the ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bald, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on his only child and heiress, Mary; by whose marriage with the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, some time afterward, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Country, with the barbarities of the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and, under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the United Provinces. The provinces which compose this republic, are those of Holland, Zealand, West Friesland, Guelderland, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Groningen. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce with the United Provinces, the very first article of which acknowledged them to

be free and independent states. The war was renewed in 1621; but at last, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expressly renounced all claim to sovereignty over the United Provinces. The other ten provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the subsequent accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was stipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria. Some considerable parts, however, fell by conquest, or cession, to the French and Dutch: the province of Artois, the Cambrisis, and part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault, were in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands; while the Dutch possessed the N. part of Brabant and Flanders, from them denominated Dutch Brabant and Flanders.—The emperor Charles VI. left the Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Theresia, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, afterward emperor. During her reign, no sovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her son, Joseph II. having projected many innovations in the constitution, both in church and state, and enforcing them with violence, an universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces now openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of December 1790, the Austrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for which, indeed, the manner in which the congress exercised its powers was far from being calculated. Leopold II. (the successor of the capricious and unfortunate Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and Hague, to recover the entire possession of his authority in these provinces, and that, in a great measure, to the satisfaction of the people; the ministers of the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empress queen Maria Theresia. In 1792, the French overran the Netherlands, and endeavoured to effect another revolution, but were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again recovered possession, and in 1795 the Netherlands were decreed to form a part of the

the territory of the French Republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; lying between 2 and 7 deg. E. long. and 49 and 54 deg. N. lat. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Germany, and on the S. by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in corn and pastures; and there are several fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c.

NETTUNO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues out of the lake of Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland below Peterburgh.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg.

NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the isle of Funen.

NEUBURG (the Duchy of), in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria, about 50 miles in length on the side of the river Danube, and about eight in breadth. The capital town is of the same name. This is the western part, but the eastern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; is about 37 miles long, and as much broad, but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NEUCHATEL, or **YVERDUN**, a lake of Switzerland, which stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from S.W. to N.E. at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bienné by a narrow outlet. Its shores, near Yverdun, are covered with country-houses.

NEUENBURG, or **NEUBURG**, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia, having the Weichsel on one side and morasses on the other. In 1438 the burghers drove out the Polish garrison here, upon which the knights of Jerusalem possessed themselves of the place, but it was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

NEUENSTADT, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, in Germany, situated on the river Kocher, 14 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 9. 31. E.

NEVERS, anciently **NOVIODUNUM**, afterwards **NIVERNUM**, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and situated on the Loire;

it was the see of a bishop, and lies 82 miles S. E. of Orleans. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 3. 21. E.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It is noted for excellent cheese, and is commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 N.W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 1. 30. E.

NEUFCHÂTEL, a well built town, and the capital of the counties of Neuchâtel and Valengin, in Switzerland, situated at the north extremity of a lake of the same name; the place is governed by a council of 60, and incorporated with the canton of Bern. It lies 24 miles N.W. of Bern. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 6. 41. E.

NEUFCHÂTEL and **VALLENGIN** (Counties of), are bounded by the bishopric of Basil on the N. by the lake of the same name on the E. by the canton of Bern on the S. and by Franche Comte on the W. being about 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth; they both belong to the same prince, and together form one state, being free and independent, though they have a prince at their head: No laws are made but by the three estates, nor any taxes raised, or magistrates appointed, but by them. The inhabitants of the whole country are of the reformed religion, except those of two villages, who are Roman catholics.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia.

NEVIL'S-CROSS, near the city of Durham, where, in the year 1346, David king of Scotland was defeated and taken prisoner by the English.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a town in Caermarvonshire, North Wales. It is seated on the shore of the Irish sea, opposite Pwllhelly, and is a very poor town. It has a very small market, and three fairs, on April 4. Saturday before Whitsuntide, and Aug. 25. It is 22 miles S.W. of Caernarvon, and 250 N.W. of London.

NEVIS, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, in America, separated from the E. extremity of St Christopher by a narrow channel, belonging to England.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

NEUSTADT, a city of Austria, in Germany, 27 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 16. 21. E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Hanover, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the river Leina, 18 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 39. N. long. 9. 34. E.

NEUVILLER, a small town of France, late in Alsace.

NEWARK,

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NEWARK, a town in Nottinghamshire, and a great thoroughfare, in the York road, 124 miles from London. It has bridges over the Trent, which forms an island here, by dividing itself into two streams two miles above the town, which meet again two miles below it. It has a neat though small new street, and a market place that is handsome though not very spacious. Its market is on Wednesday, with fairs on the Friday before Passion Sunday, May 14. Whit-Tuesday, August 12. Nov. 1. and Monday before Dec. 11. Here was an abbey of Augustine friars.

NEWARK, a handsome flourishing town of North America, in the state of New Jersey. It has an episcopal church, two presbyterian churches (one of which, of stone, is the largest and most elegant in the state), a court-house, and gaol. The town has the reputation of making the best cider in the world. It is nine miles W. of New York.

NEWBERN, the largest town in the state of North Carolina, in North America, the county town of Craven county. It stands on a flat sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the Neus on the N. and the Trent on the S. the former being here a mile and a half wide, and the latter three quarters of a mile. Here is a large and elegant palace of brick, built by the province before the revolution, and on the pediment of which the arms of the king of Great Britain still appear. The episcopal church is the only place of public worship. It is 499 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35. 20. N. long. 77. 5. W.

NEWBOROUGH, or **NEWBURGH**, town in the sh. of Anglesy, North Wales, lies 254 miles from London. Its weekly markets, which are pretty well supplied with provisions, are kept on Tuesdays; and its annual fairs on the 22d of June, Aug. 10. and 21. Sept. 25. and Nov. 11.

NEW-BRIDGE, a town in Berkshire, with fairs on March 31. and Sept. 28.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the Rhine, 14 miles N. of Basil, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 7. 36. E.

NEUBURG, a city of Bavaria, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Germany, 30 miles N. E. of Augsburg, belonging to the elector palatine. Lat. 48. 52. N. long. 11. 22. E.

NEUBURG, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, in Germany, 27 miles W. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 8. 27. E.

NEWBURGH, a village in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a fair on the 3d Frid. of June.

NEWBURGH, a town in Lancashire, W. of Wigan, with a fair on June 21.

NEWBURN-UPON-TYNE, a village in Northumberland, on the W. side of New-

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castle, inhabited chiefly by miners. ^{Third} a part of the army of king Charles I. under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, 16 miles from Reading, and 56 from London, arose on the decay of Spinham-Land. It makes a great quantity of shalloons and druggets, but not near so much broad cloth now as formerly; yet it is a flourishing town, with spacious streets, and a large market-place, in which is the guild-hall. The church is a good one of stone, supposed to have been built about 1640. Its market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Thursdays, and fairs on Holy-Thursdays, July 5. August 24. and Oct. 28.

NEWBURY (PORT), a town of North America, in the state of Massachusetts. The business of ship-building is carried on largely here. It is situated on the S.W. side of the river Merrimack, two miles from the sea, and 45 E. of Boston. Lat. 42. 45. N. long. 71. 5. W.

NEWCASTLE, a town of North America, in the state of Delaware. It was settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and was called Stockholm. It was afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When it fell into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It contains about 60 houses, which have the aspect of decay. This was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and was formerly the seat of government. It is seated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 35 miles below Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a town in Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent, is 15 miles N. of Stafford, 33 S.E. of Warrington, and 149 from London, had a castle now in ruins, and is so called from an older castle, which formerly stood two miles off, at Chesterton under Line. It was incorporated by king Henry I. and again by queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and 24 common council. The clothing trade flourishes here; but its chief manufactory is hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. The streets are broad, and well paved; but most of the buildings are low and thatched. The market is on Mondays; fairs on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6. 1st Monday in September, and Nov. 6. for cattle. It has also a great beast-market every Monday fortnight. The corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions under 40l. Its castle, of which there is little to be seen now, was built in the reign of Henry III. It had four churches formerly, which are reduced to one, the town having suffered much in the barons wars. There are frequent horse-races in the neighbourhood, though it is in

shipper surrounded with coal-pits; particularly one at Hamley Green. It is better than the cannel-coal, and is cut out in slices, but consumes so fast, that it is only fit for fire. There is the greatest quantity of flour ware made near this place of any part in England, so that one year with another, they are said to export 200,000 barrels of it.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a town of Northumberland, 14 mil N of Durham, 94 N of York, 63 S by E of Hrwick, 60 E. of Carlisle, and 271 from London, stands at the end of the Tyne, on the N side of the Tyne, over which it is a stately bridge into the bishopric of Durham, in which its suburb, called Gateshead, is situated. In the Saxons time it was called Ælfenaster from the monks here who lived when it was depopulated by the Danes, and afterwards Newcastle, from a castle built here by William the Conqueror's son, Robert, in 1080, to defend the country against the Scots, who king had this town before the Norman conquest, and some times resided here. Several monasteries and houses were built here, soon after the castle, and it was greatly enlarged and enriched by a good trade to the coasts of Germany, and by the sale of its coal to other parts of England, for which, and for other merchandises, it is become the great emporium of the N. of England, it being the next and largest town in those parts next to York. Its situation, especially the most busy part of it towards the river is very uneven, the city built on the declivity of a steep hill, and the houses very close. The castle overlooks the whole town. That part built by Robert was of great strength, and square, and surrounded by two walls, the square was 62 feet by 54, and the walls 13 feet thick within which was a chapel. The outward fortifications are now decayed, and their site crowded with buildings. The tower remains entire, and situated on a lofty eminence, and its principal entrance to the S. This castle below to the county, and makes no part of the liberties. It is now the county prison, and in the great hall the judges hold the assizes. Here is a magnificent exchange and a customhouse, and the finest quay in England, except that at Liverpool, being 700 yards long, it being far more spacious and longer than those at London or Bristol, though not equal to either for business. Here is a handsome mansion-house for the mayor, who is allowed 6000 a-year for his table, besides a coach and barge. The old bridge was carried away in a flood, and the place it was erected at, in 1773, of nine noble elliptic arches. When the old bridge & houses were thrown down and its height. It is computed, that 20,000 men are employed here. The

town is extremely populous, and, notwithstanding the multitude of those employed in and about the coal pits, with which the town is in a manner surrounded, has abundance of poor, but it has also many wealthy inhabitants, and, it is said, they pay above 40000 a year to their relief. It is observed, that this town has the greatest public revenue in its own right, is a corporation, of any town in England it being computed at no less than 80000 a year. In 1774 the receipts of the corporation were 20369 9 8 and their disbursement about 17,415 1. The number of inhabitants exceeded 20,000. The glass works are very numerous, and have more business of the fine sort than most other, here. Besides it has a considerable manufacture of broad and narrow cloth, and several ship-boles, and this place is such a demand that scarce a ship sails without them. It is fit for the coal that are built here to be sent on, with great strength. It markets a great quantity of wheat, with furs in August and October, which last nine days last.

NEWCASTLE, a town in Cumberland, 50 m W of the sea, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Jan 2, June 18 and Nov 27. It is a city, and has a bishop.

NEW CHURCH, a town in Lancashire, 10 m E with a fair on July 1.

NEW ENDEN, a town in the county of Kent, with a bridge over the Rother. It is here divided the county from Sussex. Four miles S E of Canterbury, with a fair on July 1.

NEW ENGLAND See ENGLAND

NEW

NEW INHAM, a town in the county of Kent, with a fair on June 29.

NEWEN, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 m S from London, and eight from Gloucester, in the forest of Dean W of the sea. Its market is on Fridays, and fairs on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, Aug 1 and Friday after Sept 8.

NEW FOREST, Hampshire, a tract of at least 40 miles square, which had many populous towns and villages, and 36 mother churches, till it was destroyed, and turned into a forest, by William the Conqueror. There are nine walks in it, and to every one a keeper, under a lord warden, besides two rangers, and a bow-bearer. This large tract lay many ages open and exposed to invasions from foreigners, king Henry VIII built some castles, and it has now several pretty towns, and villages. It is situated in that part of Hampshire which is bounded on the E by Southampton river, and on the S by the British channel. It possesses advantages of situation, with re-

spot for the convenience of water-carriage and nearness to the dock-yard, superior to every other forest, having in its neighbourhood several ports, and places of shelter for shipping timber, among which Lynnhaven is at the distance of only two miles, B-wley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles from the forest; and the navigation to Portsmouth, the most considerable dock-yard in this kingdom, is only about 30 miles from the nearest of those places. This is the only forest belonging to the crown of which the origin is known — Doomsday-book contains the most distinct account of its afforestation by William the Conqueror — the contents of every field, farm, or estate afforested, in hides, carucates, or vergats, by which the extent of land was then computed, together with the names of the hundreds and villages, and of the former proprietors (which are for the most part Saxon) the rent and yearly value of each possession and the tax which had been paid for it to the crown during the reign of Edward the Confessor, before the inhabitants were expelled, and that part of the country laid waste, are all to be found in that most curious and venerable record.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of North America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by a kind of savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue there all the year, besides the garrison of St John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season it is resorted to by at least 10 000 people every year, on account of the fishing-banks to the E of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 350 miles in length from N to S, and 200 in breadth, at the base from E to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowl but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have the only trade in skins and furs, but produce little for sale.

NEWMARKET, a town in Cambridgeshire, 23 miles from London.

NEWMARKET, a town in the county of Suffolk, 12 miles distant from London, in the parish of St Edmundsbury, and 60 from London. It is a healthy place, and a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norwich; but gets much more by the horse race every year, in April and October, here being the final court in England; on which there is a house for the king, when he comes to the races, which was built by king Charles II. The king gives a plate or two every year, besides those given by the nobility, and wagers are laid up in the horses, which are seldom under 500l and often above 1000l. Here are two coffee-houses, at which every night in the morning during the races, there is gaming; as there is also at the house of the nobility and gentry. Here are also cock-pits, &c. Here is a market on Tuesdays and Thursdays, fairs on Oct 28. and Whitsun-Tide.

NEWMARKET, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Colford, 5 from Mitchell Dean, 16 from Tewkesbury, 8 from Gloucester, and 116 from London, is a parish 8 miles in compass, in the lordship of Dean. The town is governed by a mayor, has a market on Fridays, and fairs June 11 and Oct 18.

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miles N. of the Sound. Here is a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College. The university carries on considerable trade with New York and the West India Islands, and is 270 miles N. N. W. of New York.

NEWCASTLE, a fishing village on the Frith of Forth, near Leith, Scotland.

NEUHAUSEL, a town of Hungary, 34 miles from Pestburg, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat 48. 30. N. long 28. 22. E.

NEWICK, a town in the county of Sussex, N of Chichester, with a fair on June 1.

NEWMARK, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merith, 38 miles N. of Clusenburg, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 48 N. long. 43. 30 E.

NEWMARK, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, 28 miles N. W. of Ratibon. Lat. 49. 32. N. long 11. 43. E.

NEWMARKET, a town in Cambridgeshire, with one long street, the N side in Suffolk, and the S side in Cambridgeshire, lies 23 miles from Cambridge, 23 from St Edmundsbury, and 60 from London. It is a healthy place, and a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norwich; but gets much more by the horse race every year, in April and October, here being the final court in England; on which there is a house for the king, when he comes to the races, which was built by king Charles II. The king gives a plate or two every year, besides those given by the nobility, and wagers are laid up in the horses, which are seldom under 500l and often above 1000l. Here are two coffee-houses, at which every night in the morning during the races, there is gaming; as there is also at the house of the nobility and gentry. Here are also cock-pits, &c. Here is a market on Tuesdays and Thursdays, fairs on Oct 28. and Whitsun-Tide.

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to Debben, in the road from Stortford to Walden and Cambridge, and stands on the river Grant, or Cam. A fair was appointed here on the 17th of Nov. which is commonly called Colt-fair, and another on Easter-Tuesday. Here are sold many Welch and other cattle; and great quantities of saffron, the product of the neighbouring fields.

● **NI WPOR T**, a town in Monmouthshire, has a bridge over the Uik, 16 miles from Bristol, 141 from London, 19 S. S. W. of Monmouth 12 from Cardiff, and 16 from Chepstow, and is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven, and a market on Saturdays; fairs on Holy-Thursdays, Whit-Thursdays, Aug 15 and Nov 6.

NEWPORT, a town in the county of Salop, near the Watling street, on the borders of Shropshire, 147 miles from London, has a market on Saturdays, and fairs on the eve of Palm-Sunday, and July 7.

NEWPORT, a large populous town in the life of Wight, the chief of the island, called in Latin Medina; from whence the whole island, on the E and W sides of it, as called East Medina and West Medina — It stands on Cowes river, which falls seven miles below into the sea. It is situated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large and well frequented town. There are markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs on Whit Monday, Tuel and W. dnaf.

NEWPORT, a town in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, with a market on Saturdays and a fair on July 27. for cattle, horses, and sheep.

NEWPORT, a sea-port of North America, in the State of Rhode Island. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town, which lies upon a gradual ascent and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. To the W. of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort. In Newport is a handsome steeplehouse and an elegant public library. It is 80 miles N. E. of New York. Lat. 41 35 N long 71 6 W.

NI WPOR T, a town of Flanders in the late Austrian Low Countries, having an harbour, eight miles N. E. of Furnes, and 10 S. W. of Ostend. Lat 51. 15. N. long 2. 45 P.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town in the county of Bucks, 57 miles from London, had its name from Paganel, or Paynel, its ancient lord. It has a market on Saturdays, and fairs on April 22 June 22. Oct. 22. and Dec. 22.

NEW RIVER, for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and valleys in the way, to make it run a course

of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two valleys, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Bushill being 600 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest waggon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, run several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses have their passage.

NEWRY, a considerable borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Newry Water, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has communication with Lough Neagh and Carrickford Bay. Newry is so much improved in its trade and buildings that it is now the largest town in the country. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin at 54 15 N long 6 20 W.

NEWSH, a village in Durham, situated on the river, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the bishop of Durham is usually met here, at his first coming to the see when the lord of Stockton, just below it, being at the head of the county gentlemen, advances with his retinue to the middle of the river and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and then is conducted along amid the acclamations of the people. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEUSOHL the best mountain town in Hungary, on the river Gran famous both for its weekly market and the richest copper ore in that kingdom, found in the neighbouring mountains, from which silver is extracted, they suffered greatly by frequent fires. It lies 10 miles N. of Crumitz, and 4 N. E. of Neuhausel. Lat. 48 56. N long 19 12 E.

NEUSIEDL, a small town of Hungary Proper, 65 miles E. of Loeck, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat 47. 37. N. long 22 35. E.

NEUSTADT, a town in the principality of the Palatinate, 22 miles N. of London. Lat. 49. 21. N. long 7. 55 P.

NEUSTADT, a town of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the Danube, 17 miles S. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 47. N. long. 11. 49 E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Silesia in Prussia, 48 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 16. N. long. 16. 16 E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia in subject benia, 12 miles N. of Olmutz. Lat. 50. 54. 1 Austria. Lat. 49. 54. N. long 16. 54. 1

NEWTON, a town in Lancashire, 51 miles N. of Warrington, 45 S. of Lancaster, and 188 from London, in the road to Warrington.

N I C

Warrington to Wigan Here is a market on Saturday, and very great fairs on Aug. 12 and May 15

NEWTON, a town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, with a market on Tuesdays; fairs, the last Tuesd. in March, June 24 last Tuesd. in Aug. Oct. 24 and Dec. 16.

NIWION a town in the Isle of Wight, in the West Medina, is a convenient haven on a creek, on the N. side of the island, between Yarmouth and West Cowes, and at high water is able to receive vessels of five hundred tons burden, and its haven affords the best security for shipping of any in the island. The market is disused, but it has a fair July 22

NLWTON-ABBOT, a town in Devonshire, with three fairs, viz. June 24, the 1st Wednesd. in Sept. and Nov. 6

NIWION-BUSSELL, a large burgh in Devonshire, on the river Taw, 15 miles S. from Exeter and 188 S. W. from London. It has a good market on Wednesd. for corn, cattle &c. and fairs on June 24, the 1st Wednesd. in Sept. and Nov. 16

NIWION-STEWART, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland. In 1795, its name was changed to Newton-Douglas, after the prince of Brunswick

NICOTAR ISLANDS small islands on the N. side of Britain. One is named Nicotara, and a species of vulture is said to be common on the islands, together with a host of large petrels and pigeons. They are situated about lat. 54. 46. S. long. 14. 20. W.

NILAND, a large town in the county of Suffolk, 14 miles from Ipswich, and 57 from London. Its market is on Friday, and a fair on Oct. 2

NICARAGUA, a famous cataract in Canada, in North America, lying between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where the water falls from high rocks, 162 feet perpendicular. The noise occasioned by this water falling is heard at a distance of 16 miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow

NIRANO or **NIRIANO**, a town of Parma in Italy, situated on the river Taro, 37 miles W. of the city of Parma. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 9. 15. E.

NICARAGUA, a province of Mexico in America, bounded by Honduras on the N. the North Sea on the E. by the province of Coahuila on the S. E. and by the Gulf of Mexico on the S. W. It is near 100 miles in length from N. to S. and 124 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the most delightful and fertile provinces of Mexico, well watered with rivers and lakes; whence it is cooler than could be expected, as it lies within 12 degrees of the Equator.

NICARAGUA, a large lake extending

N I C

through the middle of a province of the same name in North America, the W. extremity has within five leagues of the South Sea, and a river issuing from it falls into the North Sea: in many places it is not navigable for its dreadful cataracts

NICARIA, one of the islands of Asiatic Turkey lying W. of Samos; it is one of the least and most barren of the Greek islands, lat. 37. 12. N. long. 26. 14. E.

NICASTRO, a small city of the Further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, it is the see of a bishop, and lies 17 miles S. of Cofinara. Lat. 39. 22. N. long. 16. 37. E.

NICE (County of), a large district in Piedmont in Upper Italy, bounded by the marquisate of Saluzzo on the N. by the county of Tenda and the Genoese territories on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the duchies of Genoa and Provence, in France, on the W. from which last it is divided by the river Var. It is an important country, but produces wine and oil

NICE (city of), the capital of the province of the same name in Piedmont in Italy, situated about 10 miles N. of the Var, well fortified, and has a good harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the river Paulia, but only capable of admitting small ships, though centuries have been, for some years, used for improving it. It has also been declared a republic. It is the see of a bishop, and the remains of several Roman antiquities. It was taken by the French in 1691 and restored to Savoy in 1696. It lies 12 miles N. of Antibes, 38 S. of Genoa, and 67 in the same direction from Turin, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 43. 54. N. long. 7. 20. E.

NICE, a city or town of the Minor Asia, in Asia Minor, a recently large, populous and well built city. Here the first persecution was effected by Constantine the Great, for suppressing the Asian heresy in 325, and it was the residence of the Greek emperor after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, it lies 24 miles S. of that city. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 3. 12. E.

NICHAH, a town of Persia, and the largest and best of Corasan

NICHOAS (city), a town of Ferrara in Germany, so called from the reliques of that saint being preserved in the church dedicated to him. It lies 12 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 43. N. long. 6. 14. E.

NICHOAS (city), a town in the province of Doria in Russia, a very fine harbour on the White Sea, sometimes called the Bay of St Nicholas, at the mouth of the river Dwina, eight miles below the city of Archangel. Lat. 63. 50. N. long. 41. 10. E.

NICHOLAS (St.), a town in Glamorganshire,

N I C

Nichter, South Wales, with a fair on November 6.

NICKLEBURG, a handsome town of Germany in Moravia.

NICOBAR, several islands in the Indian Ocean in Asia, lying N of Sumatra, at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, between 10 and 15 N lat and 93 and 95.5 E long. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, and lies farthest to the S is 38 miles in length and 18 in breadth. The natives are of a tawny colour, living in huts with thatched roofs, and go almost naked. Their country is full of woods, and they make the most use of a particular fruit, they have coconuts, plantains, and other fruits peculiar to the torrid zone. They slight fish, though they have plenty of fish and poultry which they supply the shipping that touch here. They have a silver mine nor any gold but seem to wash the stones as their principal, it is not their only duty.

NICOLET (NY) is the most considerable strong fort, and best peopled of the island of Tremat in the Gulf of Venice.

NICOVIDIA, a city of Asia Minor in Asiatic Turkey, situated at the mouth of the Prut one of the most fertile and populous provinces of the country round it for 100 miles. The inhabitants consist of Jews, Turks, and Christians, their principal commodities are cotton, silk, leather, wax, &c. 72 miles S of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 16 N long. 26. 40 E.

NICOMEDIE, or NICANIE, an ancient town of Asia Minor.

NICOMEDIA, the city of a province of the same name in Bithynia in European Turkey situated on the Bosphorus, it extends to a league and is famous for the first university of the East here in 1500 he twice the Christian and the Turks. It is 70 miles N W of Adrianople. Lat. 40. 20 N long. 26. 06 E.

NICOPOLIS, a well built town and capital of Macedonia, in the kingdom of Greece the eldest in the kingdom, and was formerly the residence of the kings and prince of bud in used in a pleasant and healthy situation. The old famous castle was destroyed by the Russians in 1799. It lies 14 miles S of Stockholm. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 16. 11 E.

NICOPOLIS, the capital of the island of Folia in the Peloponnesus, of Coponopolis, situated in the Peloponnesus. Lat. 49. 37. N. long. 9. 41 W.

NICOLO, the capital of the island of Cyprus in Asiatic Turkey, 98 miles W. of Tripoli in Spain. Lat. 34. 56. N. long. 34. 46.

NICOTIA, a small city of the Farther

N I L

Calabria, in Naples in Italy, having an harbour on the Tulecan Sea. It is a bishopric and lies 28 miles N E of Reggio. Lat. 38. 56 N long. 16. 20 E.

NICOYA, or ST LUCAR, a town on Costa Rica in Mexico in America, it is an harbour on a bay of the same sea 60 miles S E of Nicaragua. Lat. 10. 20 N long. 88. 10 W.

NILMEZ, a town of Moldavia, on the southern of Pruthia.

NILMEN, or BIRI, a river of Poland, rising in the duchy of Lithuania from whence it runs W to Novogrod and then running N to the city of Grodno, where it unites with the Vistula then running W into the Bay of the Baltic.

NILNIUS, a son of Paderborn in Westphalia in Germany situated on the Lippe 22 miles E of Bielefeld. Lat. 52. 45 N long. 8. 21 E.

NILBOUR, a town in the NE of RIJN.

NILSAL, a town of the island of Iceland, lying N of Reykjavik.

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erected, and when they cannot be destroyed, are apprehended. The river begins to rise annually in May or June; and on an island opposite to old Cairo stands a pillar divided into paces, a measure of two feet, to observe the rising of the water; and when it is at a sufficient height the khalls or great canal is cut, from which it is conveyed into other reservoirs, to be distributed into their fields and gardens. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is a verislow, and therefore always grown with rice, which flourishes in water. Their towns are built on little eminences, and during the inundations look like so many islands. The inundation proceeds from the great lake or annually falling within the tropics, where the source of the Nile is situated. The flood is also increased from the high mountains of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, the water is shooting from thence in torrents, and then by small rivulets beyond its usual bounds.

NISIBEN, or NESBIM, a very ancient and celebrated town of Asia, in Mesopotamia.

WILLIAM

N O M

MILHAM, a kingdom of Eastern Tartary, which makes a part of Mianchi.

MISABOUR, or **NISABOUR**, a city of Chorassan, in Persia in Asia, 34 miles S. E. of Meshed. Lat. 35° 36' N. long. 37° 41' E.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of North America in New Spain.

NIZZA DEL LA PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montefrat.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindostan Proper, capital of a district, on the coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians, who cruise for merchant ships as far as the entrance of the gulf of Persia. It is 70 miles N. W. of Bombay.

NOCERA DE PAGANI, a town of Naples in Italy, 16 miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40° 11' N. long. 15° 16' E.

NOCERA, anciently **NUCERIA**, a small city of Spoleto, in the ecclesiastical territory in Italy, and the see of a bishop. In 1753, both the town and its worm hiths were much damaged by an earthquake. It lies 22 miles N. E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43° 21' N. long. 14° 17' E.

NOGAIAN TARTIARS, a nation inhabiting that part of Circassia in Asiatic Turkey, which lies between the Caucasus and the Caspian sea.

NOGENT, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, situated on the Seine, 15 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lat. 48° 42' N. long. 3° 38' E.

NOGENT LE ROY, a small town of the late province of Orléans in France, situated in a valley on the Eure, 38 miles N. E. of Mans. Lat. 48° 22' N. long. 16° 00' E.

NOGENT LE ROY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and the province of Beauce, situated on the river Haine.

NOIR (CAPI), a cape at the S. extremity of Terra del Fuego, in South America. Lat. 54° 33' S. long. 73° 3' W.

NOIRMOTIER, a town of France, at the capital of another of the same name.

NOCIA, a small city of the Terra di Lavoro and kingdom of Naples in Italy. It is the see of a bishop, has the title of a principality, and lies 18 miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41° 11' N. long. 15° 7' E.

NOLI, a small city of the Genoese territories in Italy, situated on the Bay of Genoa; it has a good harbour, is defended by a strong castle, and lies 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44° 24' N. long. 8° 58' E.

NOMBRI DI DIOS, a town of Darien in North America, a little to the eastward of Porto Pello. Lat. 9° 43' N. long. 78° 35' W.

NOMENI, or **NOMENI**, a small town and marquisate in the Marquisate of Ansbach, in Germany, situated on the river Elbe, which the duke of Saxe-Weimar possesses the empire in the 17th century.

N O R

NON (CAPE), a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary islands. Lat. 28° 42' N. long. 10° 32' W.

NONA, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, having an harbour on the Adriatic, 18 miles N. of Zara. Lat. 44° 30' N. long. 16° 43' E.

NOORDFN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

NORCIA, anciently **NURSIA**, a small city of Spoleto, in the ecclesiastical state of Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 30 miles E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43° 10' N. long. 14° 27' E.

NORDBURY, a fortress of Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswig.

NORDHAUSEN, an ancient and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

NORDLAND, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

NORDFRAND, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswig, which was naturally overflowed in 1644.

NORFOLK, a county is bounded by the German Ocean on the E. and N. by the North Sea on the W. and by Suffolk on the S. It is above 70 miles in length from E. to W. 46 in breadth from N. to S. and 210 in circumference, containing in area of 2390 square miles. It is divided into 31 hundreds, in which are some city, 52 market-towns, 164 vicarages, 600 parishes, 711 villages, about 47,180 houses and 283,000 inhabitants. This county is in the diocese of Norwich, and sends 12 members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Norwich, Lynn-Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, & Castle Rising. The air of this county, near the coast, is aguish, and otherwise unhealthy; but in the inland parts it is both healthy and pleasant, though frequently piercing. The soil is more various than perhaps that of any other county, and consequently the sorts that are to be found in the island; arable pasture, meadow, woodland, light sandy ground, deep clay, heath, and moor. The worst of this soil is far from being unprofitable, the sandy heaths feeding sheep and breeding rabbits, and even the fens affording rich pasture for cattle.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia in America, lying N. of Carolina.

NORFOLK ISLAND, a pretty little island of the South Sea, lying 29° S. Lat. 168° 35' W. long.

NORRIOPPONG, a town of Gothland in Sweden, situated at the conflux of the river Notal in Brämda; it was formerly fortified, and contained 1000 inhabitants. It lies 11 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59° 27' N. long. 18° 26' E.

NORR

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestríkland, Helsingland, Medelpad, Hiemland, Herjedals, Östergötland, and West Gothia.

NORLEAF, a town in Wiltshire, with a fair on April 23.

NORLINGEN, a town of Suabia in Germany, 29 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 10. 12. E.

NORMANDY, a late government of France bounded by Bretagne on the W. by Beauce, Perche, and Maine on the S. by Picardy and the Isle of France on the E. and by the English channel on the N. is near 200 miles long from E. to W. and 110 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces in France, and subdivided into Upper and Lower Normandy. About the year 912 the Normans, a Dane conqueror, took this country under Rollo their first duke, who gave it this name, having before that time been called Neustria, or West France. William their 7th duke conquered the land in 1066, claiming succession by the will of Edward the Confessor. Thus Normandy became a province of England, and remained so many years.

NORICUM, the name given to the part of the Bavaia.

NORMAN (The Department of the), in France, including the Isle of France, Haute Normandie, and the Cambrésis.

NORTHAMPTON. See ALFORD.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is bounded on the S. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and, as it runs in a narrow tract towards the N. E. in the form of a boot, it therefore borders upon more countries than any other in England, for, on the N. it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, from which it is part d by the rivers Welland and Great Ouse, and on the E. by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. Some make it 68 miles from W. to N. E. 24 in the broadest part from E. to W. and 210 in compass. Others reckon it 40. The circumference, computed by Mr Templeman, is 550,000 acres. The length at 51, the breadth at 21, and the square miles at 603. In 1811 it was found to contain 330 parishes, including one city and 23 market-towns, 115,000 houses, and 1,000,000 inhabitants. The air of this country is excessively pleasant and wholesome, by reason of its distance from the sea, and all manner of marshes (excepting that small tract called the Fens, about Peterborough), that the nobility and gentry have more seats and parks here than there are in any other county in England of equal big-

ness; there being scarce a village in it but has one or more. And though the low grounds in the above-mentioned tract, towards Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, are often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in the rainy season, yet the inhabitants never suffer it to stay long, even in the winter, so as to prejudice the air, of which the healthiness of the people is a plain proof. Its soil is very fruitful, both in tillage and pasturage, but it is not well stocked with wood, nor, by reason of its distance from the sea, can it be supplied with coal so easily as other counties, so that winter fuel here is very dear. It abounds with sheep and other cattle, wool, pigeons, and saltpetre, and it has been observed that there is less waste ground in this than in any other county in England, though but one burgh lies in it, and that near Whittington. It is a plain level country, and so populous, that in some places may be seen no less than 20 steeples at one view. Its mineral waters are scarce, its rivers shallow, its woods and forests few.

NORTHAMPTON, the county town of the above shire, 66 miles from London, has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It is finely situated on an eminence gently sloping to the river as it were in the heart of the kingdom, and therefore has formerly been the seat of several parliaments. It contains 1088 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The mansion and assize house is a beautiful building in the Corinthian style. Its principal market-place is one of the finest in Europe. Most of the houses are built of a reddish stone, and here are many excellent inns, and one of the streets near the market-place is spacious and remarkable for its height, but many of the rest the houses are small and very well built, are situated in narrow, or mixed with old buildings, which spoil the effect which would result from many good houses. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea, and next to that stockings and lace. It is the richer and more populous, by being a thoroughfare both in the N. and W. roads, but, being 80 miles from the sea, can have no commerce by navigation. The walls of this town were above two miles in compass. Its market is on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, viz. Feb. 20 April 15, May 4 Aug 5 and 26 Sept. 19, Nov. 28 and Dec 19.

NORTHAMPTON a county of Virginia in North America, lying S. of Accomac county, and forming the part of the peninsula in the eastern shore of Virginia.

NORTHAMUN, an imperial town of Thuringia and Upper Saxony in Germany, 57 miles S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 38. N. long. 10. 45. E.

way is extremely cold, especially that part of it which is within the polar circle, where winter lasts eight or nine months, during which time the ground is covered with snow. It is a barren country, hardly affording corn or earth sufficient for the natives; and in some parts, not far from the Nars, the country appears chequered with rocks like sugar loaves, and at the bottom of these are little spots of earth not above six feet square, where they sow grain or set greens, but they want neither provisions nor brandy, which are imported from other countries. A high chain of mountains runs from S. to N. between Norway and Sweden, called the Dyrine Hills; and the rest of the country is encumbered with rocks and high hills, producing but little food. The country, however, yields excellent oaks and firs, also pitch and tar; and in their hills are mines of copper, iron, and some silver. They have also a considerable fishery, and dry their stock fish upon the rocks without salting; and in exchange have all the necessaries of life from other parts of Europe. The three neighbouring kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were formerly under the dominion of three several sovereigns, but at present Denmark and Norway are subject to the same prince, who is absolute in all his dominions, and treats the latter like a conquered country. The religion of Norway, as well as Denmark, is Lutheran.

NORWICH, a town in the county of Norfolk, 43 mil. N. of Ipswich, 42 E. of King's Lynn, and 109 from London, near the conflux of the Yare and another river called Baken, or Wensler, 30 miles from the sea by water, and 16 by land, is a famous ancient city, which had a castle so long ago as in the seventh century. It stands on the side of a hill, one mile and a half from N. to S. but scarce half as broad. In 1448 near 58,000 people died here of pestilence; and, in 1525, it was almost entirely consumed by fire. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is not enough in it for another colony; and, from the number of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coal, wine, fish, &c. and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are generally sent to London though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, and Sweden, Norway, &c. It had a flint-stone wall, now much decayed, three miles in compass, which was finished in 1139, and had 40 towers. The city is now reckoned six miles in compass. It has 12 gates, and six bridges over the Yare, and contains about 45,000 inha-

bitants, out of whom is formed a regiment of trained bands, besides an artillery company. It had 58 parochial churches and chapels formerly, besides monasteries, and now has 36 churches besides the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting houses.—The worsted manufacture, for which this city has been long famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was first brought hither by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the duke of Alva's persecution, and being settled here by queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make says, baize, lerges, shalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast trade, both at home and abroad, and weave cambrics, druggets, crapes, and other stuffs, of which it is said this city sends to the value of 200,000*l.* a year. Four wardens of the worsted weavers are chosen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in the manufacture. Here is another body of woollen manufacturers, called the Russia Company, who have a flat in the town-hall, with this inscription, *Fidelitas ordo alit*. The weavers here employ spinsters all the country round, and also use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other countries, even as far as Yorkshire and Westmorland. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in this city only, it appeared there were no less than 12,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000*l.* a year. The inhabitants are generally so employed in their manufactures within doors, that this appears a melancholy place, except on Sundays and public days, when the streets swarm with them. By an act of parliament in 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into this city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, the stables, wharfs, and roads. Markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and four fairs, viz. on the day before Good Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen.

NORWICH, a town of North America, in the state of Connecticut, seated at the head of the river Thames, 12 miles N. of New London; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are manufactories for paper of all kinds, stockings, clock and watches, chaufes, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work.

NORWOOD, a village in Surry, situated on a fine hill, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It is a wildly-rural spot, and was some years ago a principal haunt of the gipsies. It is five miles S. of London.

NOTO (VAL DI), the S. E. province of the kingdom of Sicily, bounded by Val di Demona on the N. by the Mediterranean on the E. and S. and by Val di Mazara on the W.

NOTO NUOVO, a small town of the Val di Noto, in Sicily, built after Old Noto had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. It lies 22 miles S. of Syracuse. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 15. 5. E.

NOTTEBURG, a strong fortress, and seat of Ingria, in Russia, on an island formed by the river Nieva, near the western bank of the Ladoga. It was the capital of the province before Peterburg was built; and lies 26 miles to the E. of that capital. Lat. 60. 15. N. long. 31. 46. E.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE takes its name from Nottingham, the county town, called by the Saxons Nottegangham, or a house of duns, so called from the spacious vaults dug in the rock, in which the ancient Britons perhaps resided. This county is remarkable for its being bounded on the four cardinal points of the compass by four single counties, a circumstance which is not found in the situation of any other county in England; on the N. it borders upon Yorkshire, on the E. on Lincolnshire, on the S. on Leicestershire, and on the W. on Derbyshire. It extends 48 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. This county, which lies in the diocese of York, is divided into six wapentakes, and contains nine market towns, 168 parishes, 94 vicarages, 450 villages, about 27,460 houses, and 95,000 inhabitants. It sends eight members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Nottingham, East Retford, and Newark upon Trent. The air of this county is esteemed exceeding healthful, but the soil is various; the eastern side, which is called the Clay, is very fruitful, and yields great plenty of corn and grass; but the western parts, which are named the Sand, are less fertile, being generally very woody, and in some places barren. The chief commodities are pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster but not so hard, which when burnt makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work knitting, glass, and earthenware.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of the above shire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after Jan. 13. May 7. and on Thursday before Easter, for horses and horned cattle, and on Oct. 2. 3. and 4. for the same, and plenty of cheese. It is delightfully seated on the river Leane, which, at a mile's distance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a stone bridge, as also another over the Leane. It contains three parish churches, and four meeting houses, with handsome streets, well built houses, and a very spacious market place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars cut into a rock. It had a strong castle, which stood on a steep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handsome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, acknowledged one of the finest seats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its principal manufacture is in woollen stockings, though they make a great deal of malt and earthen ware. Most of the houses in the market place, and principal streets, have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in bad weather. The streets are well paved, and, from their situation on a rock, always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coal-pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two sheriffs, 18 common council, two chamberlains, and two coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 122 N. by W. of London.

NOVALLE, a small, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviso.

NOVARA, a well built city of the Novarese, a territory of Milan, in Upper Italy; it is the see of a bishop, whose jurisdiction extends over a large tract as far as the Lago Maggiore, and lies 44 miles W. of Milan; it is an imperial fief belonging to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 8. 55. E.

NOVA SCOTIA, or **NEW SCOTLAND** See ACADIA.

NOVA ZEMBLA, an island separated from the northern part of Russia by the strait of Wygate, called by the Dutch Strait Van Nassau, in the N. or Frozen Ocean. It lies between lat. 70. N. and the north pole, and between long. 50. and 80. E. Several attempts have been made to find out a N. E. passage to China by this strait, which the Dutch passed, and wintered on the E. side of Nova Zembla in 1596, but did not penetrate further for the mountains of ice and snow. Here are no constant inhabitants, but Samoeds and Ostiacks, who at the proper season climb over these mountains in the

the straits to hunt elks, rein deer, and white bears.

NOVELLARA, a small town in a principality of the same name, in Upper Italy, 24 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 14. N. long. 11. 23. E.

NOVI, a town in the Riviera di Ponente, belonging to the territories of Genoa, in Upper Italy, having a very strong castle, and in its neighbourhood elegant seats of the Genoese nobility. It lies on the confines of the Milanese, 27 miles N.W. of Genoa. Lat. 45. 16. N. long. 9. 20. E.

NOVIBAZAR, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 1120 miles S. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 27. N. long. 21. 56. E.

NOVIGRAD, a small town and castle of Venetian Dalmatia, situated at the mouth of a bay of the same name. In 1646 the Venetians lost the place, but recovered it the following year. It lies 38 miles N. E. of Zara. Lat. 44. 27. N. long. 17. 33. E.

NOVIGRAD, a town in Croatia Proper, 18 miles N. of Buda; it belongs to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 19. 10. E.

NOU-KIAN, a river of Asia, little if at all inferior to the Ganges. M. d'Anville conceived it to be the same with that of Pegu; but succeeding accounts have left no doubt remaining, that the Nou-Kian is the river Ava.

NOVOGOROD (Duchy of), a province of Russia, bounded by Lugria and the Ladoga lake on the N. by Jerslaw and Twier on the E. by Razeva on the S. and by Lithuania on the W.

NOVOGOROD, the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Russia, a very old, large, and famous trading town, situated on the river Wolchow, where it issues from the Ilmen lake; it is fortified with deep ditches and old walls. Its chief produce is corn, flax, hemp, wax, honey, and the best Russian leather is made here. It is the see of an archbishop, and has 180 churches and monasteries. Lat. 58. 10. N. long. 34. 15. E.

NOYOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a government of the Russian empire, comprising part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Desna.

NOVOGRODECK, a town of Lithuania, 74 miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 49. N. long. 25. 36. E.

NOYA, a small town of Galicia, in Spain, situated in a fruitful plain, at the mouth of the river Tago, 18 miles W. of Compostella. Lat. 43. 54. N. long. 9. 50. W.

NOYEAS, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

NOYON, a very old, but well built town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France; seated

on the little river Vorfe, which falls into the Oise not far from hence. It was lately the see of a bishop, and is remarkable for being the birth place of Calvin. It lies 54 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 2. 56. E.

NOZEROT, a town of France, in the late province of Franche-Comte.

NUBIA, a country of Africa, bounded by Upper Egypt on the N. by the Red Sea on the E. by Æthiopia on the S. from which it is separated partly by the Nile, partly by a long ridge of mountains, and partly by the desert of Gosham, and on the W. by the kingdom of Goga. It lies between 12 and 23 deg. N. Lat. and between 25 and 38 deg. E. long. Its productions are the same with those of Abyssinia, contiguous to it; but little is known of this inland country, or indeed of any other in the middle of Africa.

NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, a town of South America, in Peru.

NUESTRA SENORA DE LA VITTORIA, a town of North America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy.

NUFVA NEGOWIA, a town of the East Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines.

NUIZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines.

NUMANTIA, anciently one of the most considerable towns of Spain, in Old Castile, near the source of the Duero, 72 miles N. W. of Saragossa, but at present in ruins. Here the Spaniards assembled their forces, when oppressed by the Romans, and maintained a war for several years against them, and from hence it was called the Numantine war.

NUMIDIA, a name anciently given to Bileulgerid, a country in Africa. See BILEULGERID.

NUNDYDROGOC, a fort in the Mysore country, in the East Indies.

NUNDY DURGUM, a fort in the Mysore country, in the East Indies.

NUNFATON, a pretty large well built town in Warwickshire, seated on the Anker, eight miles from Coventry, 29 from Derby, and 98 from London. It has a market on Saturdays, and fair May 14.

NUNNY, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on Nov. 11.

NURENBURG, an imperial free city of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Germany, situated near the junction of the rivers Regnitz and Pegnitz, 43 miles S. of Bamberg, and 52 N.W. of Ratisbon. It is seven miles in circuit, defended by a wall, castle, and other works, but of inconsiderable strength. It is a populous place, and has the best inland trade

of any town in all Europe. Their clock work, hard ware, and toys, called Dutch toys, are highly esteemed and very cheap. The industry of the inhabitants procures them the flourishing trade they enjoy, for it is otherwise a barren country. The magistrates are chosen out of the nobility, and the burgher-master is changed every month, a council of 400 of the principal burghers having the legislative authority in their hands. The regalia used at the coronation of the emperor are lodged here. Lutheranism is the established religion of Nuremberg, the Calvinists being obliged to go three miles out of town to worship; and the Roman catholics have only the use of one church, and that after the Lutherans have performed divine service in it. The jurisdiction of the city extends 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth, containing many good towns and villages. The marquisate is subdivided into several districts, and subject to princes of the house of Brandenburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 11. 12. E.

NURGS, a well fortified town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, in Germany, situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, 24 miles N. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 6. 12. E.

NUTLEY, a town in the county of Sussex, S. of Ashdown Forest, with a fair on May 4.

NUTTUNO, or **NETTUNO**, a fortified town of the Campagna di Roma, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, having an harbour on the Tuscan Sea, between Velletri to the N.W. and Terracina to the S.E.; 33 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 13. 22. E.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne.

NYBURG, a fortified town on the east end of Funen, in Denmark, on the Great Belt, 12 miles E. of Odensee. Lat. 55. 27. N. long. 10. 15. E.

NYLAND, a subdivision of the province of Finland, in Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, west of Carelia. It is a level fruitful country, and better inhabited than the neighbouring province.

NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe.

NYON. See **NIONS**.

NYON, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

NYSLOT, a town of conquered Carelia, in Sweden, and the only one of Savolaxia, upon the lake Saima, having a castle on a rock in the river, and well fortified; subject to the Russians. It lies 58 mil. N. of Wiburg. Lat. 61. 10. N. long. 29. 15. E.

NYSTAD, a little town on a bay of the Bothnia Gulf, in North Finland, fa-

mous for the peace concluded there, August 30. 1721, between the czar Peter and the king of Sweden. It lies 62 miles S. of Birneborg.

O

OACCO, a fertile province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

OBAN, a village in Argyleshire, Scotland, where there is a good fishing station.

OBASINE, a village of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin.

OBDAACH, a town of Stiria, in Austria, in Germany, 35 miles W. of Graz. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 15. E.

OBODORA, a province of Russia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Ob, and almost under the polar circle.

OBERSRCH, a town and castle of Alsace, near the Black Forest.

OBFRNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest.

OBERNSBERG, a little town of Bavaria in Germany, on the river Inn; the usual residence of the bishop of Passau. It lies 18 miles S. of Passau. Lat. 48. 23. N. long. 13. 22. E.

OBERSTEIN, a town of the palatinate, and the capital of the county of the same name, in Germany, 32 miles E. of Triers. Lat. 49. 37. N. long. 7. 12. E.

OBERWESEL, or **WESEL**, a town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, in Germany, 38 miles N. E. of the city of Triers. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 7. 16. E.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Asia, in Persia.

OB, or **OB**, a large river of Russia, issuing from the lake Altin in Calmuck Tartary, in Asia, from whence running N. it unites with the Irtyz, and continuing its course still N. forms the boundary between Europe and Asia, at the same time receiving in its course several other streams. It is commonly between 200 and 300 fathoms broad, and in some parts, when the floods are out, of a greater breadth. It abounds with fish, and is navigable almost to its source. After traversing a vast tract of above two thousand miles, it falls into the bay of Obiskaya in the Frozen Sea, in lat. 63. 10. N. long. 86. 15. E.

OCHILS, the name of some verdant and gently swelling hills of Perthshire in Scotland, lying S. of Strathearn. Perhaps they should be called Oak Hills, as, in former times, they were covered with oak.

OCHRIDA, or **LOCHRIDA**, the ancient Lynchidæ, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, on a lake of the same name, 65 miles S. E. of Durazzo; it is the see of an archbishop.

archbishop, and the seat of a fangiaci. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 21. 15. E.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Franconia in Germany, situated on the Main, 14 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg, and belonging to the bishop of that city. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 10. 5. E.

OCKA, a large river of Russia, rising in the province of Skelh, from whence it runs in a N. direction by Orel and P. remil. when running E. it joins the Wotcowa, at Kolomna.

OCKA, or **OCKER**, a river of Germany, having its source in the S. part of Brunswick, whence it runs N. through that duchy, and passing by the cities of Goslar, Wolfenbuttel, and Brunswick, unites with the Aller below Gythorn.

OCZAKOW, anciently **ORDESSUS**, a strong fortress of Gezakow Tartary, having a harbour near the mouth of the Dnieper. It lies on the side of an hill, on which is a strong castle, 123 miles N. E. of the northern branch of the Danube, and 151 W. of Precop. This place, from its situation, has been long an object of contention between the Turks and Russians, being alternately in the possession of both nations. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 35. 17. E.

ODEL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a fair on Whit-Tuesday.

ODENSEE, the capital of the district of the same name, and of Funen in Denmark; it is the see of a bishop, and has a remarkable cathedral. The Danish is said to be spoken here in its greatest purity; and in 1538 a diet was held, in which the reformation of the whole kingdom was settled. It lies 79 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 25. N. long. 10. 30. E.

ODER, a river whose source is in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Hungary, from whence it runs through Silesia and Brandenburg; and after dividing Eastern from West-ru Pomerania, it parts into several channels, forming the islands of Usedom and Wollin, below which it discharges itself into the Baltic. In its course it passes by the cities of Ratibor, Opelen, Breslaw, Glogaw, Crossen, Frankfurt, and Stetin.

ODER, a town of Silesia and Bohemia, in Germany, near the source of the river of the same name, 18 miles S. of Tropa. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 17. 57. E.

ODERBERG, a town of Silesia, in Bohemia in Germany, situated on the Oder, 18 miles E. of Tropa. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 17. 39. E.

ODERNHEIM, a town of the palatinate, in Germany, 18 miles S. of the city of Metz. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 7. 46. E.

ODIHAM, a corporate town, formerly a free borough of the bishop of Winchester, in

Hampshire, 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 42 from London, in the road, near Basingstoke. Its market is on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve of Midlent-Sunday.

OEDENBURG, or **EDENBURG**, one of the best royal free towns of the province, of the same name, in Hungary. The inhabitants, by very carefully cultivating their vineyards, have excellent wine. It lies thirty-five miles south of Vienna; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 16. 27. E.

OELAND, a pleasant island of Sweden, in the Baltic, being a narrow slip of land opposite to the continent of South Gothland, from which it is divided by a narrow strait called Colmar-sunde, 14 miles E. of Colmar. Lat. 56. 38. N. long. 16. 12. E.

OELFIELD, a town of Magdeburg in Lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the Aller, 24 miles E. of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 10. 51. E.

OESEL, an island situated at the entrance of the Bay of Kiga or Livonia, below Dagho, from which it is separated by a narrow channel to the N. It is about 60 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; its chief town is Arensburg. The island lies in lat. 58. 10. N. long. 22. 15. E.

OKTING, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

OETTING, or **OETTINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a county of the same name, in Germany, situated on the Inn, over which is a bridge, thought to be the Octipons of the ancients. The old chapel, so the church is called, on account of the resort of the pilgrims, is Ruled the Loretto of Germany. It lies 37 miles N. W. of Ingoldstadt. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 16. 41. E.

OETTINGEN, a town of Lower Suabia, in Germany, situated on the river Wernitz, 12 miles N. E. of Nordingen. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 12. 47. E.

OFFANIO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, 9 miles E. of Frankfurt. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 8. 28. E.

OFFENBURG, a small imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the river Kintich, or Nagolt, within a league of the Rhine, and 12 miles S. E. of Stralsburg. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 7. 38. E.

OFFIDA, a town of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical state, in Italy, on the borders of Naples, 27 miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 15. 10. E.

OGLIO, a river of Italy, rising in the Alps, in the county of Trevis, and continuing

ing its course S. E. falls into the Po, to the W. of the Borgosfort.

OGNERSH, a town in the county of Surry, 3 miles E. of Godalming, had once a considerable manufactory of woollen cloth, chiefly blue, for the Canary Islands. Here are fairs June 11. and Oct. 18.

OHETEROA, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the northward of it; yet their manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better dye, the spears and clubs are better cut and polished, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Isles. Lat. 22. 27. S. long. 150. 47. W.

OHIO, a river of North America, called by the French the Beautiful River, has its source between the Alleghany mountains and the lake Erie; and running S. W. through a most delightful country, as also receiving many smaller rivers in its passage, at length falls into the Mississippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude.

OICH (LOCH), a lake of Invernesshire in Scotland, extending four miles from E. to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through Loch Ness into the Murray Frith.

OIRA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto.

OISANS, or **OISAN**, a town of France, in the department of Sere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 6. 5. E.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Ile de France. Beauvais is the episcopal town. This department takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine near Pointoise.

OKEHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire, in the Vale of Carmos. It is 29 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, 16 E. of Leicester, and 98 from London, in a manor that was computed in Domesday-book at 3 miles in length, and 1 mile 2-thirds in breadth. Here is a castle. King Henry III. granted it markets on Mondays and Saturdays, and fairs March 15. May 6. and Sept. 11.

OKHAMPTON, or **OCKINGTON**, a town in Devonshire, 23 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London, seated on the river Oke, a mile from its parish church, which stands alone on a hill, by the small ruins of a castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror. The chief manufacture here is serge; but its best support is from the road between Laureston and Crediton, here being very good inns. The master of this

borough, viz. its market on Saturday, with its fairs (on the 2d Thurs. in March, May 3. 2d Wednesd. after Midsummer, July 7. and 25. 1st Tues. in September, and 1st Wednesd. in Oct.) is vested in the 8 principal members of the corporation.

OKINGHAM, or **WOKINGHAM**, part in Berks, and part in Wilts, stands 8 miles from Reading, 7 from Henley, 9 from Windsor, of whose forest it is the chief place, and 32 from London. It is a pretty large well-frequented town, with a manufactory of silk stockings and cloth, especially the former, of which large quantities are bought in its market. The market is on Tues. fairs, the Thursday after Shrove-Tues. June 11. and Nov. 2.

OKOTZK, one of the four provinces of the government of Irkutsk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

OLDELS O, or **OLDELSLOF**, a town of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Trave, 15 miles W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 10. 7. E.

OLDENBURG, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, bounded by the German Ocean and mouth of the Weser on the N. E. by Bremen on the E. by Osnaburg and part of Munster on the S. and by Embden or East Frisland on the W. It is above 750 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying along the banks of the Weser. It is generally barren, and full of heaths and marshes, where smaller cattle than those of Wales are bred; but its horses are reckoned the best in Germany. The inhabitants are in general miserably poor, and live in mean cottages of mud and turf, and are subject to Denmark.

OLDENBURG, the capital of the county of the same name in Westphalia, situated on the Honta; it is well fortified with walls and a ditch. It lies 26 miles W. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 32. N. long. 7. 28. E.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

OLDENDORP, a small but strong town of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the river Brockaw, near the Baltic, 25 miles N. E. of Posen, subject to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp. Lat. 54. 34. N. long. 10. 48. E.

OLDENDORF, a small but strong town of Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Weser, 6 miles S. of Schaumburg. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 8. 56. E.

OLDENZEL, the capital of the county of Twente, in Overijssel, in the United Provinces, 38 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 6. 52. E.

OLDHAM, a town in Lancashire, 6 miles N. E. of Manchester, with a fair on May 2.

OLERON,

OLERON, anciently **ULIARUS**, an island of France, in the bay of Biscay, on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge; it is upwards of 5 leagues long, and 2 broad, and about 3 distance from the shore. Its inhabitants having been expert sailors for these six or seven hundred years past, have drawn up rules for the marine, called the *Laws of Oleron*, which have served as a model to other maritime powers with regard to sea affairs. Those islanders have always enjoyed very great privileges. The soil is extremely fruitful, producing corn and wine; and plenty of salt is here made from sea water. It contains about ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, and on a headland is a light house, called *Chaffiron*; and on its E. side stands a very strong castle. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 26. W.

OLERON, a small but well fortified city of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn; seated on the river Grave. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 28 miles S. of Dax. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 49. min. W.

OLESCO, a town of Upper Volhnia, in Little Poland, 50 miles S. of Lufuck. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 23. 56. E.

OLIKA, a strong town of Poland, in Volhnia.

OLINDA, once the capital of Pernambuco in Brasil, in South America, 54 miles N. of Cape St Augustine, and 512 N. E. of All-Saints Bay. Lat. 8. 12. S. long. 35. 10. W.

OLITE, or **OLITA**, a fine city of Navarre, in Spain, situated on the river Cidazo, in a fertile country; it was anciently the seat of the kings of Navarre, and lies 30 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 1. 35. W.

OLIVA, a town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia, having an harbour on a bay of the Baltic, famous for a convent of Cistercians, the church belonging to which is extremely beautiful, having 40 altars grandly decorated. It lies 8 miles W. of Dantzic. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 18. 29. E.

OLAVENZA, one of the best fortresses of Alentejo, in Portugal, situated on a fine plain, with 9 bastions, 8 ravelins, a castle, and other works. It contains about 5300 souls, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1657. It lies on the E. side of the river Guadiana, 10 miles S. of Elvas. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 7. 38. E.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

OLMUTZ, a small but neat, strong, and populous city of Moravia, in Bohemia, situated on the river Morawa, over which is a large bridge; it is the see of a bishop, and St Cyril, who lived about the year 880, first filled the episcopal throne. Here is an abbey so advantageously situated for the defence of

the town, that it is fortified and garrisoned. It lies 32 miles S. W. of Troppau, and 76 N. of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 16. 51. E.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 30 miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 258 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 1. 43. W.

OLONITZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this government are some considerable iron works.

OLONITZ, a town in the empire of Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is seated between the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lat. 61. 26. N. long. 14. 25. E.

OLSEN, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Silesia, formerly fortified; but the works were demolished by the Swedes in 1648. It lies 12 miles N. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 17. 12. E.

OLSNITZ, a town of Voigtland, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Elster, 58 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 53. 36. N. long. 12. 20. E.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure; seated a little to the N. of the river Aar, between Arwangen and Araw. Lat. 47. 16. N. long. 7. 45. E.

OLYMPIA, now **LONGINICO**, a city of the Morea, in European Turkey, situated on the river Carbon, a little southward of the Alphæus; it was anciently a very famous city, and near it the Olympic games were celebrated every fifth year with great solemnity. Here was also a temple dedicated to Jupiter Olympus, containing the famous statue of this deity, 50 elis high, reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the world; and near it the celebrated grove, consecrated to the same god. It is at present an inconsiderable place, 46 miles south of Patras, and 64 south-west of Corinth. Lat. 37. 43. N. long. 21. 41. E.

OLYMPUS, now **LACHA**, the most famous of the 24 mountains of Thessaly, celebrated by the ancient poets for its extraordinary height, said to reach to the boundaries of heaven, and made the seat of the gods; but is found not to be much above an English mile high. There is another remarkable mountain of the same name in Lycia, and another in the island of Cyprus.

OMAN, a kingdom comprising the greatest part of Yemen or Arabia Felix; its ancient capital was of the same name.

OMBRIA, the ancient name of a province of Italy belonging to the ecclesiastical state, now called Spoleto and Perruggia.

OMERO, or **LOMBRO**, a town of Sicily, in the duchy of Tuscany, in Italy, and

ated near the Tuscan Sea, a little S. of Castiglione, 46 miles S. W. of Sienna.

OMBRONE, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Tuscan Sea.

OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.

OMERS (*Sithieu*), anciently **SITHIEU**, a considerable trading and populous town on the river *Aa*, one of the best fortresses in French Flanders, and the second city of the late province of Artois; it lies partly on a hill, and partly in a morass, and is the see of a bishop. The city is well fortified in the modern manner, and has an English seminary of Jesuits. It has a communication with the sea, by means of a navigable canal, cut from the *Aa* to Gravelines; and lies 19 miles S. E. of Calais, and 23 S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 2. 24. E.

OMELANDS, a subdivision of the province of Groningen in the United Netherlands.

OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia, situated on the gulf of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Srine.

OMMEN, a town of Overijssel, a province of the United Low Countries, situated on the Lesser Vecht, eighteen miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 29. N. long. 6. 31. E.

OMMENBURG, or **AMELBURG**, a strong town on the Ohern, in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, 6 miles S. E. of Marburg, and 50 N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 8. 56. E.

OMMIRABI, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas.

OMOA, a small fortified town on the coast of Honduras in America. The English took it in October 1779: though 1000 men had been employed 20 years on it, yet the outworks were not then finished. It was again retaken by the Spaniards. Lat. 15. 40. N. long. 89. 30. W.

ON, a river of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called *Memphis*, was formerly a very considerable place.

ONANDAGOES, one of the tribes of the Five Nations called Iroquois, residing near the lake Ontario, or Frontigniac, in Canada, in North America.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in Orvician, with the title of a duchy.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenfin.

ONEEHOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, five or six leagues to the westward of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises with abruptness from the sea; but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the south-eastern point. It produces plenty of yams, and of

the sweet root called tee. Lat. 21. 50. N. long. 160. 45. E.

ONEGA LAKE, a collection of waters in Rubeninki in Russia, between the Ladoga Lake and the White Sea, being united with the former by the river Swir. Peter the Great made an attempt to unite the rivers Wytogra and Kowicha with each other, and by that means to open a communication between the Onega Lake and the Belosero, or White Sea; but his death put an end to the design.

ONEGLIA, a well built and fortified sea port town, in a principality of the same name, in the middle of the Genoese dominions in Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia. It lies 47 miles S. E. of Coni, and 74 S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 8. 36. E.

ONEIDA LAKE, a lake of North America, in the state of New York. It is 20 miles W. of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 5 miles.

ONGAR PARK, a town in the county of Essex, is cut off from the parish of High Ongar by Græsted and Bobbingworth.—Market on Saturdays, and a fair on Sept. 30 for small wares. It is but a small place, and is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 22 E. N. E. of London.

ONGOLE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of Bengal, and 829 miles S. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 15. 30. N. long. 80. 5. E.

ONORE, a sea-port of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 398 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lat. 14. 10. N. long. 74. 45. E.

ONOTH, or **ONOD**, a town and castle of Hungary, situated on the river Sajo, 56 miles N. E. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 20. 27. E.

ON RUST, or **NO RFST**, a little island lying at the mouth of Batavia harbour in the East Indies in Asia, where the Dutch build and careen their shipping.

ONDARIO, or **FRONTIGNIAC LAKE**, a large collection of waters on the W. of the country of the Iroquois, or Five Nations in Canada in North America; it communicates with the river St Lawrence on the N. and with the lake Erie on the S. by the cataract of Niagara; by which last circumstance, the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is rendered difficult, and may be easily obstructed by the Indians.

OODOOANULLAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, which is high and bold, and at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the

the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurengzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, evince his passion for building; and the great extent of many of them affords a proof of his magnificence. There still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. The zanannah, the part inhabited by the females, was totally consumed; and a tradition prevails here, that more than 300 women fell a sacrifice to modesty on this occasion; none of them daring to save themselves, from the dread of being seen by the men. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince about 130 years ago, and famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by the late major Adams. Oodoomullah is 82 miles N. by W. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 48. N. long. 87. 55. E.

OONAL, or ILIKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are, to all appearance, a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Besides this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are lined of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small bars for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument, except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their cloths, and also work very curious embroideries. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of reeds, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoe-makers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is indeed a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shews they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 163. 29. E.

OOSTBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders.

OOSTERBY, a town of Sweden, in the Isle of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borckholm.

OOSTERGO, the N. subdivision of West Friesland, one of the provinces of the United Netherlands.

OPPELEN, a town of Silesia, in Bohemia, fortified with very thick walls and strong gates, and situated on the N. bank of the Oder, over which is a bridge, 34 miles S. E. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 17. 26. E.

OPPELHEIM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, situated on a hill near the Rhine, 12 miles S. of Mentz, and 13 N. of Worms. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 8. 12. E.

ORACH, a town of Bosnia, near the river Drina, 62 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very strong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly on a plain, about a stone's cast from the sea, almost opposite to Carthage in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken by the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became masters of it again. In 1795, it was almost entirely destroyed by a violent earthquake, and a considerable part of its inhabitants, as well as of the Spanish garrison, perished in the ruins. It is 50 miles from Tremesen, and 125 W. by S. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 2. N. long. 8. min. W.

ORANGE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphine, on the E. bank of the Rhone; it was formerly governed by its own lords, among whom was William III. king of England, whose heir Frederick William carried it to the house of Bourbon, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It lies in a large and fine plain, watered by several rivulets; is the see of a bishop, and has an university. Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, very well fortified its castle, which stood on an eminence in 1622; but Louis XIV. demolished the works in 1660, and the castle in 1673. In the early ages, councils were held here. And among the Roman antiquities are the remains of a fine triumphal arch and amphitheatre; it lies 18 miles N. of Avignon, and 74 S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 4. 41. E.

ORANSENBURG, a magnificent castle or palace of Germany in the electorate of Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleasure house of the king of Prussia.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 28. 10. N. long. 17. 56. W.

ORBA, an ancient, handsome, and pleasant town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick, whose

O R E

Sovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S W of Friburg, and 40 S W of Bern. Lat. 46 49 N long 6 43 E.

ORBAI SAN, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the Duke of Savoy, and in Proper Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lat 45 2 N long 7 37 E.

ORBI, a river of France, which has its source in the mountains of the Cevennes, pass by Beziers, and five miles below it falls into the gulf of Lyons.

ORBIATELLO, a city of High Piedmont in Italy, it is fortified, and is situated on a lake communicating with the sea, has a good harbour, and lies 54 miles N W of Rome. Lat 42 34 N long 12 16 E.

ORCHIES, a town of Friesland and in the Netherlands, formerly a considerable city, but now thought very poor though well known for its woollen stuffs, it lies 14 miles S E of IJssel. Lat 53 31 N long 3 12 E.

ORCHILL, one of the Feroe Islands, situated near the Feroe Islands in America. Lat 52 N long 65 25 W.

ORD, a promontory in Caithness-shire Scotland, which terminates the vast ridge of hills which bound that county.

ORDING, a town in Germany in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Rhine, near the county of Alais, 5 miles below Kyllwert. Here marshal Du Ruisseau the English in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.

ORDUNNA, the only city in the province of Leix in Spain situated in a delightful valley surrounded with high mountains. It is a good harbour, and lies 27 miles S W of Bilbao. Lat 43 20 N long 3 31 W.

ORFLOO, an old inland town of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and situated on the lake Mälaren. It has a castle entirely surrounded with water, and a harbour in which one may go by water to Stockholm, by means of the river and the canal of Arboga, reaching to the Baltic Sea. It lies 68 miles W of Stockholm. Lat 59 20 N long 19 56 E.

ORFLOUA and **LAHOORA**, two small islands, lying among the group of the Sandwich Isles. The former is a single high hummock joined by a reef of coral rocks. The latter lies to the S W. Orfloua contains about 4000 inhabitants.

ORFLOUND, a port town of Upsland in Sweden Proper, thrice destroyed and burnt to the ground by the Russians, but now prettily well rebuilt; it lies on the Bothnic Gulf, 58 miles N of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. long 18 18 E.

ORFLOUSL, or **ORTENSE**, a city of Ga-

O R I

licia in Spain, situated in a country abounding with excellent wine and fine fruit, on the river Minho. It is the see of a bishop, and has baths, some of which are boiling hot. It lies 50 miles S E of Compostella. Lat 42 41 N. long 8 27 W.

ORIEL, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the rivers Occi and Ori, 207 miles S W by S of Moscow. Lat 53 0 N. long 35. 20 E.

ORINBURGH, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. Orinburg, its capital is seated on the river Ural, formerly called the Yuk. Lat 51 46 N. long 55 0 E.

ORISCA, a town of the Russian empire in Carthia, with a strong fort built by Peter the Great for the defence of Persia.

ORL, a town of thebeck in Asiatic Turkey, seated on the Tigris, it is a large city and well provided with fortifications, has a Turkish wall and a mosque, and lies 98 miles E of Aleppo. Lat 36 18 N. long 40 10 E.

ORLORD, a town in the county of Suffolk, 58 miles from London, on the river Or after having joined the All falls into the sea had churches and castles withdrawn from it, at two once large, and it was a hostile, of which all that is now left is the quay, there are still some ruins. The towers of the castle and its church are the most remarkable, and it is supposed to come from Holland. There is a light-house at Orford Ness, which is also of great use to the mariners sheltering them when a N. E. wind blows a gale on the shore. The town was surrendered by Henry III. has a mayor, 18 portmen, 12 chief burgesses & recorder, a town clerk and two serjeants at law. Its market is on Monday, and a fair on June 24. It is the first member to parliament in the 26th of Edward I. yet it had no more elections till the reign of Edward IV.

ORLILLY, a town of France, late in French Comté.

ORLIVA, a town of Granada in Spain, 27 miles S of that city. Lat 37 10 N. long 3 32 W.

ORCON, a town of France, late in Provence, seated on the S bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S E of Avignon. Lat. 43 52 N long 5 0 E.

ORIA, a small town of the Terra d'Otranto in Naples in Italy, but is the see of a bishop, and has the title of a marquise. It lies 34 miles N W of Otranto. Lat 40. 27. N long 18 12 E.

ORIENT, a harbour of France, late in Bretagne, at the bottom of the Bay of St Louis.

ORIENTAL

ORIENTAL ISLANDS, a name given to the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Bantam, and other islands lying S. of China.

ORIGUELA, or **ORIHUELA**, a city of Valencia in Spain, situated on the river Segura, in a very fertile plain, surrounded with mountains, and defended by an old castle. It is the see of a bishop, has an university, and lies 14 miles N. E. of Murcia. Lat. 38. 22. N. long. 56. min. W.

ORIO, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Guipuscoa.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by Golconda on the S. and the Bay of Bengal on the E. The districts of Midnapour, in this province, are subject to the English East India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Maharrattas.

ORISTAGNI, a fortified city, having an harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, on the W. side of the island of Sardinia in Upper Italy. It is the see of an archbishop, and lies 47 miles N. W. of Cagliari, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 39. 27. N. long. 8. 36. E.

ORIXA, a city of the Hither Peninsula of India in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name, on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, 64 miles S. W. of Ballicore. Lat. 20. 15. N. long. 85. 15. E.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. These lie in the lat. of something more than 59 deg. N. and consist of 26 inhabited islands, besides many of those called holms, that are used only for pasturage. They are separated from the N. coast of Caithness, in Scotland, by the Pentland Frith, a strait of only 12 miles over, but in which the sea runs with such an impetuous force, by the meeting of many tides, that no wind is able to force a vessel against the current. The violence of the sea here is felt even on dry land, for in those places which are exposed both to the Pentland Frith and the Western Ocean, if a storm happens to beat from that quarter, the sea dashes with such violence against the rocks, that a great quantity of water is carried a considerable way over land, and falls down like a great shower of rain. Throughout the whole of these islands the tides are extremely swift and violent, probably owing to the narrowness of the passages. Even when all the rest of the seas are smooth, these tides roll with vehement billows, and run with such violence, that they cause a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land, which the inhabitants call Easter-birth, or Wester-birth, according to its course. Yet, notwithstanding the rapidity and danger of these tides, the inhabitants sail almost every day from island to island, in little boats called yeads; nor are the accidents which hap-

pen in these dangerous places near so common as one might imagine. In some places the currents run like the torrents of rapid rivers, and in some we may perceive spots of the water smooth, and very rough round about, the reason of which is not easily understood. In the frith are several whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna; some on the E. and others on the W. side of an island of that name. They are most dangerous in a calm, and though capable of swallowing up a boat, may be so far quieted by throwing in a barrel, or any other bulky object, that they may be safely passed over. Some others of the same nature are met with about the island of Tifala. The Swalchie of Stroma, at the N. end of the island of Stroma, is likewise very dangerous. It is an exceeding high and raging sea, occasioned by the meeting of several tides in that place. The billows are driven very high, and so covered with white froth, that they become visible at a great distance. At the S. side of the same isle is another very dangerous place, called the Merry Men of May, from the May, a gentleman's seat in Caithness, to which it is opposite; the waves of the sea are called the Merry Men, on account of their extraordinary agitation, and dancing motion.

Notwithstanding all these dangers, the Pentland Frith may easily be crossed, if the mariners take care to lay hold of the proper opportunity, but at no time is it possible to cast anchor in any part of it; and those who have attempted it, have either been obliged to cut their cables, or to be overwhelmed with the waters.

The climate of Orkney is by no means agreeable, being cold and moist, the winter rainy, with little frost and snow, but the wind will sometimes blow very boisterously, and it sometimes rains, as in the tropical climates, not by drops, but as it were by torrents, or water-spouts. It has been related, as a very extraordinary matter, that in the year 1680, after a great thunder storm, there fell pieces of ice near a foot thick.

ORLAMAND, or **ORLAMUNDA**, a town of Thuringia and Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the river Sala, 51 miles S. W. of Leipzig; subject to the prince of Saxe Gotha. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 11. 27. E.

ORLASTON, a town in the county of Kent, on the N. side of Appledore, near Romney Marsh. It has a fair on Holyrood-day.

ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, anciently **GENABUM**, or **CENABUM**,

CENABUM, the capital of the department of Loiret and late province of Orlannois, situated on the N. bank of the Loire, over which it has a fine stone bridge of sixteen arches, and on the centre a monument of cast brass, fixed on a free-stone pedestal, and ornamented in the Gothic taste; among the figures, which are less than life, is king Charles VII. on the right hand, kneeling before a crucifix; and on the left, the famous maid of Orleans, or Jeanne of Arc, who happily raised the siege of this city in 1429, represented in the same supplicant posture, and both dressed in armour. Here is annually a solemn procession on the 19th of May, in commemoration of this deliverance, which was the first exploit this heroine had performed. The city itself is one of the largest in France, being four miles in circuit, consisting of 20 parishes, but nearly built, and full of poor people, the trading part of them excepted; it was the see of a bishop, has an university, formerly very famous, but at present in a state of declension. French is here spoken in the greatest purity, and they have a fine public walk made on a part of the city walls, levelled for the purpose, and planted with rows of trees. It lies 74 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 59. N. long. 2. 16. E.

ORLEANS (CANAL OF), commences at the river Loire, about two leagues above Orleans, crosses the forest of Orleans and the plain which succeeds it, joins the Loing near Montargis, and passing by Nemours, falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course, which is about 18 leagues in extent.

ORLEANS (Forest of), a large tract of about 100,000 acres, situated in the neighbourhood of the city of that name, well planted with oaks, elms, and other valuable timber.

ORLEANS (NEW), one of the most considerable towns built by the French in America. It stands on an island at the mouth of the river Mississippi. It now belongs to the Spaniards, the French having exchanged it for the island of St Domingo. Lat. 30. c. N. long. 90. deg. W.

ORLTON, a town in Herefordshire, near Richard's Castle, with a fair on April 24.

ORMISTON, a neat village in East Lothian, Scotland, with fairs on the 1st Tues. in July and 4th Tues. in October.

ORMOND, the N. subdivision of the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster in Ireland, from which the Butler family took the title of duke.

ORMSKIRK, a handsome town in Lancashire, with a good inland trade, 206 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs on Whit-Monday and Sept. 8.—By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee,

Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Here is a bituminous earth, from which oil of amber is extracted, that preserves raw flesh, and serves the poor people instead of sand.

ORMUS, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf in Asia, and opposite to Gombroun. It is 30 miles in circuit; was seized upon by the Portuguese in 1507, under the command of the famous Alonso Albuquerk: while he was in their possession, it was the richest magazine in the world for fine spices, and other merchandise of the east; and here they built one of the most elegant cities of Asia, but of which there is not the least vestige remaining. The island is wholly barren, being one entire rock, and its surface covered with a solid crust of salt, two inches deep; its hills appearing at a distance as if covered with snow. It has not a drop of fresh water, but what falls in rain, which the inhabitants preserve in cisterns; so that they are obliged to fetch this, and every thing else, from the continent; great quantities of the sand of Ormus, which is very black and shining, are transported into Europe, and used for writing sand. This island lies 240 miles S. E. of Schiras, and 370 S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 27. 30. N. long. 55. 17. E.

ORNANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Comté. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of the great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country. The fishes which it discharges are called *umbres*. There is a similar well about a league from Vesoul. Ornans is seated on the Louve, eight miles S. E. of Besançon.

ORNE, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village of Annon, and falls into the sea eight miles east of Caen.

ORNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOQUE, or **ORONOKO**, a large river of New Andalusia, in South America. It consists of two principal rivers, the most considerable of which rises in Popayan from the mountains S. of Santa Fe de Bogotá, and the Equator. It runs a great way eastward with various windings, and afterwards directing its course N. E. unites with the river San Pedro, which has its source farther to the northward; and continuing on to San

Barthelemy.

Thorne, it falls into the North Sea, in the lat. 9. N. almost opposite to the island of Trinidad. Its whole course, considering its windings, is about 1380 miles.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W. of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

OROPESA, a small town of Valencia in Spain, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 50 miles W. of Toledo. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 5. 31. W.

OROPEZA, a town of Los Charcas and Peru in South America, 64 miles N. W. of La Plata, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. Lat. 20. 15. 8. long. 66. 20. W.

ORR, a river of Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, in Kirkcudbrightshire, and watering the town of Orr, flows southward into the Solway Frith.

ORSA, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, having a castle on the Nieper, 26 miles from Mohilow, and 70 W. of Miedzilaw. Lat. 55. 27. N. long. 30. 46. E.

ORSOWA (OLD AND NEW), the former is a middling town of Wallachia, in European Turkey; the latter a fortress on the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade, 63 miles S. W. of Teneclwaer; subject to the Turks. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 22. 10. E.

ORSOY, a small, but strong town of the duchy of Cleves in Westphalia in Germany, 24 miles S. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 6. 5. E.

ORTA, or HORTA, anciently **HORTA-ANUM**, a small city of St Peter's patrimony, in the ecclesiastical state, situated on a hill, near the influx of the Nerva into the Tiber; it is the see of a bishop, united to that of Civita Castellana. Justus Fontaninus has written a large work of its antiquities, considering it as one of the 12 ancient Etrurian cities, instead of Veii; it lies 38 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 34. N. long. 13. 12. E.

ORTIGAL (CAP.), a promontory in Galicia in Spain, being the most northern headland of that kingdom, 11 li. 34 miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lat. 44. 7. N. long. 8. 1. W.

ORTENBURG, the capital of an independent Protestant state, in Bavaria, in Germany.

ORTEZ, a small city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, situated on the Gave de Pau, and had formerly an university for Protestants, founded by Jane d'Albret, mother of Henry le Grand, but destroyed by her great grandson Louis XIV. It lies 21 miles from Pau. Lat. 43. 8. N. long. 41. min. W.

ORTON, a town in Westmoreland, 276 miles from London, had a market granted it by king Edward I. on Tuesday, which is

now held on Wednesday. On a neighbouring hill there was lately a beacon. There are wet mosses hereabouts, in which subterraneous trees are often dug up.

ORTNAU, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and separating it from Alsace.

ORVIETTO, a small city, and the capital of a province of its name in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, situated on a rock, at the confluence of the Paglia and Chiana; it is the see of a bishop, has a famous well cut in the rock, and lies 8 miles W. of Bolsena, and 45 N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 5. E.

OSACCA, a sea port of Japan in Asia; the town is about four miles in length, and three in breadth; is very populous, and defended with a strong castle. Lat. 35. 17. N. long. 135. 14. E.

OSFRA, an island in the Adriatic, separated from Cherso by a narrow channel; subject to Venice. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 15. 36. E.

OSIMO, a small city of the marquiseate of Ancona in Italy, situated on a hill, near the river Musone; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles W. of Loreto. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 14. 47. E.

OSMA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and an university.

OSNABURG, anciently an imperial city, and one of the Hans towns, in the bishopric of the same name, in Westphalia in Germany. It is well built, and encompassed with walls and ditches, but commanded by a mountain within cannon shot. This bishopric, the territories of which are 40 miles long, and 30 broad, is held alternately by a Protestant and Papist; the former of which is always of the house of Hanover. Here was concluded the treaty between the emperor and the king of Sweden, in 1648; wherein all the affairs of the Protestants were previously settled, and was a considerable branch of the famous treaty of Westphalia. As the exercise of both religions is equally free in this diocese, Protestants are not molested when there is a Roman Catholic bishop. It lies 78 miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 7. 38. E.

OSORNO, an inland town of Chili, in South America, on the N. bank of the Rio Bueno. The country round it hardly produces any of the necessaries of life, but has rich gold mines. To the eastward of the town is a volcano, in one of the Cordilleras; it lies 22 miles S. of Baldivia. Lat. 41. 10. S. long. 80. 4. W.

OSSETIA, the country of the Ossii, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N. by Great Caucasus; on the E.

by

by the I. of the Tartars, and on the S. and W. by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprises from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kuska; that is, Bones.

OSSORY, the W. division of Queen's county in Munster in Ireland, which is further subdivided into the Upper and Lower Ossory.

OSUNA, anciently URSOA, an old, but pretty large town of Andalusia in Spain, and from its situation reckoned strong. Here is only one fountain for all the inhabitants, nor has the neighbouring country water for some miles; it lies 40 miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 16. N. long. 5. 5. W.

OSTAGIO, a town of the Genoese territories in Italy, 18 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 9. 30. E.

OSTALRIC, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, situated on the river Tordera, 32 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 2. 50. E.

OSTEND, a city of Flanders in the late Austrian Netherlands; it is a sea port, seated in a marshy ground, among canals, two of the most considerable of which almost surround it, and the largest vessels can enter them with the tide. It has a strong rampart, deep ditch, and eight regular bastions. In 1601, it held out a siege of three years against the whole power of Spain, being defended by the English and Dutch; the Spaniards are said to have lost about 80,000 men before the place. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French seized Ostend, but it was besieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. The emperor Charles VI. had formed a scheme of establishing an East India company here; but this giving umbrage to the maritime powers, it was laid aside. Ostend was taken by the French in 1745, but was restored to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, but were compelled to evacuate it in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops, for the emperor Francis II. It was again taken by the French in 1794. It lies 14 miles W. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 2. 39. E.

OSTERLAND, a caupon of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony.

OSTIA, a port town of the Campagna di Rome, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, situated at the mouth of the E. branch of the Tiber. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens; and the new consists only of the

cathedral, and a few mean houses round it. The dean of the college of cardinals is bishop of Ostia. It lies 10 miles S. of Rome, of which it was formerly the port town, but now Civita Vecchia is the chief port of the papal dominions. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 13. 12. E.

OSTIACHS. See OUSTIACKS.

OSTIGLIA, a small place of the Mantuan in Upper Italy, on the N. side of the Po, 15 miles E. of the city of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 11. 36. E.

OSTROGOTHIA, the name of the eastern, part of Gothland.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a city in the government of Belgorod, in Russia, 64 miles S. of Woronez. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 40. 36. E.

OSTUNI, a small city of the Terra d'Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, situated on the Adriatic, 18 miles N. of Tronto; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 19. 11. E.

OSWESTRY, a town in the county of Salop, 172 miles from London. It is a very old town, with a castle, a wall, and a ditch, was anciently a borough, and took its name from Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, who was killed here in the battle with Penda, the Pagan king of the Mercians, and torn limb from limb. In the years 1442 and 1567, this town suffered much by fire. It is governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, &c. and once drove a great trade in Welch cottons and flannels, which is now very much decayed; and here is scarce a tolerable house for travellers. Here is a market on Monday, and fairs March 15. May 13. August 17. and Dec. 11. the last granted by Henry III. for four days.

OSYTH (St.), a village of Essex, in which are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford. It is situated near the sea, 9 miles S. E. of Colchester.

OTAHU, one of the Society Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours. The people, and the products, appear to be similar to those in the other Society Islands.

OTAKEHEE, one of the Society Islands, in the South Sea, lying in 18 deg. of S. lat. and 150 deg. W. long. and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by the same or

celebrated navigator, and two or three times by the Spaniards. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of breadfruit trees, palms, coco-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to this climate, particularly a kind of ananas, or pine apple, cuscumbers, and dragon trees. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance; they are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the waist in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women, who are far from being ugly or unattractive, wear a piece of cloth with a hole in the middle, through which they put their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other is forced to the knees, a fine white cloth, like mulatin, passes over their shoulders, elegantly turns round the body, a little below the breasts, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. "This dress," says Mr Forster, is purer and more advantageous to the human figure than any modern fashion we had hitherto seen. Both sexes are unclothed, or rather disguised, by those black lines, occasioned by sunburning the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the veins. No language seemed to be necessary, rather than the necessary and sufficient concern in being understood in, in almost every word used, in a word. The only requisite is a correct enunciation of the numerous modifications of that vowel. The language, with which a great part of the names and words begin, we found, was the attack, which many of the natives flex to the greater part of their substantives. The houses of the natives consist only of a roof, thatched with the long pointed leaves of the palm nut-tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rain, and nightly dew, and as the climate of this island is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Mr Forster found various little birds among the shrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, though common resort among the Europeans has denied the powers of harmony from what grounds we know not) to the birds of warm climates. The birds most common are two sorts of parrots, one of a beautiful asphurine blue, another of a greenish color, with a few red spots, a king's fisher of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat, a large cuckoo, several flocks of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the

mulberry-tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet, and a glue made of the luscious elculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark adhere together. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are dogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them, but if fish upon the coast there is a great variety of species. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among the natives, among the Chinese, as they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work could afford them to grow to that length. The natives here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying-places called Miru, are built of several ranges of bamboo slips, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is a long enclosure round it, made of stones, about three feet high. The provisions of the Otaheites are chiefly fish, pork, cucumbers, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their fare is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luxurious richness which makes it but the stomach to know in Europe. The latter is said to be little short of nature, and the latter to have the tender taste of veal, the principal staple of which I am to be the table diet they are used to. Besides, there are much other than the European, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the same breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, and have the peculiar characteristics. The native employment is as a butcher, fish and pork. A proof of the security and safety in which they live, appears in their, their houses are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. No human could elude their dexterity and agility in swimming, diving and climbing trees. Mr Forster is full in his praise of the gentleness, good nature, and hospitality of this people, in all of the beauty, elegance, and cleanliness of the houses, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, the noble voyager, and captain Cook, in the *Endeavour*, compiled by Dr Hawkesworth, will read the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cook's last voyage, published in 1781, for a more particular account of their habits, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OFFORD, a town in the county of Kent, by the Darent, at the bottom of a hill, three miles N. of Sevenoake. Here is a fair on Aug. 24.

OLLIVY, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, under a cliff called Chevin, on the

the S. side of the river Where, 209 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday, and fairs Aug. 1. and Nov. 15. The adjacent parts are reckoned the most delightful in England.

OIOQUE, an island of Darien, or Terra Firma, in South America, in the Bay of Panama, 50 miles S. of the city of this name, from which it is furnished with provisions.

OTRANTO, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

OTRANTO, anciently **HYDRUNTUM**, a city of a province of the same name in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, situated at the mouth of the Adriatic, on the eastern coast of the peninsula; it was a commodious port, till destroyed by the Venetians, but still surrounded with walls, bulwarks, and defended by a castle. In 1480, it was taken by the sultan Mahomet II. who ordered the archbishop that came to meet him, at the head of his clergy, to be fawn alunder; and the latter to be massacred at the foot of the altar. It lies 43 miles E. of Tarento, and 200 of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 22. N. long. 39. 31. E.

OTRICOLO, a small place in the duchy of Spoletto, and ecclesiastical state. About an Italian mile from hence, in the plain, and on the Tiber, are the remains of the ancient **Ocrea**, or **Orciculum**, a city of the Sabines.— It lies 35 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 35. N. long. 13. 27. E.

OTTENWALD, a small territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

OTTERBURN, in Northumberland, near Eilefson, was the field of battle, between the English and Scots in 1383, wherein Henry Percy, called Hotspur, was taken prisoner, and Douglas, the Scots general, was killed. On this battle was founded the delightful old ballad of Chevy Chase, the village being situated by the river Rhead, on the S. side of the Cheviot Hills.

OTTERFORD, a town in Somersetshire, at the source of the river Otter, S.E. of Wellington, with a fair on Nov. 17.

OTTERTON, a town in Devonshire, near the influx of the river Otter into the Ex, on the S.W. side of Sidmouth, with two fairs, on Wednes. in Easter-week, and the 1st Wednes. after Oct. 10.

OTTERY (St MARY's), a town in Devonshire, situated on the river Otter, five miles from Honiton, on the left-hand side of the road from thence to Exeter, is 160 miles from London. Here is a market on Tues. and fairs on Tues. tenennight before Easter, on White-Tues. and Aug. 15.

OTTONA, a city of the Hünér Abruzzo, in Naples in Italy, situated on the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 8 miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42. 31. N. long. 15. 36. E.

OUDE, a soubah or province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doob. It is within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The distance of Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E. to W. and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on his western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays to the English an annual subsidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, the soubah of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been built by their heri Krishna. In Colonel Dow's translation of Ferishta's history, it is mentioned as the capital of a great kingdom, 1209 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit (the learned language of the Bramins) the Mahabharat, under the name of Adjuka. But whatever may have been its magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come thither in pilgrimage from all quarters of India.

OUDEGARDE, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Scheldt, 13 miles S. of Ghent, and 28 W. of Brussel. Very beautiful tapestries are made here; and the place is famous for a victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, and the confederates, over the French, commanded by the dukes of Burgundy and Vendôme, on the 11th of June 1708. Lat. 50. 58. N. long. 4. 41. E.

OUDENBURG, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, 8 miles S.E. of Ouden. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 2. 48. E.

OVERFLACKKE, an island of Holland, in the United Provinces, situated in the mouth of the Maese, about 14 miles long, and four broad; its capital is Somerfayck, and belongs to Zealand.

OVERTON, a town in Flintshire, North Wales, eight miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy Thursday, June 11. Aug. 29. and Oct. 18.

OVERTON, a town in Hampshire, eight miles W. by S. of Basingstoke, with three fairs, on May 4. July 18. and October 22. Here is a silk mill.

OVERYSCH

OVFRYSCHÉ, a small town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the river Yfche, where the duke of Brabant and marshal Villeroi lay encamped when the duke of Marlborough and the allies attacked them in 1705, it lies ten miles N E. of Brussels, and twelve S W. of Louvain. Lat 40 57 N long 4 35 E.

OVFRYSSÉL one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the N W. by Friesland and part of the Zuyder sea, on the W. by that part of Guelderland called the Veluwe, on the S. by the county of Zutphen, on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, and on the N. by the province of Groningen, it is full of fens, heaths, bogs, and low lands, and subject to frequent inundations.

OUACHIN, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of Madagadadia, one of the Western Mahratta States. It is a place of great antiquity 452 miles W. by 11 Poonah. Lat 2, 26 N long 75 56 E.

OUSSOR, anciently **BRIGITUM**, the capital of Alturia, in Spain, situated between the rivers Oca and Duero, and well fortified. It is the Gothic prince's last habitation. It is the chief of a bishopric, has an university, and lies 50 miles N. of Leon. Lat 41 39 N long 6 42 W.

OVINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two churches, on April 26 and Oct 26.

OUINLY, a town in backshire, 39 miles from London, is on the west side of the Ouse, noted for its manufacture of bone lace, and has a market on Monday, and a Fair on Monday and June 27.

OULX, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 14 miles W. of Susa. Lat 45 10 N long 6 11 E.

OUNDLF, a pretty little uniform town in Northamptonshire, 76 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on Feb 25, Whit Monday, and Aug 21.

OURIQUÉ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

OURI (GREY), a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and, running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Lancashire, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German Sea called the Wash at Lynn Regis, a navigable to some distance above Downham, where there is a good harbour for barges and by this river a considerable trade is carried on to Lynn Regis, and other towns. It rises near Blackby, from the brook called Ousewell, in the hundred of Sutton, but runs at some distance till it comes near Stony-Stratford, where it passes near the hundred of Cleveley, and, a little lower, crosses the river Tove, which, having wa-

tered Towcester, runs, after a winding course of many miles, into the Ouse, near Colgrove.

OUSE (ITTLE), rises in Suffolk, and separating that county from Norfolk on the S W. discharges itself into the Great Ouse, near Downham. Another of the same name rises in the W N W. side of York, flows, and, chiefly running to the S. E. its length falls into the Humber.

OUSSOR, a fort in the Mysore country in the East Indies.

OUSSACHS, OSTIACKS, or AS-TACKS, a people of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, divided into several tribes, residing along the river Irtysh, and Jenisei. In summer they catch as much fish as will serve them during the winter, when they hunt with their dogs. They live in small low huts, with a fire in the middle, but they have neither cattle nor corn.

OUSSOUG, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name.

OUSSIOUG, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the Dwina, on the E. by the Terek and Zerni, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargopol and Wiro.

OUSSIDPOONG, a fort in the Mysore country in the East Indies.

OUSSIMANNI, a town in Dorsetshire, with a parish Oct 10.

OUSSIRY, or OUSIRY, a town and territory of Alsace, in the Margraviate of Baden in Germany.

OWHYHFI, the easternmost, and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length from N to S is 24 leagues, its breadth 14, and its circumference about 233 English miles. It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the N E. side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. On the N of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many large and useful quantities of water, and the whole country is covered with cocoa nut and bread fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the N E. side appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with fire. To the S of this mountain the coast presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere drags of a volcano. The projection head-

is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and the neighbouring sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish; so that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are inclosed with stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa nut trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 15000 inhabitants. So long as the mind of man shall be remembered, the island will not be forgotten, it being here he fell a victim to a strange concatenation of events. Lat. 19. 28. S. long. 156. 0. W.

OWRE-MOONE, a large parish in Dorsetshire, N. E. of Weymouth, where a fair is held on Michaelmas day, O. S.

OXBOROUGH, a town in the county of Norfolk, lies to the S. E. of Downham, on the river Ouse. Fair on March 25.

OXFORDSHIRE is bounded on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, between which counties it runs for a few miles due N. in the form of a wedge; on the E. by Buckinghamshire; on the S. by Berkshire; and on the W. by Gloucestershire. It extends 45 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 190 in circumference. This county sends nine members to parliament, namely, two knights for the shire, two representatives for the university, two for the city of Oxford, two burgesses for Woodstock, and one for Banbury. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and contains 62 vicarages, 280 parishes, 12 market towns, 451 villages, 39,000 houses, and 114,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is equal in goodness to any of the others; for the soil being naturally dry, and at the same time plentifully watered with limpid streams, the air is naturally sweet and wholesome. The soil in general is very fruitful, both in corn and grass, but there is a great variety in it, and consequently several degrees of fertility. The husbandmen know well how to distinguish, and manage accordingly, both as to the tillage and the different kinds of grain sown here, there being no less than five sorts of wheat, adapted to as many kinds of soil. The meadows are covered with rich grass, and are extremely profitable to the farmer. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, fruit, free-stone, and several sorts of earth useful in medicine, dying, and scouring. The principal rivers are, the Thames, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, which afford plenty of fish, and are remarkably good.

OXFORD, the county town of the above shire, 55 miles from London, at the confluence of the Cherwell and the Isis, a mile above the

influx of the Isis into the Thames, stands in a sweet air, a plentiful country, and a fine plain. In the time of the ancient Britons, a colony of students came hither from Cricklade, in Wilts; but it suffered the common ruin of the town in the time of the Saxons, and was only famous for a monastery built here by St. Fridelwice; to which, in the reign of Ethelred, several Danes, under sentence of death fled for refuge, and were burnt, together with the house, by the enraged Saxons; but the penitent king rebuilt it; and, in the 9th century, king Alfred restored the mules hither, and built three colleges for grammar, learning, philosophy, and divinity. In fine, this university is so ancient, that, as Paris university was called the first, this was termed the second school of the church, and it is now one of the most noble universities in Europe, for its plentiful endowments, and convenient magnificence and facilities for the education and accomplishment of the students. It has twenty colleges, endowed with fellowships, scholarships, &c. and most of them enriched with libraries, and other donations, and adorned with fine chapels, gardens, groves, cloisters, quadrangles, piazzas, statues, fountains, &c. And here are five halls, where most of the gentlemen live upon their own expences. Those maintained by the revenues of the colleges are about 1000, and the students who live at their own charge about 2000. Here are four terms in the year for public exercises. The magistrates of the university are, 1. The chancellor, usually a nobleman, chosen by the students for life. 2. A high steward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the university, who is also for life, and to assist the chancellor, &c. 3. A vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exercises the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and students to their duty, and chuses four pro vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence. 4. Two proctors, who are masters of arts, chosen yearly out of the several colleges in turn, to keep the peace, punish disorders, oversee weights and measures, order scholastic exercises, and the admission to degrees. 5. A public orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes and other great men who visit the university. 6. A keeper of its archives. 7. A regifter, who records all transactions of the convocation, &c. 8. Three esquire beddles, with gilt silver maces, and three yeoman beddles, with plain ones, who attend the vice-chancellor in public, execute his orders for apprehending delinquents, publish the courts of convocation, and conduct the preachers to church, and lecturers to school. 9. A vergor, who, on solemn occasions,

France with the benches before the vice-chancellor, and carries a silver rod. As for the city, which is said to have been built above 1000 years before our Saviour's birth, it had the same laws and customs granted it, by ancient charters, as London, and liberty of being toll free all over England. Its chief trade is sending malt by the barges to London. This city, which has often been the seat of our kings and parliaments, in one of which, held here by reason of the plague at London, in 1665, the votes were first printed. The public buildings here of note, besides the colleges, are, 1. The school where exercises are performed for the several degrees, the public lectures, &c. It was chiefly raised at the expense of Sir Thomas Bodley, whose statue is erected in it, and who furnished a library here, which Mr Camden calls the university's public arsenal of wisdom, and is famous throughout Europe for its prodigious number of books. 2. The theatre, more magnificent than anything of the kind in the world, built by Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of 15,000*l*. 3. The observatory, a neat building, the lower part a chemical laboratory, and the upper a repository of rarities and Roman antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Ashmole, and his other-in-law, Sir William Dugdale. 4. The Clarendon printing-house, the top of which is adorned with the nine Muses, Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. It is a firm strong building, 115 feet in length, besides the spacious passages in the N and S fronts, supported by detached columns of the Doric order. Here are printed, bibles, common prayer-books, &c. there being particular rooms for a letter-founder, with rolling press for printing the Oxford almanacks. It was first founded in 1711, and built partly with the money accruing to the university on the profits of the copy of lord Clarendon's history. 5. The physic-garden, of above five acres, walled round, with fine trees, one of which cost 600*l*. In 1771 the old N. gate was taken down, said to have been built in 700, and to have been the prison of archbishop Cranmer, and bishops Lamer and Ridley, before their martyrdom of queen Mary, and the stone whereon they suffered is preserved with an inscription, at the front of Balliol College. In 1774 a most beautiful painted window was put up in New College chapel, that excites the attention of the public. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturdays; fairs, May 3. 1771. and Thursday before Michaelmas. The city and the university send each two members to parliament, and is an earldom; the Harley family.

PACUS, the ancient name of a river now

called AMU; it rises in the northern parts of India, and running N. W. thro' Uzbekistan, divides it from Persia, when, after several windings, it separates into two branches, one of which falls into the lake called Aral Sea, and the other into a gulf of the Caspian Sea, lat. 44. N.

OYE, a town of France, late in Roussillon, and capital of a county of the same name.

OZWEUZIN, or OSWIECIM, a small town built of wood, in Little Poland, on the river Weichsel, near the borders of Silesia, 32 miles W of Cracow. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 19. 5. E.

P :

PACAMORES, a province of Peru in South America, confining on Amazonas, and S. of Quixos.

PACEM, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra in the East Indies.

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, in South America, dedicated by the Indians to the Supreme Being, and gives name to the neighbouring country.

PACHSU, anciently PAXI, or PAXA, a small island in the Ionian Sea, near the coast of Epirus, in European Turkey.

PACIFIC OCEAN, MAR DEL ZUR, or SOUTH SEA, a prodigious ocean, dividing Asia from America, including the islands in it, embraces near the half of the globe, reaching from pole to pole, called Pacific from the moderate weather met with on the coast of Peru, and commonly between the tropics; tho' without these, towards either pole, it is as stormy as in other seas. It had the name of South Sea, from the Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien, or Panama, from N to S at the first discovery of it, though with regard to America, it is properly the Western Ocean.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in Asia Minor, whose golden sands have been much celebrated by the poets.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy.

PADAN-ARAM, a name given by Mesopotamia, the modern Diarhes Proper in Asia, it is bounded on the E. and W. by the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, on the N. by Mount Taurus, and on the S. by the Euphrates and a branch of the Tigris.

PADANG, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra in the Indian Sea, in Asia, with an harbour, belonging to the Dutch, who have a fort and settlement here. Lat. 1. 10. S. long. 99. 5. E.

PADDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, which

which lies W. by N. of London. It is indeed contiguous to the metropolis, and yet the parish contains many sequestered spots that are beautifully rural. The church is a new structure, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

PADDINHAM, a town in Lancashire, S. E. of Clithero, with fairs on May 8. and Sept. 26.

PADERBORN (The Bishopric of) is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia.

PADERBORN, a large, well built, and populous city in the bishopric of the same name in Westphalia, in Germany; the capital of that district, and a Hans-town. It is the seat of a bishop, who is sovereign of the whole of the territory round it. It has a famous university. The Paderborn is just under the high altitude of the Paderborn. It lies 45 miles N.W. of Berlin. Lat. 52° 47'. N. long. 8° 25'. E.

PADRON, or **PADRONO**, an old town of Galicia in Spain.

PADSTOW, a town at the mouth of the river Alan or Camel, in the county of Cornwall, in the Bristol channel, convenient for trade with Ireland. It lies 232 miles from London; its market is on Saturday, and fairs on April 18. and Sept. 21.

PADUA, an old, large, but declining city, the capital of Il Paduano, in Italy, situated in a fine plain on the river Brenta; it is surrounded with walls, ramparts, and other works. The streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty. It is of a circular form, and about seven or eight miles in compass; is the see of a bishop, and has an university, once the most celebrated in all Italy, and endowed with singular privileges, by its founder the emperor Frederick II. but dwindled to such a degree, that out of ten colleges only one remains. Among its churches the principal is that of St Anthony, which has a very magnificent chapel, where that saint's body is deposited. In one of the cloisters are interred the bowels of the famous Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, to whom we owe those noble pieces of antiquary, the marmora Arundeliana, now at Oxford. St Justina is one of the finest churches in Italy, and the work of the celebrated Palladio: the contiguous monastery of Benedictines has an annual revenue of 100,000 ducats. Over the four gates of the town-hall are the statues and busts of four celebrated Paduans, namely, Titus Livius, Albertus Patavianus, Petrus Aponus, and Paulus Patavinus. The Jews live in a separate part of the city; and the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and oil, with the most delicious fruits. The people however, in general, are miserable, through the oppression of the Venetians. An image of the blessed Virgin, if we will believe tradition, flew hither from

Constantinople, when that city was taken by the Turks. It lies 24 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45° 36'. N. long. 12° 20'. E.

PADUAN, a part of Lombardy, a very fruitful and pleasant province of Italy.

PAEFENHOFFEN, a town of France, in the late province of Alsace.

PAGO, an island in the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice, divided from Morlachia by a narrow channel, being 40 miles long, and 12 in breadth; it belongs to Venice.

PAGOD, or **PAGODA**, an East Indian temple; also a gold coin of nine shillings value, having three pagodas on one side of it.

PAIMBOEUF, a town of France, at the mouth of the Loire, properly the port of Nantes.

PAINPILL, a town in Dorsetshire, with fairs on July 7. and Aug. 29.

PAIN'S CASTLE, a town in Radnorshire, in South Wales, with two fairs, on May 12. and Dec. 19.

PAIN WICK, a town in Gloucestershire, four miles N. W. from Builey, four N. from Stroud, six from Gloucester, and 94 from London, finely situated in the best air in the county. Market on Tuesday, and fairs on Sept. 19. besides which it has another on Whit-Tuesday. April 1. and 3. and the Tuesdays before St James's and All-Saints days, are great markets for sheep.

PAIS DE VAUD, a part of Switzerland, in Italy, divided between the cantons of Bern and Fribourg. It is bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy, and on the W. by Gex and the Franche Comté. It is 24 leagues in length from Geneva to Morat, and in the form of a triangle, with the base towards the lake of Geneva, and the apex towards that of Morat. The part next Morat and Moudon is a fine corn country, and that on the banks of Geneva lake produces a palatable and wholesome white wine. This is the best cultivated tract of all the Alps, at least the most beautiful part of all Switzerland; its capital is Lusane.

PAISLEY, a flourishing manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. The town is regular and well built, and the manufactures carried on are chiefly in silk and thread gauze, which are brought to the highest degree of perfection. The cotton works are very extensive, and employ a great number of hands. Some idea of the extent of the trade here may be judged of by the circumstance that some of the manufacturers pay upwards of 500l. sterling weekly to their work people. In 1795 it contained 20,000 inhabitants. In the abbey church is the finest echo in the world; it is the burial place of the family of Abercorn, and gives them a baron's title. Here are interred Majory, daughter of Robert Bruce, and

ther of Robert II. and Robert III's two queens. The Black Book of Paisley, kept by the monks, was a faithful chronicle of public affairs, and remarkable events lasts on Aug. 2d Thursday, and November 2d Thursday.

PAIFA, a small Spanish sea-port of Quito, in Peru and South America, situated in a small bay, under a pretty high hill, and defended by a fort, with which only muskets will hinder any boat from landing. On the top of the hill is another fort, which commands the town and the lower fort. It has been frequently plundered by the Buccaneers, and was burnt by commodore Anson, in the year 1741, the governor refusing to surrender it. Lat. 5° 5' S. long. 82° 5' W.

PAIX, a port town on the N. side of Hispaniola, in America, belonging to the French.

PAIACIOS, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain.

PAI AIS (or), a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, form a nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but wheat, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre which extends from John d'Albret, by the descent of Artzen and Cahille. The former is pointed from the N. by the Pyrenees, and the latter of the late province of France, being annexed to the N. by the descent of Artzen and Cahille. The former is pointed from the N. by the Pyrenees, and the latter of the late province of France, being annexed to the N. by the descent of Artzen and Cahille. The former is pointed from the N. by the Pyrenees, and the latter of the late province of France, being annexed to the N. by the descent of Artzen and Cahille. The former is pointed from the N. by the Pyrenees, and the latter of the late province of France, being annexed to the N. by the descent of Artzen and Cahille.

PAI AIS, a small town of France, and capital of the island of Breizh, on the coast of Bretagne. Lat. 47° 12' N. long. 12° 2' W.

PAI AMBOANG, or **PAI AMBAN**, the capital of a kingdom, situated on a bay at the S. E. end of the island of Java, in the East Indies.

PAI AMCOITA, or **INEVELLY**, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the Caraccas. Lat. 4° 01' N. long. 5° 5' W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 8° 43' N. long. 77° 54' E.

PAI AMOS, a small fortified sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain.

PAI ANKA, a town of Hungary Proper, formerly fortified by the Turks, but now subject to the house of Austria.

PALAPOLI, a town of Asia, in Narha.

PALATINATE, or **PFALZGRAT**, the name of two districts in Germany, distinguished by the names of Upper and Lower Rhine. The palatinate of the Lower Rhine is bounded by Alsace, Suabia, and part of Lorrain on the S. by part of the archbishopric of Trier and Metz on the

N. by part of Lorrain and the archbishopric of Trier on the W. and by Palatinate, part of Suabia, part of Metz, and Wormsburg on the E. The river Rhine divides the palatinate into two parts, which, with the Neckar, and other streams, watering the country, render it one of the most fertile and pleasant provinces in the empire; only unhappy in being next neighbours to France, the ambition of whose princes has incited them to become masters of it; which in the last age, and frequently in this, has rendered it a scene of blood and distress, and of its fine towns having been plundered, demolished, and the poor natives to be oppressed by their Popish princes, that they have been almost every year forsaking their native country, in quest of new habitations. Formerly the electors Palatines were as formidable as any of this college; their dominions and revenues being much larger before Frederick V. was dispossessed by the emperor, in 1620, after the loss of the battle of Prague, of his crown, and estates together, and the electoral dignity given to the house of Bavaria. Afterward indeed, by the treaty of Munster in 1648, his son obtained the restitution of the electoral dignity, and of the Lower Palatinate; but the Upper he could not recover. The elector's estates, besides this palatinate, are the duchy of Neuburg, the duchy of Rhenish, the counties of Veldenz, Lantierick, and Ravensstein. The revenues arise chiefly from the toll on vessels passing up and down the Rhine, Neckar, and other rivers, and from the duties on corn wheat, &c. the whole income being reckoned at 300,000 l. a year.

Palatinate of the Upper Rhine, in contradistinction to that of the Lower, in the circle of Saxony, in Germany; it lies on the Danube, by the treaty of Munster, belongs to the duke of Bavaria, sometimes called the N. Rhine, is situated north of the elector's other dominions; and is bounded by Voigtland in Upper Saxony on the N. by Bohemia and Austria on the E. by the Danube, which separates it from Bavaria, on the S. and by Suabia and part of Franconia on the W. It is a mountainous rocky country; but has rich mines of copper, silver, and iron, the profits of which are very considerable. Some of its valleys produce good corn and pasture; and they have also some vineyards, but the wine is hard and unpleasant. Amberg is the capital of the Upper Palatinate.

PALAZZULO, a small town of the Bresciano a province of the Venetian territories in Italy, on the Oglio, three miles E. of Pontoglio, and 26 N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45° 36' N. long. 10° 10' E.

PALAZZULO, or **FLAZZO**, a town of the Val de Noto, in Sicily, near the source of

of the river ~~Palma~~, 40 miles W. of Syracuse.
Lat 37 36. N. long. 14. 30. E.

PAI ENCIA, or **PLACENTIA**, a city of Leon in Spain, situated on the river Carria, in a most delightful country. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 17 1/2 miles west of Burgos. Lat 42. 14 N. long 5. 5 W.

PALERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handsome city of Sicily, in the Val di Monera, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was the seat of the ancient kings, and is four miles in circumference — It is a place of great trade, the streets handsome, the houses superb, well fortified, and very fertile. The public buildings, squares, churches, and fountains, are extremely fine. The fountain in the great square is thought to be the finest in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000, and the harbour is very large, having a mole 1700 geometrical paces in length, but the vessels that ride therein are not always very safe. There is a magnificent castle built near the sea side, wherein the viceroy resides six months in the year, and his presence draws a great number of the nobility to this place — The city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693, and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant, fruitful country, on the N coast of the island, and at the bottom of the gulf of the same name 220 miles W of Messina, 102 1/2 by W of Naples, and 235 1/2 by E. of Rome. Lat 38 15 N long 13 21 E.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts, it is called also Judaea, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in scripture aanaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with all these, as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine, and oil; and the valleys large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, anciently **FRANFESTE**, a small city of the Campagna di Romana in Italy, the see of a bishop, and the capital of a duchy. It lies 34 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 13 34 E.

PALESTRINA is one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagenes, near Venice

PALICAT, or **PELLICATE**, a town situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Hither India in Asia, it is the principal factory of the Dutch on the Coromandel coast, and has a fort called Geldria, flanked with four bastions, and washed on one side by a river. It lies 14 1/2 N. long 80 1 E. Fort St George. Lat 14. 5 N long 80 1 E.

PALIMBAN, a town on the island of Sumatra in the East Indies, the Dutch have a factory here

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Sea, lying in 19 35 S. lat and 146 30 W long

PAL MA, a town of Liffremadura in Portugal

PAL MA or **PAL AMODA**, for **PAL MA NOV** a populous town, and a long frontier of land in the Venetian territories, situated on the canal of Rona

PAL MA, a city of Granada, in Terra Firma in South America

PAL MA, one of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. It produces the best palm wine, or canary, and belongs to Spain. Lat 28 35 N long 17 30 W

PALMAS (**LAPI**), a headland on the ivory coast of Guinea in Africa

PAL MA, an island in Asia about 10 leagues from the S E of Mindanao, one of the Philippines. Lat 5 31 N long 127 0 E

PALMIRA a town of Portugal in Liffremadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the river Gadaou, 19 miles S. of Lisbon

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, situated in the South Seas, and visited by captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a group of small islets, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction — This place is fruitful of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy grass, and the wharfa-trees. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. It consists entirely of a coral land, with a small mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. At one part of the reef (say our navigators), which bounds the lake within, almost even with the surface, there was a large bed of coral, which afforded a most enchanting prospect. Its base, which was fixed to the shore, extended so far, that it could not be seen, so that it appeared to be suspended in the water. Even this delightful scene was greatly improved by the multitude of fish

that gently glided along, seemingly under the most perfect security. Their colours were the most beautiful that can be imagined, blue, yellow, black, red, &c. far excelling any thing that can be produced by art. The richness of this submarine world was greatly increased by their various forms; and the whole could not possibly be surveyed without a pleasing transport, accompanied at the time by a secret, that a work so astonishingly elegant should be concealed in a place so seldom explored by the human eye." *Ist.* 18° 8. S. long. 63. 35. W.

PALMYRA, or **TADMOR**, formerly a very magnificent city of Syria in Asia, having a temple and palace of astonishing magnificence, but now in ruins; of which several curious plans and views have been published by Mess. Dawkins and Wood, which do honour to our nation. *Lat.* 33. 10. N. long. 39. 8. E.

PANNAUD, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, but situated toward the river Kistna, in the W. of the Guntoor Circar.

PALOS, a small town of Andalusia in Spain, situated at the mouth of the river Triana. Christopher Columbus sailed from this port in the year 1492 for the discovery of the new world.

PALOS (CAPE), a promontory of Murcia in Spain.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary near the Bakoni forest.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S. of Lassa about three days journey. According to the Lama's map, it is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is a large island. On the W. shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word Lama signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and Lamissa is the feminine of Lama. This lake is 12 miles S. of the river Sanpo or Burrampooter.

PALUDA, a town of Asia, in the government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates.

PALUS MEOTIS, the ancient name of a gulf between Europe and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sea, now called the Sea of Zambach, and sometimes the Sea of Asoph.

PAMIERS, or **APAMIES**, anciently **FREDELAS**, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix.

PAMPELUNA, anciently **POMPEJOPOLIS**, or **POMPELO**, as having been built by Pompey, a pretty large city, and the capital of Navarre in Spain, situated on the Pyrenean mountains.

PAMPELONA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles from Santa Fe, and 200 S. of Maracibo. *Lat.* 30. N. long. 71. 30. W.

PAMPHYLIA, now a part of Cilicia in Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, bounded by Lycia on the W. by Cilicia on the E. and by Pisidia on the N. It is subject to the Turks.

PANAMA, the capital city of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper in South America, situated on a capacious bay of the Pacific Sea. The buildings, particularly the president's palace, churches, &c. are very stately. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a governor and courts of justice; and has an excellent road for small ships, as good as a harbour, owing to the shelter given it by the neighbouring isles of Perico, which lie before it. It is a very flourishing city, whether the treasures of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize from all parts of Peru and Chili, are brought and lodged in store-houses, till they may be transported to Europe. And hither the cargoes of the galleons sent from Spain to America, are sent from Porto Bello, to be exported to the several cities to which they are consigned. Old Panama stood 4 miles to the eastward of the present city; but being accidentally burnt, it was removed to the present spot, and the houses built of stone, which before were of wood. *Lat.* 8. 48. N. long. 80. 15. W.

PANANICK WELLS, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where is a mineral water, celebrated for its efficacy in several disorders.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari isles, lying round Sicily, a little to the N. E. of that of Lipari; subject to the king of the Two Sicilies. *Lat.* 39. 15. N. long. 15. 4. E.

PANARO, one of the principal rivers of Modena in Upper Italy.

PANAY, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Paraja and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital town.

PANCRA, a village of Middlesex, a little to the N. W. of London. It has a church dedicated to St Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman Catholics. At a public-house near the churchyard is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation, dependent on the small-pox hospital at Clerkenwell. Here also is the Veterinary College; a new and singular institution in this country, established

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ed in 1798, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune, and intended for the improvement of surgery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

PANGA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

PANGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

PANJAB, a country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of about 250 miles, and includes the whole south of Lahore, and the part of Moultan. It is flat and marshy, and surrounded like Bengal, by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

PANNIPU, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated in an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Suhrind, celebrated for an obstinate and bloody battle fought, in 1762, between an army of 150,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah king of Candahar, at the head of 15,000 Mahrattas, when the former were defeated. They lost the flower of their army, with their best generals, and from that period their power has been sensibly on the decline. Panniput is 72 miles N.W. of Delhi. Lat 29 14 N. long 76 45 E.

PANORMO, an ancient town of Italy in Europe, and Romania, situated in the peninsula S. of Sicilia.

PANJALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the main land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is situated at the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruit, and wine, but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lat. 36 15 N. long 12. 31. E.

PANUCO, a city of Mexico in America, the capital of a province of the same name, in the Gulf of Mexico, built in 1520, by orders of Cortez.

PA-OOM, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, to the S. of Mahoolio. Lat 16 30. S. long. 168. 35. W.

PAPA, a pretty large and well built town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Vesprien.

PAPENHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany, and the capital of a small county of the same name.

PAPHLAGONIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor.

PAPHOS, a city of the island of Cyprus in Asia, anciently celebrated by the poets,

and dedicated to Venus; it is the see of a bishop, but subject to the Turks.

PAIPOUI (Str.), a small city of the late province of Languedoc in France.

PARAGOYA, a large island of Asia, in the East Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the Sea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, or **LA PLATA**, a province of South America, bounded N. by part of Brazil, the land of the Amazons, and part of Peru, & the S. by the ocean, on the E. by Chili and Terra Magellanica; and on the W. by Tucuman and another part of Peru, extending 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and almost the same in breadth, between lat 12 and 37 S. and long 50 and 75 W. The soil is very rich and fruitful, producing plenty of rice, Indian corn, and European grain. The country is so well stocked with herds of cattle, all and large, that they run in a manner wild. West of the great river Paraguay, are vast plains for several hundred miles, with very little wood, and almost a hill. But to the E. of the river, divided from Brazil by a chain of mountains, is a very agreeable intermixture of hill and dale, woody and champaign country (which was formerly the property of the Jesuits), and cultivated by the natives who are then proficients. This country is called Paraguay, from the river running through it from N. to S. and La Plata from the river rising in Peru, and running through it S. W. joins its streams with the former near Buenos Ayres, after which their united waters are called La Plata, and fall into the South Atlantic Ocean. Between the Spanish territories of La Plata, and those of Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese. Part of the treasure of Peru is conveyed by the Spaniards down La Plata to Buenos Ayres and from thence shipped for Spain, with great quantities of skins and other merchandise.

PARAIBA, or **PARIA**, the most northern province of Brazil in South America.

PARAIBA, the capital of a county of the same name in South America, situated about 3 leagues from the ocean, on the river of the same name.

PARANI, a province of Paraguay in South America.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a town of France, in the late province of Burgundy.

PARCHIM, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg.

PARDO, a royal palace of the king of Spain in New Castile, with elegant gardens.

ARENZO, or **PIRENZO**, anciently **PARENTUM**, a small town of Istria, a province of the Venetian territories in Italy.

PARGA,

PARGA, a strong town of the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a large province of Terra Firma in South America, bounded by part of Guiana and New Granada to the S. part also of New Granada and Venezuela to the W. the North Sea to the N. and the river Orconoque to the E. The N. part of this country is commonly called Caribiana, and is subject to Spain.

PARIA, a lake of Peru in los Charcas, a province of South America.

PARILLA, or **SANTA PARILLA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima.

PARMA, a lake of South America, much talked of by former geographers; but it is now no where to be found.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, one of which, now called Île Notre Dame, or the City, formed the entire town of Lutetia, when it was conquered by Julius Cæsar. The houses, or rather huts, scattered here and there, were round, small, and low. Clovis I. after the defeat of Alaric, made Paris the capital of his kingdom. Its extent was much extended by Philip Augustus. It was greatly embellished by Francis I. and his successors. The inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is two leagues in diameter, and six in circumference, including the suburbs. It is supposed to contain 1000 streets, and 24,000 houses, of which are many of five or six stories. The rivers Seine, Marne, and Oise, by their junction with the Seine, convey to Paris the commodities of the late provinces of Burgundy, Champagne, and Picardy; and this last river furnishes it with the riches of the late province of Normandy, and of the sea, which is at the distance of 42 leagues. By means of the Loire, the Allier, and the canals of Orleans and Briare, it has communications with the late provinces of Lyonnais, Auvergne, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Berry, Orléans, Touraine, Anjou, and Bretagne; and, by the Vienne, with the late provinces of Limousin and Poitou. The states general of the kingdom were assembled here in 1352 and 1353, under Philip the Handsome; in 1355, under John II.; in 1356, under Charles V. then Dauphin; in 1357 and 1359, under the same Charles V.; in 1380, 1382, and 1412, under Charles VI.; in 1614, under Louis XIII.; and the first national assembly of France, convoked by Louis XVI. at Versailles, was held, after the 19th of October 1789, at Paris, and was succeeded by the second national assembly in 1791, and by a national convention in 1792.

In 1795, a new constitution being established, which vested the government of the country in a Council of Ancients and a Council of Five Hundred, these met for the first time on the 27th of October, the former at the Palais Bourbon, and the latter at the Thuilleries. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, three of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, namely Pont Neuf, Pont Royal, and Pont de Louis XVI. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in honour of their kings, and in compliment to royalty, have been totally changed, since the abolition of monarchy, toward the close of 1792. The Pont Neuf, the finest and most frequented of all the bridges, was begun under Henry III. in 1578, and finished by Henry IV. in 1634. It is 1020 feet long by 72 broad, and has twelve arches; seven of which are on the side of the Louvre, and five on the side of the street Dauphine. Between the seventh arch and the sixth is a mole, constructed on the point of the île du Palais, in the front of the Place Dauphine, on which, in 1614, was erected an equestrian statue of Henry IV. in bronze. But the statue of this monarch, whose memory was once idolized by the French, was destroyed, in the general abolition of all the royal statues and insigalia, in 1792. In the second arch of this bridge, on the side of the Louvre, is the Châtelet de la Samaritaine, a small timber building of three stories, in the middle of which is a pump that raises the water of the river, and distributes it by pipes to the Louvre, the Thuilleries, &c. The other bridges are Pont St Michel, Pont au Change, le Pont Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pont de la Fournelle, Pont Marie, and the Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the île du Palais and île St Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit attention; that of the Innocents, in which, among other pieces of sculpture, is a Galatea, by Goussier; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bouchardon. The finest squares are the Place Dauphine, a triangular square, built, and so named, by Henry IV. in memory of the birth of Louis XIII.; the Place Royale, in which was an equestrian statue of Louis XIII. in bronze; the Place Vendôme, a square with the angles truncated, in which was an equestrian statue in bronze, of Louis XIV. in a Roman habit; the Place des Victoires, in which was a statue of the same king, crowned by victory, with the arrogant inscription *Viro Immortali*; and the Place de Louis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the late unfortunate

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note Louis XVI and of his unhappy consort, Marie Antoinette; the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th October, 1793. There are three triumphal arches, erected to Louis XIV. and known by the name of Porte St Bernard, Porte St Denis, and Porte St Martin. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated tapers settled in this city in 1450), in which tapstries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Louis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains forty-five chapels. The colossal statue of St Christopher, which was once the first object at the entrance of it, was destroyed in 1784. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches are St Sulpice, St Fustache, St Germain, St Etienne du Mont, the old church of St Genevieve, the new church of St Genevieve (now the Pantheon), the churches of St Severin, St Roch, and Val de-Grace. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal, its founder. There were lately six academies in Paris; namely, the French Academy, founded by cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Louis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculpture, Architecture, and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the King's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V. in 1372. The other libraries are those of St Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St Victor, of the Doctinaires, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine; that of St Germain-des-Prés, one of the richest in France, containing between fifteen and twenty thousand manuscripts, and near a hundred thousand volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every respect, of its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais-Royal, and the Luxembourg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Cha. IX. and finished by Louis XIV. who likewise

built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments, different academies have held their sittings; and in others are the workshops and lodging-rooms of artists. The Thuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Louis XIV. takes its name from its situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*), which, for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The garden of the Thuilleries, a great part of the palace, and on the bank of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu, in 1639, and had the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Austria came to reside in it, in 1643, with her son Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicis in 1715, and, in form, somewhat resembles Queen's College, Oxford. Its gardens are open to the public on festival days. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Louis XIV.; as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy, in every respect, of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or Mint, is also a noble building, situated on that side of the Seine which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Paris is an archbishopric, and the seat of a university. It is situated in the late province of the Isle of France; and it now forms, with a small district round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S. of Rogen, 265 S.E. of London, 625 N.W. of Vienna, and 630 N.E. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 2. 25. E.

PARMA (Duchy of), commonly joined with that of Placentia, bounded on the N. and W. by the Milanese, on the S. by the Genoese dominions, and on the E. by the Modenese; it is 60 miles in length from W. to E. and half that in breadth from S. to N. The northern parts are uncommonly fruitful,

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fruitful, producing large quantities of oil, wine, corn, rice, potatoes and chestnuts, with fine meadows abounding with cattle. The famous Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but in other neighbouring parts. Here are also some copper and silver mines.

PARMA (city of), the capital of the duchy of the same name in Upper Italy, it is large and populous, and divided by the river Parma into two parts, has long and broad streets with several good houses, is of 2 circuit square, and about 3 miles in circumference. It is the seat of a bishop, and has an university, with an academy of sciences, as well as the seat of most of the Italian court of Parma, in the reign of the dukes of Parma, was one of the most elegant in Europe. The principal churches, and the library here, were stripped by Don Carlos, and the whole carried to Naples. In 1796, the French and Sardinian army, having intended to cut her off, were attacked by the Imperial general Count Mercy who left his men to the camp, upon which his troops were obliged to retire. It lies 60 miles N. E. of Cremona, 45 N. W. of Bologna, and 65 S. E. of Milan. Lat. 44° 45' N. long. 11° E.

PARNA (mountain of) in ancient Greece, now Parnassus, a lofty mountain in Attica, and in the Peloponnese, it lies in the W. part of Attica, between the modern Livadia, and N. of the point of Lepanto, whole high tops are from 10 to 15, as now called, seem to form in two points, one of which is called Parnassus.

Between the two points is a great valley, and after rain or snow. Here is also a plentiful hunt in, continually running out from among the rocks supposed to be the ancient Castles, of which the Pythian people are the poets who put in the spirit in used to drink and whether they went to bathe themselves.

PARNAU, or **PIRNOW**, a small city of Livonia in Sweden, on the river of the same name, close by the Baltic Sea, a good trade, particularly in corn to the Netherlands.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, the smallest of the Cyclades, lying in the centre between the Mera and Asia Minor, it abounds in corn, cattle, and grapes; and in account of the excellence of its wine, was dedicated to Bacchus. It was anciently famous for its extraordinary white marble and celebrated statues, particularly Pheidias and Praxiteles, who it used to give life to their statues, some of which became objects of divination. The ruins of the monument of antiquity, called the chariot of Paros, and from its falling into the hands of the earl of Arundel, who purchased it of M. de Perseus in 1627, styled the Arundel

delian marble, and presented to the university of Oxford in 1667 is now to be seen in the Sheldonian theatre there. On it are cut in Greek the most noted epochas, from the reign of Ctesarchus, the founder of the Athenian monarchy, to Diocletian the archon or magistrate, being a course of 300 years and done in the island 163 years before the birth of Christ. The town and castle of Paros, in all appearance, stands on the site of the ancient city of Paros, several valuable remains of marble being still to be seen in its walls and houses, and in the neighbourhood one sees many ancient monuments. The language of Madonia, without the town, is the largest and most beautiful dialect of the Archipelago. On the island are several considerable villages, Greek churches and chapels. In the harbour of St Mary, which is the most beautiful anchorage, but the Turkish galleys commonly anchor in the port of Dion, or Leon, on the W. side of the island. Lat. 36° 44' N. long. 25° 32' E.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New South Wales. It is situated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W. of Sydney Cove, between the Hills and the landing-place in the creek which forms the head. In November 1791, more than 500 acres of land were set apart for cultivation, or cleared for the purpose. The first land on which was sown to be reaped by the convicts was wheat, cultivated by the convicts for the first time. The first land on which was sown to be reaped by the convicts was wheat, cultivated by the convicts for the first time. In December 1791 a building of 55 feet by 24 was erected in the situation for the use of a warehouse, till here the built at 33 50 50. Lat. 34° 51' S.

PARREL, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in the S. part of the county, and flows into the Bristol Channel at Bude water.

PARSH, a town of Somersetshire, 7 miles from Wootton Bassett, on the London road. It is a town on the N. side of the Avon river, and is with the river Bow bridge and the high upland in the low road from Wootton Bassett. It is chief man of the parish is Pickings. It is situated on the road, a fine market in 1791 and a market in 1792. Lat. 51° 26' N. long. 2° 11' W.

PARISHAY, a town of the late province of Picardy, in France.

PARLISBARK, a town of Bavaria, in Germany.

PARTHIA, a country of Asia, seated in the middle of Persia, and not exceeding the bounds of the modern Persia. It extends 200 leagues in length, and half the breadth. It is more mountainous than level, and contains above 40 cities.

PARTNEY,

PARTNEY, a town in Lincolnshire, on the N. side of Spillby, has fairs on Aug. 1. and 25. Sept. 18. and Oct. 18.

PARYS, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says Dr Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the melting works at Swansea and other places: the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine."

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Artois, 12 miles S.W. of Arras. Lat. 50. 9. N. long. 2. 40. E.

PAS DE CALAIS, or **STRAITS OF CALAIS**, one of the 83 departments of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonois. Arras is the capital.

PASSAGE, a town of Guipuzcoa in the province of Biscay in Spain, having an excellent harbour with a narrow entrance, defended by mountains against all winds, and is very spacious; it lies a litt. E. of St Sebastian, and 60 miles E. of Bilbao; is a station of Spanish ships of war, several of which the French burnt in the last war between the two nations; they also seized upon it in the year 1719. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 4. 53. W.

PASSAIO, a cape or promontory of South America, in Peru.

PASSARO, anciently **PACHYNUM**, a promontory of the Val di Noto, in the kingdom of Sicily, in the neighbourhood of which the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, and the latter defeated.

PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Thessaly, in Greece, between the gulf of Arnauo, and that of Zeton.

PASSARVAN, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Java. Lat. 7. 0. S. long. 114. 15. E.

PASSAU, an imperial city of Bavaria and the capital of the bishopric of the same name in Germany, standing on both sides of the Danube, at the junction of the Inn with it on one hand, and the Ilz on the other, so that these rivers divide it into three parts. It is a rich, populous, and trading place, and naturally strong, being situated on all sides with rocks and rivers.

PASSAU (the Bishopric of), is a territory of Germany, in Bavaria.

PASSFALK, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

PASSIGNIANO, a small city of the territory of Perugia, in the ecclesiastical state, on a lake of the same name, or that of Perugia, with the fish of which the whole neighbouring territory is supplied.

PASTO, a city of Popayan in South America, belonging to Spain; it lies 120 miles N. of Quito. Lat. 2. N. long. 77. 20. W.

PASTRAN, a town of Spain in New Castile.

PATAGONIA, the most southerly part of South America, sometimes extended from the Rio de la Plata to Cape Horn, and sometimes is included in Chili; the proper limits of which to the N. is a line drawn from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, lat. 45. S. no European nations having any settlements beyond it, but remains in the possession of the South Indians, a very uncivilized people, of whom we know very little. Its other boundaries are the Atlantic Ocean to the E. the Southern Ocean, particularly the Straits of Magellan, to the S. and the Pacific Ocean to the W. Cape de Vierge being the utmost southern limit. The inhabitants of this country are of a tawny or olive complexion, usually painted with red earth, and black streaks, or red spots on their faces; they are clad in skins sewed together, which form a piece 5 feet square; in this they wrap themselves about, when they sit still, but throw off when in any kind of action; on their heads they wear caps of skins decorated with feathers, and pieces of skin on their feet instead of shoes. The women have no covering on their heads but their hair, are clothed like the men, but wear rings and bracelets. They feed on fish and flesh, but though of great stature, have neither giants nor cannibals among them. It is a barren country, at least uncultivated, yielding no corn, and very little fruit. Upon the first discovery of the Straits of Magellan, the Spaniards built forts, and sent some colonies thither, but most of the people perished; since which time, though frequently visited, no settlements have been made here by any European nation.

PATAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca, and on the eastern coast between the kingdoms of Siam and Paha.

PATAN, a city of the Mogul in the East Indies, in Asia, having a fortress, a bazar, and reckoned the most sumptuous of all the East.

PATAY, a town of the late province of Orleans in France.

PATCHUCA, or **PATIOQUE**, a city of Mexico, in North America, 70 miles N. of Mexico city.

PATHAY,

PATHAY, a large and populous town of Hungary Proper.

PATH-HEAD, a manufacturing village in Fifeshire, Scotland, adjoining to Kirkcaldy; chiefly inhabited by nailers. Fairs, Aug. 1st Wednesd. and Oct. 27.

PATI, a handsome town of Italy, on a gulf of the same name.

PATMOS, one of the smallest of the Islands in the Archipelago but has many very commodious ports, where in the Candian wars, whole Venetian fleets used to winter. To this island St John the Evangelist was banished by the Romans; and here he wrote his Apocalypse, a manuscript of which is still carefully preserved. On the top of St John's grove, is shown by the superstitious people, a cleft in the solid rock, through which, they say, the Holy Ghost conveyed his revelation to him. It lies S.W. of Samos, and is subject to the Turks. Lat. 37. N. long. 27. W.

PATNA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name, to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the English have factories for salt-petre, brass, and raw silk. It also produces large quantities of opium. The town is large, but the houses are built at a distance from each other. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, four hundred miles E. of Agra. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 85. 40. E.

PATOWMACK, a large river of Virginia in North America, rising in the Appalachian mountains, from whence it runs S.E. to Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable above 200 miles, being from 7 to 9 miles broad. The tide, which ebbs and flows regularly, rises 2 feet perpendicular.

PATRANA, or **PAS-TRANA**, a town of New Castile, in Spain.

PATRAS, a city and port of the Morea, in European Turkey, having a castle on a mountain, near a bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of which were the temples of Minerva Panachaija, and Diana Lipathria. It gives name to the gulf running between the Morea and the island of Cephalonia. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 31. 26. E.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome.

PATRIMONY OF ST PETER, a province of the ecclesiastical state in Italy, anciently called Etruria Suburbicaria, given the papal see by the countess Mathilda; it is bounded on the N. by part of the Orvietano and part of Ombrina, on the E. by the Campagna di Roma and Sabina, by the Tuscan Sea on the S. and by the duchy of Castro to the W. Its capital is Viterbo.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East

riding of Yorkshire, in Holderness, the ancient Prætorium of Ptolemy, on a river that runs into the Humber, 192 miles from London. It has two fairs, March 28. and July 28. It is a corporate town, with a market on Saturday.

PATU, a small sea-port of the Val di Demone, in Sicily, situated on the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 42 miles W. of Messina. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 14. 50. E.

PAU, the capital of the late province of Bascon in France.

PAVERILL, a town in the county of Essex, with a fair on Whit-Tuesday.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Pav. fan, with a celebrated university and a bishop's see. It is defended by strong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent bastions, and a bridge over the river Ticin. In the centre of the town is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. There are a great number of magnificent castles, and some colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but taken by the Austrians in 1746. In the irruption of the French into Italy in 1796, this city, by its opposition, having incurred the displeasure of Buonaparte, the French general, 20 of the inhabitants were sent hostages to France, and the municipality were all shot. It is 15 miles S. of Milan, and 70 E. by N. of Turin. Lat. 45. 13. N. long. 9. 15. E.

PAUL (St), a city of St Vincent, in Brazil, in South America, built for the security of the rich mines in this province, and belonging to Portugal.

PAUL (St) a town of France, in the late province of Artois, 16 miles from Arras.

PAUL DE FENOUILLED'S, a town of France, in Languedoc.

PAUL L'ES-VINCE (St), a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 42. N. long. 7. 13. E.

PAULA, an handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

PAVOANAN, a town of Africa, in the Isl. of St Thomas.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, about five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 or 40 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the

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the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with branches, shrubs, and bushes; an ancient bay tree, with great propriety, overhanging it.

PAUTZKE, a small town of Polish Prussia, in Pomerania.

PAZ, a city of Peru, in South America, belonging to Spain.

PEAK, in Derbyshire, severed by the Dove from Staffordshire, is a rocky, rough, mountainous, and barren tract, on the W. side of Darwent, but rich in lead, iron, coal, and veins of antimony, and in vales that abound with black cattle and sheep. Mill-stones and grind-stones are also dug here; and sometimes a kind of white flint is found in the mines, which is, in all respects, like crystal. The tops of its mountain seem to be as high above the clouds, as the clouds are above the common hills.

PEARL, a fortress of Dutch Brabant in the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river; it lies 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 24. N. long. 4. 18. E.

PEARL, the name of several islands lying in the bay of Panama in South America. In these the inhabitants of Panama have plantations, which supply them with fruit, garden stuff, and other provisions. They are situated between lat. 7. and 9. N. long. 81. W.

PFASMERSH, a town in the county of Sussex, near Rye. Fair Thurs. after Whit-sun-week.

PECKHAM, a town in the county of Surrey, in the parish of Camberwell, between that and the New Cross at Deptford. Fair Aug. 1.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of Hainault, in the French Low Countries.

PEDEE, a river of North America, which rises in North Carolina, where it is called Yadkin River; and entering South Carolina, takes the name of Pedee, and enters the ocean 12 miles below George Town.

PEDENA, or **PENIDENA**, a town of Istria, in the Venetian territories in Italy.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, an island in the East Indies, in Asia, 34 miles E. of Achin, and subject to the king of that city. Lat. 5. 13. N. long. 94. 5. E.

PEDRO (S^t), one of the islands in the South Sea, called Marquisia. Lat. 9. 58. S. long. 158. 51. W. See **MARQUESSAS**.

PEDRO (POINT), the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of India. Lat. 9. 20. N. long. 80. 27. E.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or **TWEEDDALE**, is called from the river Tweed, which runs

through it, is about 34 miles long, and, in some places, 16 broad. It is bounded on the E. by Berwick and Selkirkshire, on the S. by Dumfriesshire, on the W. by Lanark, and on the N. by Mid Lothian. It is a hilly country, well watered by the Tweed, the Yarrow, and a great number of smaller streams that fertilize the valleys, which produce good harvests of oats and barley, with some wheat. All the rivers of the county abound with salmon, and a lake, called the W. Water Loch, swarms with eels and pikes. There is a prodigious quantity of fish in this country, and particularly more so than any other in Scotland. On the borders of Annandale is another lake, called Loch-gennen, which forms a cascade over a precipice 250 paces high, and here the water falls with such force as to kill the fish underneath. About the middle of the county is a high mountain, called Braidall, from the top of which the sea, on both sides the island, may be seen. The hills of Tweeddale are generally green to the top, and feed innumerable sheep, which afford great quantities of wool. Some remains of Roman camps are to be met with in this county. It sends one member to parliament.

PEEBLES, the county town of the above shire, and a royal burgh, is a very ancient place, pleasantly situated on the river Tweed. Here is a manufacture of carpets and ferges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Fairs, Jan. 2d. Tues. March 1st. Tues. May 2d. Wednes. July 1st. Tues. Tues. before Aug. 24. Nov. 1st. Tues. and Tues. before Dec. 12.

PEELIE, in the Isle of Man, formerly Holm-town, has a fort in a small island, and a garrison well supplied with cannon.

PEER, a small town and county of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. Lat. 51. 8. N. long. 5. 20. E.

PEESE, or **PEATHS**, in Berwickshire, Scotland, a vast chasm or den above 160 feet deep, on the road betwixt Dunbar and Berwick, over which there has been lately thrown an elegant bridge of four arches. It is certainly the highest bridge in Britain.

PEGNAPHEL, a town in Spain, in Old Castile.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

PEGNITZ, a river rising in the E. part of Franconia in Germany, from whence it runs S. E. by Nuremberg, and unites its stream with the Regnitz, a little below the last mentioned city.

PEGU, the most southern kingdom of the East Indies, in Asia, now included in the dominions of Burma; it lies on the E. side of Bengal Bay, bounded by the kingdom of Ava on the N. by the mountains dividing it from Laos on the E. by the kingdom of Si-

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am and the Bay of Bengal on the S. and by another part of that bay on the W. This province, like others situated between the tropics, is overflowed when the sun is vertical, and the mud left by the waters renders the low lands fruitful, in the same manner as the Nile does Egypt; but the higher grounds are soon dried up after the rains are over; so that if they sow wheat on them, they are obliged to water them by little channels from their reservoirs. The grain they most commonly sow is rice, which is more proper for flooded lands. Besides a few European fruits, as figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, and pomegranates, they have bananas, guavas, mangoes, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoa nuts, and other fruits of the torrid zone. They have also pepper and sugar, with great variety of melons, roots, and garden vegetables, on which they principally subsist. They have plenty of good timber on their hills, together with the bamboo, a kind of hollow cane, growing to near a foot in diameter. They have few horses, but plough with buffaloes and oxen, and on these they carry burdens. In no place are greater numbers of elephants than here and in the neighbouring provinces, and in these the strength of their armies consists. The English from Fort St George traffic with this country in furs, skins, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones. Their houses are often built on pillars, and during the rains have no communication with the high lands but by boats. Their king is absolute, as most of the oriental princes are, but tributary to the monarch of Ava. One thing peculiar to those on the E. side of Bengal Bay, is, that they will offer their daughters to strangers for temporary wives, during their stay in the country.

PEGU, a city of the Further Peninsula of India in Asia, situated on a river of the same name; the ditches round it, which are now very dry, were six or seven leagues round the outward polygon. This city, once the seat of as many potent kings as any in the East; is not now the twentieth part of it inhabited, and that only by the lower class. It lies 304 miles N. W. of Siam. Lat. 17. 29. N. long. 97. 12. E.

PEINE, or PEINA, a small town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Germany, situated on the river Fulda. This place is famous for the battle fought near it in 1553, in which Maurice, elector of Saxony, was defeated and killed by Albert marquis of Brandenburg. It lies 18 miles W. of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 26. 20. E.

PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Riga, or Livonia. It has a communication with the lake of Wetzzerwe; and the river Narva issues from this lake;

by which it has a communication also, at Narva, with the Gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PISHOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles N. W. of Attock. Lat. 32. 44. N. long. 69. 54. E.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China in Asia, situated in a province of the same name, which holds the first rank in the kingdom; it has for near 300 years been the imperial seat, but before the Tartar conquest Nanking enjoyed that honour. It lies about 60 miles S. of the Chinese wall, which separates China from Tartary; and has a communication, by means of the Eastern Sea, and a large canal, with some of the most considerable provinces of the empire, lying 200 miles W. of the Cang Sea, a bay of the Eastern Ocean. The walls of the city are about 40 feet high, and flanked with square towers, about 20 fathoms asunder. The city is 20 miles in compass, consisting of two large cities, namely, the Tartarian and the Chinese, besides suburbs. The number of its inhabitants are computed at two millions, being double that in London. The principal streets are 120 feet in breadth, and three miles in length. The gates are nine in number, and of marble, of an extraordinary height, inclosing a large court, with four stout walls, over which are stately castles, both on the city and country side. All the streets are equally crowded, from the vast concourse of people that resort to the court, and the prodigious quantities of provisions of all sorts, besides merchandize, that are pouring in from morning to night; to which may be added, the great state which the Chinese in general affect. The emperor's palace, with the gardens, is in the middle of the Tartar city, and is a magnificent structure two miles long, fronting the S. as all public buildings in this country do, and one mile in breadth; it is surrounded with two stout walls, the outward of a prodigious height and thickness. Here are no coaches, but people are carried on horse-back, or in chairs, and even tradesmen ride in their chariots, both for expedition, and to avoid the dirt in the streets, which renders them equally inconvenient in winter, as the dust doth in summer. The silks and china ware, exposed to sale in the shops before their houses, from one end to the other, make a very beautiful appearance. In their houses they use stoves with charcoal in cold weather, having no chimneys. It stands on a fine, spacious, but sandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous garrison to defend it, as well in time of peace as war, besides the strong guard kept about the imperial palace. The temples and the towers of this city are so numerous, that it

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is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are exceeding plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandises brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes, as well as from the adjacent country. An earthquake which happened here in 1731 buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses which were thrown down. Lat. 39. 54 N. long. 116. 41 E.

PELEGRINO (MOUNT), a promontory on the N. coast of the island of Sicily, a little less than two miles to the W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive. Most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a very clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Atna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St Rufina, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the devout pilgrims.

PELEW ISLANDS (The), were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands, from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships; the word *palar*, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the East India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th, of August 1783.—This misfortune was the more distressing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what resources the islands afforded, or, supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found these islands inhabited, and that the natives were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the astonishment which these, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly shewed, that they had never before seen a white man.—The cloaths of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided at an island at some distance from that whereon they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with asto-

nishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The principal arms of this people consist of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The cupacks, or chiefs, may be considered in the same light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons who by valour or otherwise have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and coco-nuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country it is plain that luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the coco-nut was their common drink. On particular occasions, they added to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats and sweet drink, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grown together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm-trees; and the inside of the house is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some beetle-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the

the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the hulks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate, and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks tied together, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns.— Their hatchets are like those of the South Sea islands. They have also a few articles, which in these islands may be called luxuries. The shell of the tortoise there is remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells. The natives in general are a stout well-made people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper colour, but not black. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth made black by art. Both sexes are very expert at swimming, and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea which attracts their notice. The conduct of these people towards the English was, from first to last, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Moo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the small pox, in Dec. 1784. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard, where he was buried. These islands were lately visited by captain McCleur, who confirms the account given of them and their inhabitants by captain Wilton. In his journal, captain McCleur says, "Having pitched my tent in a bay opposite to the ship, I found myself in a perfect paradise, and could have been happy to have continued here the remainder of my days." They are situated between 5 and 9 degrees of N. lat. and 130 and 136 degrees of E. long.—

They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at least such of the islands as our people had an opportunity of seeing. They are encircled on the west side by a reef of coral, of which no end could be seen from any eminence our people were on.

PELIN, a town in the county of Cornwall, S. of Lestwithiel. Fair June 11.

PEIJSA, a town of Lower Hungary, 16 miles W. of Buda, subject to Austria. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 19. 5. E.

PELLA, an ancient city of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly the capital of Macedonia, and was the birth-place of Alexander the great, now in ruins, out of which fine marbles are daily dug.

PELOSO (MONTE.) See MONTE PELOSO.

PELUSIUM, now DAMIETTA, a city of Egypt, situated on the E. arm of the Nile; lies four miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 105 N.E. of Grand Cairo. It was formerly a considerable sea port, but now the western branch of Rosetta is most frequented. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 31. 16. E.

PEMBA, a small province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

PEMBRIDGE, a town in Herefordshire, to the S. W. of Leominster, on the river Arrow, 148 miles from London, has a manufactory of woollen cloth, a market on Tuesday, and fairs on May 12. and November 22.

PEMBROKESHIRE is the S.W. extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county town, and is bounded on the E. by Carmarthenshire, on the N. E. by Cardiganshire, and all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N. to S. 35 miles, and from E. to W. 39, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market towns, 124 parishes, about 2300 houses, and 25,900 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St David's, and sends one member to parliament. The air of this county is esteemed very salubrious, and the soil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and these, which are chiefly situated in the N.E. part of the county, yield good pasture for cattle and sheep; toward the sea-coast, the land extends into rich meadows and corn fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, sheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea birds, that breed in the isle of Ramsey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds, of several sorts, as appears incredible

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incredible to those who have not seen them. They come to these rocks in the night-time, and leave them also in the night; for, in the evening, the rocks shall be covered with them, and the next morning not a bird is to be seen. In the same manner, not a single bird shall appear in the evening, and the next morning the rocks shall be covered with them. Great quantity of pit-coal is found here, and culm; but there does not appear to be any manufacture.

PEMBROKE, the county town of the above shire, is situated upon a creek of Milford-Haven, in the most pleasant part of all Wales, 256 miles from London. It has two handsome bridges over two small rivers that run into a creek, which forms the W. side of a promontory. It is remarkable for being the birth place of king Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garrison for king Charles I. It is an earldom in the Herbert family, and sends one member to parliament. Market on Saturdays; fairs on May 14. Trinity Monday, July 10. and Sept. 25.

PENBURY, a town in the county of Kent, with a fair on Whitfun-Tuesday.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N. of Carcassonne.

PENE, a river of Upper Saxony, in Germany, which, running from E. through Western Pomerania, divides the Swedish territories in this province from those of Brandenburg.

PENEMUNPER, a fortress of Pomerania, in Upper Saxony.

PENGUIN, the name of an island and bay on the coast of Patagonia, in South America. (lat. 47. 5. S. long. 70. 15. W.)

PENICRIF, a fortified town of Estremadura, in Portugal, situated on a peninsula.

PENICK, a town of Misnia and Upper Saxony, in Germany.

PENISCOLA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, 126 miles from London; it has a stone bridge over the Penk. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs on Sept. 2. and one of the greatest horse fairs in the world on October 10.

PENMACHNO, a town in Caernarvonshire, South Wales, with fairs on Aug. 23. and Sept. 21.

PENMAN-MAWR, a mountain in Caernarvonshire, 1400 feet high, which hangs perpendicularly over the sea, at so vast a height, that few spectators would be able to look down the dreadful steep. On

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the side next the sea is a road cut out of the side of the rock, about six or seven feet wide, which winds up a steep ascent, and used to be defended on one side only by a slight wall, in some parts about a yard high, and in others by only a hank, that scarce rose a foot above the road. The sea was seen dashing its waves forty fathoms below, with the mountain rising as much above the traveller's head. This dangerous road was several years ago secured by a wall breast high, to the building of which the city of Dublin largely contributed, it being in the high road to Holyhead.

PENNAYLOR, a town of Asturia, in Spain.

PENNAR, a river which rises in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the bay of Bengal at Gangapatnam.

PENNYTON, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, north of Middles. Fairs, Thurs. before Feb. 28. last Thurs. in March, Thurs. before old May day, and Thurs. after old Michaelmas day.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a port-town of Barbary, in Africa, on the Mediterranean, situated in a rocky island, and defended with a fortress of very difficult access, over against the town of Goner; it was betrayed to the Moors, but recovered by the Spaniards in 1564, to whom it is still subject. It lies 14 miles S. E. of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 39. N. long. 5. 8. W.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of North America. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeake Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. It is mostly inhabited by Quakers. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe slaves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. Philadelphia is the capital town.

PENNYCUKE, a village about nine miles from Edinburgh, where there is an extensive cotton work.

PENORSCOT, a bay of North America, in the province of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E. side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

PENRISE, or **PENRYSE**, a town in Glamorganshire, situated near the sea coast, with a good harbour for ships; lies 187 miles from

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from London. It has a market on Thursdays, and fairs on May 17. July 17. Sept. 17. and Dec. 1.

PENRITH, a large well built town in the county of Cumberland, 282 miles from London, near the river Peterel, and the conflux of the Eimot and Loder. It is reckoned the second in the county for trade and wealth; being noted for tannery, and having a good market for corn, &c. on Tuesday, and a great cattle market every other Tuesday from Whit-Sunday to Aug. 1. and a fair on Whit-Tuesday. It had once a royal castle, which was repaired in the reign of Henry VI. but is now in ruins. In its church yard are two pillars, about five yards from one another, said to have been set up in memory of Sir Owen Cæsar, a famous warrior of these parts, buried here, who killed so many wild bears, which much infested this county, that the figures of bears, cut out in stone, on each side of his grave, were set there in remembrance of the execution he made among those beasts; and it is said his body extended from one pillar to the other.

PENRYN, a town in Cornwall, 261 miles from London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; fairs, May 1. July 7. and Dec. 21. It is an Irish barony in the Pennant family, and sends two members to parliament.

PENSACOPA, a settlement in North America, situated at the mouth of a river on the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30. 32. N. long. 85. 24. W.

PENSANCE, a town in Cornwall, at the bottom of Mountbay, 10 miles from the Land's End, and 289 from London, was burnt in 1595 by the Spaniards, who, with four galleys, surprised this part of the coast, and set several villages and farms on fire; but it was soon rebuilt, made one of the coinage towns, and has now a considerable trade. Here is a good market on Thursday, and fairs on Trinity-Thursidey, and Holy-Thursidey.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, 112 miles from London. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloth, and a market on Tuesday; fairs on May 6. and Nov. 8.

PENSHERST, or **PENCHESTER**, a town in the county of Kent, by the Medway, three miles S.W. of Tunbridge. Fair July 1.

PENTHIEVRE, an ancient county of France, in the late province of Bretagne.

PENTHANT MON, a town in the Island of Angicaea, five miles W. of Beauparis, has fairs on May 5. Friday after Trinity, Aug. 16. Oct. 3. and Nov. 12.

PENTLAND FRITH, a dangerous strait which divides Caithness from Orkney. It is about 12 miles over, and 24 long; and

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the sea runs with such impetuous force, by the meeting of the tides, that no wind can force a vessel against the current. See **ORKNEY ISLANDS**.

PENTLAND HILLS. These hills, which afford good pasture for sheep, lie a few miles to the S.W. of Edinburgh. After running a little to the westward, they divide into two high ranges, forming a *bowen* or valley between, which extends to the length of three or four miles, when the hills meet again. Down this vale runs a little pastoral stream called Logan Water. Here, and in the neighbourhood, it is said, the celebrated Allan Ramsay laid the scene of his beautiful pastoral poem *The Gentle Shepherd*. In this remote part of the hills are to be seen the remains of a place of worship, and burying ground adjoining.

PENTRY, a town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with fairs on May 12. and October 10.

PENU, now **SALAMPRIA**, a river of Thessaly, in European Turkey, running thro' the celebrated valley of Tempe. It is one of the clearest, smoothest, and most beautiful rivers in the world.

PENZA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza.

PEPUS, or **PEIBUS**, a lake on the confines of Livonia and Great Novgorod, in Russia, 40 miles long, and 20 broad.

PEQUILNY, a small town of France, in the department of the Somme and late province of Picardy.

PERA, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, being the residence of ambassadors from Christian powers, and Greeks of quality; it has a fine air, and beautiful prospects.

PERAY (ST), a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 21 miles N.W. of Privas.

PERCASLAW, or **PEREJESLA**, a city of the Ukraine, in Russia, 47 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 31. 10. E.

PERCHE, a territory which, together with Maine, formed lately a government of France.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name.

PERESLAW SOLESKOY, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Rostow.

PERGA, anciently **TORONE**, a town of Epirus, in European Turkey, having a commodious harbour, and situated on a rock opposite to the E. extremity of Corfu; it is fortified, and belongs to the Venetians.

PERGA,

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PERGA, a city of Pamphylia, in Asiatic Turkey, situated between the river Celsus and Citarichus, famous for a stately temple of Diana, erected on an eminence above the city. It is the birth-place of Apollonius, the great geometrician, who flourished anno 244, in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see.

PERGAMUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, formerly the capital of Phrygia, and the birth-place of the celebrated Galen, who lived in good health 140 years. It had a library of 200,000 volumes, written on parchment, which was invented here, and thence called Pergamenum: here also was a stately temple of Esculapius. It lies 44 miles N. W. of Thyatira. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 27. 34. E.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, about 83 miles in length and 60 in breadth. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord.

PERMIA, one of the large provinces in the N. E. part of Muscovy in Europe, which the river Ob separates from Asia, and bounded on the E. by Siberia; it has a city of the same name, where a considerable trade in salt is carried on, by means of the Kama, on which it stands.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil in America, bounded on the N. by that of Itamarica, on the S. by Sergipe, from which it is separated by the river St Francis; it hath the ocean on the E. and the unconquered Maraquites on the S. and the Tapuyres to the W. It is subject to Portugal.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence.

PERNEAU, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58. 26. N. long. 23. 37. E.

PERNES, a town of the late province of Artois, in the French Low Countries.

PERONNE, a small but very strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, situated on the river Somme, between morasses.

PEROUSA, a small fortress in a valley of the same name, in Piedmont in Upper Italy, on the river Cheson, and in one of the valleys of the Vaudois, or Waldenses, so called from one Peter Vaude, or Valdo, a merchant of Lyons in France, who in the year 1160, expelling the errors and superstitions of the Roman church, and having made a great many proselytes in that kingdom, was banished with his disciples, who took shelter in these valleys. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Turin,

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and was taken by the French in 1651, but restored to Savoy in 1696, by the peace of Turin. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 7. 19. E.

PERPIGNAN, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, situated on the river Tet, a little W. of the Mediterranean; it is surrounded with high and thick walls and bastions, has a considerable citadel, besides which the suburbs are defended by a small castle.

PERSEES, idolaters in the East Indies who worship fire, having removed hither from Persia upon the conquest of that kingdom by the Mahometans. Zoroaster was the founder of this sect. They extinguish fire of no kind, looking upon it as a very high crime. In their temples are lamps, which, as they say, have burnt for many ages.

PERSEPOLIS, celebrated ruins in the province of Eyrac Agem in Persia; it was, in ancient times, esteemed the chief city of the east, excelling all other cities in glory, as appears from the plunder Alexander's soldiers made, and a treasure which he himself seized, amounting to 120,000 talents of silver and gold. There still remain considerable ruins of the most magnificent palace in the known world, which that brutal prince, in a drunken frolic, at the solicitation of the infamous Thais, the Atheuian courtesan, set on fire with his own hand. These ruins lie at the N. E. end of the wide plain where Persepolis once stood, and are generally conjectured to be part of the palace of Darius, whom Alexander conquered. There fell Persepolis, the seat of the Persian monarchs, who for many ages had given law to several nations, and had been long the terror of Greece. The ruins of Persepolis are 54 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 216 S. E. of Isfahan. Lat. 30. 38. N. long. 54. 19. E.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Casatin, or Corasin, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulf and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1235 miles in length from E. to W. and 920 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Agh, Adirbijan, Khilan, Masanderan, Alerabad, Jorjan, Kerazan, Eyrac-Agem, Sejeftan, Candahar, Sableftan, Khufistan, Pars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, besides the Tigris and the Amuc, are Klur, Aras, Kefti, Ulan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendemir, Korman, and

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and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. part it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desart, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horses are very numerous. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk worms. Like wise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hali; but Kooli Khan, being of the sect of Omar, obliged all the Persians to conform thereto; though since his death, it may be presumed that many of them profess their religion. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is described. Ispahan is the capital town.

PERSIAN GULPH, a large gulf of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormuz is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length 450 miles.

PERTHSHIRE includes Monteith, Breadalbane, Athol, Strathearn, part of Gowrie, and Perth Proper. It is bounded by Badenoch and Lochaber on the N. and N. W. by Marr on the N. E. by Argyll and Lennox on the W. and S. W. with Clackmannanshire, part of Stirlingshire, and the Forth, on the S. Kinross and Fife on the S. E. and Angus on the E. It is about 70 miles long, and near 60 in breadth, affording a great variety of mountainous and plain country, and consequently abounds both in corn and cattle. The air is various, according to the nature of the country, being sharp in the mountainous parts, and more temperate in the low country. The principal river of Perthshire, and indeed in Scotland, is the Tay. It arises from the mountains of Breadalbane, soon after which it forms a loch of the same name, 15 miles long, and almost 6 broad; and after a course of 40 miles, ends in the Frith of Tay, navigable for about 30 miles, and terminating at last in the German Ocean, two miles E. of Dundee. This country sends one member to parliament.

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PERTH, a royal borough, and the county town of the above shire, is a populous and flourishing place, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. The town is built upon a regular plan, and the houses in general in the modern stile. There is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches over the Tay at the E. end of the town. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and several extensive bleach-works; and the salmon fishery is carried on to a great extent, immense quantities being sent to the London market. Fairs, March 1st Friday, April 1st Friday; Midsummer market continues the last fortnight of June, July 5 Sept. 9. O. S. 20. and Dec. 11.

PERTHAMBOY, a sea port town in the province of New Jersey in North America, seated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40. 35. N. long. 75. 0. W.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whose monarchs were called Incas, or Ingas, i. e. emperors or kings, at present a province of Spain in South America. It lies between lat. 1. 30. N. and 25. 10. S. being nearly 2000 miles long from N. to S. and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma; on the E. by the Andes or Cordillera mountains, which divide it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S. by Chili and La Plata, and on the W. by the S. Sea or Pacific Ocean. Its capital at present is Lima, formerly Cusco. The land next the sea is mostly barren, some valleys excepted, into which the streams from the hills turn. Between the hills are very extensive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with snow the greatest part of the year, and consequently cold. The sea bordering on Peru is called the South Sea, but more properly the Pacific Ocean, the weather on this coast from lat. 4. to 25. S. being generally serene. No rain falls in this tract unless within 4 or 5 degrees of the Equator, where they have it constantly when the sun is vertical, as is the case within this distance all over the globe. On the Cordilleras or high mountains, it rains or snows two thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fall season, and vines thrive best in the valleys near the sea, where little or no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; where they have this opportunity they have ripe grapes when they please, and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done

done in any other country; between the tropics. They have a sort of sheep here, between four feet and four and a half high, more like a camel, but without a hump, called by the Indians *llamas*, and used as beasts of burden, generally carrying a hundred weight, walking with an unshakable gravity a very peculiar sort. Another sort like this, but smaller and shorter, is the vicuñas, which have very fine wool, and much value. A third sort, larger and more corpulent, called *condors*, and a fourth sort, like the *llamas*, called *apauques*. They had also, before this country was conquered by the Spaniards, and till now, in a few lions, but it is all gone. It is a number of mountains, but they had no theropods, rats, but the latter have multiplied so much since, and destroyed the crops, as at St Helena. But the most remarkable which have been introduced here, are the *llamas*, which have been introduced here from Europe, they live in the *llama* islands, in the mountains of the *llama* mountains, and are very useful, and are the peculiarities of Peru. The most valuable is a white linen, which is made with quins, or *leaves* of the *llama*, of a cherry tree, principally growing in the province of *Quito*, but it is also found in the *llama*, it is a reddish flower, which turns to a purple fruit, it is not of equal value with the *llama*. Near the *llama* grow cedars, cotton, and some *llamas*, and a great deal of good timber, but very few forest trees in other parts of Peru. Maize was the principal food of the Peruvians, and of this also they made drink, but the Spaniards have introduced wheat and barley, rice and all kinds of vegetables thrive well here. Many excellent balsams, gums, and medicinal drugs, particularly the balsam of Peru, are to be found here. But what the Spaniards value this country most for is the vast treasure of gold and silver they have drawn from thence in upwards of 200 years, the mountain of *Potosi* alone, in 22 S. lat. having yielded two thousand millions of pieces of eight the first 40 years the mines were wrought. In Peru also are rich in ore of quicksilver and gems, particularly emeralds and turquoises, but the latter are not now worked. There were no horses, cows, elephants, camels, asses, mules, sheep, or hares, and but one species of our dogs, in any part of America, before the arrival of the Spaniards, but they have since introduced all manner of European animals. They had no tame fowls or poultry till they were imported, but had all manner of game, with variety of birds, particularly *y parrots*, and a fowl called a *condor*, measuring 15 or 16 feet with their wings extended, which would kill and destroy cattle, and sometimes children of 10 or

12 years old; but there are few of these. The Peruvians were idolaters, principally worshipping the sun, but the Spaniards have made them Christians, at least in appearance.

PERUGIA, anciently **PERUSIA**, a very old city of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, the seat of a bishop, and has an university. Her realm a great number of quality, and in this place one meets with excellent white wine, as clear as spring water, with a very strong what like *Alvudine*. *Perugia* is remarkable in history for the cruel massacre of its inhabitants by *Augustus*, which blocked up *Anthony* the *Stamvis* brother of *Brutus* in *Carthage* the like *Stamvis* famous for the overthrow of the *consul* *Flaminius* by *Hirtius*, it is 72 miles N of *Rome*. Lat. 43 10 N Long. 12 10 E.

P. RUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church.

PRASA, a city of *Urbino* in the papal dominion in Italy, delightfully situated on the *Adriatic*.

PRASCARA, anciently **AIERNUM**, a fortress of the *Huther* *Vin* in the kingdom of *Naples*, in Italy, situated in the *Adriatic*.

PRASCHIRA, a small fortress of the *Viceroy* in the *Viceroy* territory in Italy.

PRASNIA, an ancient town of *France*, in the late province of *Normandy*.

PRASA, a royal fortress of *Lower Hungary* in a plain on the *Danube* over which is a bridge of boats opposite to *Buda*.

PRAGUE, a city of *Bohemia* in *Germany*.

PRACHIN a province in *Asia*, in *China*, and the chief in the *Yunnan*, it is bounded on the E by the *Siam*, on the N by the great wall, on the W by *Chan* and on the S by *Chang-tung* and *Houan*. It contains *Pekin*, which is the principal city in the whole empire on which 140 towns depend besides a vast number of villages.

PRIBOROUGH a town of *Northamptonshire* 82 miles from *London*, is the least city and the poorest bishopric, though one of the oldest towns in *England*. The cathedral, which is said to be above 1000 years old, though it seems to be more modern, is a most noble Gothic fabric, and was much more so before it was defaced in the civil wars. The *West front* which is 156 feet in breadth, is the most stately of any in *England*; and, besides columns curiously adorned is supported by a row of the finest arches in *England*. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture history, and the succession of its abbots. Here are the monuments of *Queen Catherine*, wife of *Henry VIII* and of *Mary queen of Scots*. The market is on Saturday and

fairs July 10. and Oct. 2. for horses. It is an earldom in the Mordaunt family, and sends two members to parliament.

PETERHEAD, a pleasant town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, with a good harbour, defended by a battery, and secured by a stone pier. A considerable trade is carried on, and the mineral spring here is much resorted to in the summer season. Fairs May 3d Tues. O.S. and Nov. 2d Tues. O.S.

PETER (St I.E. PORT), a market town in the S. E. part of Guernsey, in Hampshire, in the British channel, which has only one long and narrow street.

PETER'S (St.), a town of Kent, in the 19th of Thanet, adjoining to the sea, six miles N. E. of Sandwich, is a member of the port of Dover, to which it was united by king Henry VIII. It has two fairs, viz. April 5. and July 10.

PETERHOFF, an imperial palace on the confines of Ingermanland in Russia.

PETERSBURG, a large handsome city, the capital of Russia, built by Peter the Great czar of Moscow, in 1703. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houses, great and small. It is seated on an island, which lies in the middle of the river Neva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort has six bastions, and opposite to it, on the terra firma, is a crown work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a sceptre and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St Nicholas, the chief patron of Russia. Within this fort or citadel is the church of St Peter and St Paul, with a high steeple, and designed for the burying place of the royal family. The roof of the steeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chimes which go every hour. In an arm of the river between the crown-work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter season. On this side the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Moscovites.

In the first there are the summer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ships; in the other Slabod is the place of the empress, where she formerly resided. Beyond the fort are the Slabods of the Tartars and Russians; and in both there are very superb structures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the island, to make Petersburg resemble Amsterdam; but the czar did not live to see this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. The worst of this place is, that it is not high enough to escape inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of vast sums

of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houses, to keep out the water. As fish provisions were scarce, and the trade was small, because the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large vessels, but Peter the Great remedied this inconvenience in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next reign; and now Petersburg may readily be supplied with provisions. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of government, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woolen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing salt-petre, brimstone, and laboratories for fire-works. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships, a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. And here it will be proper to mention, the new road between Petersburg and Moscow, in a straight line across the forests, planted with trees on each side, 355 miles in length. It was finished in 1718; and at the end of every 5 miles are posts set up, of 8 feet high, which serve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 posts or stations, at each of which are at least 20 horses, kept ready saddled and bridled. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice chancellor's, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick, plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who had been settled here many years, contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The summer palace and gardens lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies and Italian operas; and all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to balls, masquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Russian churches (St Isaac's, now building, is supposed the finest in the world), and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics, and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000; most of whom came to settle here from other countries.

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countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles N.W. of Moscow 750 N. E. of Vienna, 523 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 N. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 46. N. long. 30. 24. E.

PETERSBURGH, a town of North America, in the State of Virginia, seated on an unhealthy spot, on the S. side of the river Appamatox. It is a corporation, is included within a part of three counties, and is 15 miles S. of Richmond.

PETERSFIELD, a well built and populous town in Hampshire, and a great thoroughfare from Portsmouth; lies 55 miles from London, and sends 2 members to parliament. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on July 10. and Dec. 11.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of the duchy of Minden, in Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the river Weser.

PETERSHAM, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, on the S. side of Richmond Hill. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, but, in 1769, was turned into one vicarage with Kew. It is near 10 miles W. S.W. of London.

PETERWARDEIN, a strong frontier town of Slavonia, supposed to be the ancient Acuminum, situated on the Danube. In its neighbourhood, a memorable victory was obtained by prince Eugene over the Turks in 1716. It belongs to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 24. N. long. 20. 15. E.

PETER-WARDEIN, a large town of the Russians, in Lower Hungary.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on May 1.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a town in Somersetshire, 137 miles from London, was called Peder's Town, from the river Peder, now Parrot, on which it stands, above 12 miles S. E. from North Petherton, and had formerly a palace of the West Saxon king Ina. It has a market on Tuesday, and a fair on July 5.

PETIGLIANO, a small fortress of the Siennois in Italy.

PETIGUAVES, a port town in a large bay, on the W. side of Hispaniola, in the American Ocean, taken by the French Buccaneers in 1665.

PETRAS, the modern name of Pelion, a famous mountain of Thessaly in European Turkey, 1250 paces in height.

PETRIKOW, a town of Siradia in Great Poland, near the river Pilosa.

PETRINA, a fortified town of the Banat of Croatia in Hungarian Illyricum.

PETTAU, a small town of Lower Styria in Austria, in Germany, situated on the Danube, thought to be an ancient Roman colony, called Petavium, then the boundary of the empire.

PETTELBY, a port town, with the

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largest harbour on the Coromandel coast, in the Hither India in Asia. Lat. 16. 45. N. long. 80. 12. E.

PETT LEVEL, a town in the county of Suffex, S. of Winchelsea, with a fair on May 27.

PETTYCUR, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, about a mile distant from Kinghorn, on the Frith of Forth. It is the usual landing place of the passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here, under the direction of captain Rudyerd, a royal engineer.

PETWORTH, a large, populous, and handsome town in the county of Suffex, 9 miles from Midhurst and the Suffex Downs, and 49 from London. Here is a market on Saturday, and a fair on Nov. 20.

PETZORA, a province in the N. part of Moscow, lying along the Frozen Ocean.

PEVENSEY, or **PEMSEY**, a town in the county of Suffex; lies to the N. E. of Beachy Head, with a fair on July 5.

PEYENI E, a lake of Tavastia in Finland in Sweden.

PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of France, late in Rouergue.

PFALTZBURG, a town of Alsace in Germany, 50 miles E. of Nancy.

PFEFFERS, a town of Rheinghal in Switzerland, noted for a rich Benedictine abbey and fine baths.

PFIN, an ancient place of Zurich in Switzerland, called in Latin, Finis, as being the boundary of the Romans, between the Swifs and Rharians.

PFIRT, or **FORET**, the capital of Suedgow in Germany.

PFORSLIM, a city of Baden-Dourlach, in Suabia in Germany.

PFULENDORF, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany.

PHANAGORIA, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E. side of the Strait of Caffa, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph.

PHARNACIA, a city of Pontus in Asia-tic Turkey.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean, lying opposite to the city of Alexandria in Egypt. This with the main land forms a capacious harbour, about half a mile from that city, with which it communicates by a stone causeway. On this island stood the celebrated Pharos or light-house, built by the famous architect Sostrates of Cnidos, with numerous lights at top, for directing ships into the harbour; it was esteemed one of the 7 wonders of the world, and cost Ptolemy Philadelphus 800 talents. Many other like towers have obtained the name of Pharos, as those of Rhodes and Messina in Sicily. But instead of this noble structure, one sees now only an irregular castle, out of which

which clumsy building rises a tower which serves for a light-house, with nothing of the beauty and grandeur of the old one.— This last flood in lat. 30. 40. N. long. 31. 25. E.

PHARSALUS, now **PHARSA**, a town of Thessaly in European Turkey, famous for a battle fought in its plains between Pompey and Cæsar, in which the former was entirely defeated, and called the battle of ~~Pharsalus~~ *Pharsalus* is seated on the banks of the river Enipeus, is the see of an archbishop, and lies 10 miles S. of Larissa. Lat. 39. N. long. 23. E.

• **PHASIS**, one of the largest rivers of Asia, which rising amongst the ridges of mount Caucasus in Georgia, traverses Mengrelia, and winding westward, discharges itself by two mouths into the Euxine Sea, where, from the lightness of its waters, it retains its sweetness to a considerable distance. Where the two branches part, the river is a mile and a half in breadth, and its bed about 80 fathoms deep. Its coasts are mostly low, sandy, and covered with thick wood. It receives several rivers in its course, the most considerable of which are the ancient Hippus, Glacus, and Sigamon.

PHEASANT's ISI E. formed by the river Bidasoa, which separates France and Spain, but belongs to neither kingdom, for which reason it was pitched upon for concluding several treaties between those crowns, particularly that in 1659, called the Pyrenean treaty, from the neighbourhood of the mountains of that name. Hence also the French call it *l'Île de la Conference*, and the *Île de Paix*. It lies 16 miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 8. W.

PHENEUS, a lake of the Morca in European Turkey, famous among the ancients for the river Styx issuing from it, the water of which is so cold, that such as drink of it are said to be frozen to death; it also corrodes iron and copper, whence the ancient poets represent it as the river of hell.

PHENICIA, a province of Syria in Asiatic Turkey, lying along the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean, by which it is bounded on the W. by Syria Propria on the N. by Coelosyria and Batanea on the E. and by Palestine on the S. of which last it is sometimes reckoned a part. It is narrow from E. to W. but made a considerable figure in history, not only for the number of its maritime cities, the principal of which were Tyre, Sidon, and Ptolemais, the two former being the most maritime powers we read of in sacred or profane history, but also for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, to whom are attributed the invention of letters, navigation, astronomy, merchandizing, and many other useful discoveries. They established colonies in several parts of Europe,

Asia, and Africa; among which that of the Carthaginians was one of the most considerable. Its inland part is called *Syrophenicia*, or *Phœnicia ad Libanum*, as having several towns along that chain of mountains, particularly Damascus and Heliopolis, now Babel. At present Phœnicia is part of the Beglerbegate of Tripoli.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Lydia, in Asia Minor, and formerly the 2d of the 7 Asiatic churches. It lay on a beautiful plain, near the foot of Mount Tmolus to the N. and was the last place in these parts that surrendered to the Turks, after bravely sustaining a siege of 6 years; it lies 40 miles E. of Smyrna, but is now in ruins. Lat. 38. 7. N. long. 29. E.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, in North America, and in a county of the same name. It is an oblong square, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house, and other public buildings. In each quarter is another square of eight acres. The high street is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it are eight streets, crossed by 20 more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is seated between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. There is a fine quay next the Delaware, to which ships of 400 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, ware-houses, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick; but there are many more still wanting to complete the plan. The town-house was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-house, two Quaker's meeting-houses, two for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists. There is also a church for the English service, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinists, and one for the Moravians. In the autumn of 1793, a contagious disorder, called the yellow fever, broke out here, raging with a violence almost equal to a plague, and carrying off an immense number of the inhabitants. Lat. 39. 57. N. long. 75. 8. W.

PHILIP FORT, or **PHILIPPINE**, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, on the side of the Scheldt.

PHILIP's NORTON, a town in Somersetshire, between Bath and Frome, 104 miles from London. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on March 21. and 27. May 1. and Aug. 29.

PHILIP's (St.), a town of North America, in New Spain.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a small well fortified town in the late province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands.

PHILIPPI, an ancient city of Macedonia, on the borders of Romania in European Turkey; in its neighbouring fields Brutus and Cassius were defeated, by Mark Anthony and Octavius, afterward killed the emperor Augustus, by which victory Rome entirely lost her liberty. St Paul preached the gospel here, and wrote an epistle to his converts, still extant in the sacred canon. At present it has a castle on a mountain, and divers fortifications communicating with it, encompassed with walls, which extend into the plain. Here the ruins of several magnificent structures, with an amphitheatre, are still to be seen; it is the see of an archbishop, though but thinly inhabited, and lies 15 mile N. of the gulf of Contessa. Lat. 41. 32. N. long. 26. E.

PHILIPPINES, islands in the Pacific Ocean in Asia, reckoned to be about 1200 in number, of which 500 or 600 are pretty considerable; that of Luzon or Manila is 400 miles long, and 20 broad. The islands lie between lat. 5. and 19. N. and between long. 114. and 131. E. a very little N. E. of Borneo, and 300 S. E. of China. See **MINIVANAO**, **LUCONIA**, &c.

PHILIPPINES (NEW), otherwise called **PATAON**, or islands in the East Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Marianne. There are about 87 in all, between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOPOLI, a pretty large town of Romania in European Turkey.

PHILIPSBURG, a city of the palatinate in Germany, on the R. side of the Rhine; it lies in a morass, and is strongly fortified; has been often taken and retaken by the French and Imperialists.

PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Wermeland, in West Gothland in Sweden.

PHILIPPI ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him after the governor of New South Wales. They are about five miles asunder; but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, which reaches for about two thirds of the distance from the easternmost, or largest island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. The eastern island is in lat. 8. 6. N. long. 140. 3. E.

PHOCEA, now **FOGGIA**, an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the borders of Æolis and Ionis.

PHRYGLA MAJOR and MINOR, two provinces of the Lesser Asia, anciently so called, but now a part of Turkey in Asia; it is bounded by the Hellespont on the N. by Lydia on the S. and by the Archipelago on the W. Its capital is Pergamus, once a noble city, now in ruins.

PIANETZA, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont.

PIANOSA, a small island on the S. coast of Italy, in the Tuscan sea.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, rising in Tirol, runs from N. to S. through the Venetian territories, and falls into the Adriatic by two mouths, a little to the N. of Verzye.

PICARA, a large province of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada; bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the S. by the Isle of France, on the W. by Normandy and La Marche, on the N. by the Marais or parts of Calais, Artois, and Flanders, and on the E. by Champagne; it is a level country, without woods or mountains, producing no wine; but abundant in corn, all sorts of fruits and pastures, from which they make great quantities of hay; but the common fuel. The woollen manufactures flourish in several of their towns: Amiens is their capital.

PICCATONE, or **PIZZIGITONE**, a small town of the Milanese in Italy.

PICKERING, a pretty large town in the North riding of Yorkshire, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, on a hill among the wild mountains of Baknong, having the rest of Pickering on the N. and Pickering Common on the S. It lies 13 miles from Scarborough, and 235 from London. Here is a plentiful market for corn, &c. on Monday, and a fair for three days, beginning Sept. 25.

PICO, one of the Azore Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Europe and America, and subject to Portugal; it has very high mountains, drives a considerable trade with its excellent wines, cedars, and other valuable timber. Its capital is Lagoes, situated on the S. side of the island, 3 leagues S. E. of Fayal.

PICTS WALL, of which there are still some ruins, both in Northumberland and Cumberland, was built by the Romans from Carlisle to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, i. e. 80 miles from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean, to prevent the incursions of the Scots and Picts, who harassed them from the Scots borders, when the necessities of the empire drew their legions from Britain. The emperor Adrian first built it of earth, and in anno 123 caused it to be palisaded. Severus, the emperor, built it of stone, with turrets at every mile, wherein he kept garri-
sons; yet the Picts broke through it more
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than once. Ætius, the Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, anno 430; but it was not long before it was ruined by the Picts. It was 8 feet thick, and 12 feet high.

PIDDLE TOWN, in Dorsetshire, is a very large parish, five miles N. E. of Dorchester, on the S. bank of the river Piddle; and had formerly a market. It has a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

PIED DE PORT, a town of France, and the chief of that kingdom on the side of Spain, situated at the mouth of the Urdoury, near the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, 16 miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 1. 22. W.

PIEDMONT, as lying at the foot of the Alps, a principality of Upper Italy, being part of the ancient Lombardy, bounded on the N. by Savoy, from which it is separated by the Alps; and the country of the Waldenses; on the W. by France, from which it is divided by the river Var and the Alps; on the S. by the Mediterranean and the territories of the republic of Genoa; and on the E. by the duchies of Monferrat and Milan. It is about 100 miles in length, from N. to S. and 70 in breadth, from E. to W. The Po divides it into two parts, called Galia Cispadana, and Transpadana. As it is a very rich country, so it is one of the most delightful in Italy, producing abundance of corn of all sorts, rice, great variety of wines, and fruits; also hemp, flax, liffon, nut-berry trees for feeding silk worms, the saw fish of which is reckoned the best in Italy; the English alone have purchased, for many years successively, as much as amounted to 200,000l. The flax grows here in abundance sometimes from 12 to 14 pounds weight, being black, white, and marbled with red streaks. Their crops are sometimes destroyed by hail storms called the plague of Piedmont; but a still greater misfortune is their lying so near the French, who have often attempted the conquest of their country. Its capital is Turin.

PIENZA, a small city of the territory of Siena, in Tuscany.

PINKA (SI), a small desert island near the coast of Newfoundland; ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lat. 46. 27. N. long. 53. 47. W.

PIERRE (SI), a town of France, late in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Viviers.

PIERRE (SI), a town of France, late in Guienne, and in the diocese of Agen.

PIERRE (SI) PAUL, a river of America, which has its source in the mountains of Chiama, and falls into the sea near the island of Tabaco.

PIERRE SUR DIVE (SI), a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

PIERRE DE MOÛTIER (SI), a town

of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, on a marshy lake between mountains, 15 miles S. of Nevers.

PIERRE DE CADORE, a town of Paduana, and the capital of the Cadore, in the Venetian territories, in Italy.

PIERO (SI), an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardines majesty by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIERON ISLAND, a small island, about eight miles from the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula of Hindostan, and 15 from the town of Canic. Lat. 14. 1. N. long. 74. 6. E.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, on the river Chisou, at the foot of the Alps, in the valley Perouse.

PIGNEY, a town of France, late in Champagne.

PILAU, a considerable port town of Ducal Prussia, in Poland.

PILESN, or PILSEN, a large well fortified town of Bohemia, in Germany.

PILLEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, and capital of a very fertile territory of the same name.

PILZOW, or PILZNO, a small town in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland.

PINDUS, now MELZOVO, a famous mountain of the Asiatic European Turkey.

PINT'S (I) LAND (OF), a small island on the N. coast of Terra Firma, in South America, 124 miles E. of Porto Belo, forming a good harbour, with two other little islands and the main land. Lat. 9. 12. N. long. 71. 17. W.

PINZ (SI) (OF), a considerable island in the South Sea, near New Hollandia. Lat. 22. 38. S. long. 167. 43. E.

PINHEL, a town of Trás-os-Montes, in Portugal, situated on a mountain near the river Coa.

PINNEBURG, a town of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the king of Denmark.

PINKA, a pretty large town of Lithuania, in Poland.

PIOMBINO, a city of the Stato degli Prestiti, in Italy, having an harbour on the Tuscan Sea, and built out of the ruins of the ancient Populonium, subject to its own prince.

PIPELY, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengel, seated on the banks of a river, 15 miles from Beldia; was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories; but since they have been removed to Hugly and Calcutta, it is entirely forsaken by the merchants, and is only inhabited by fishermen. Lat. 21. 30. N. long. 86. 21. E.

PIPERNO,

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PIPERNO, a small town of the Campagna di Roma, in Italy, built out of the ruins of the ancient Pivernum.

PIRANO, a small town of Istria, in the Venetian dominions, in Italy.

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

PIRNA, a small town of Misnia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe.

PISA, a large city belonging to Tuscany, in Italy, finely situated on the Arno, but to poorly inhabited that the grass grows in several parts of its streets: It was once a flourishing republic, till subdued by the Florentines in 1406. In the eleventh century its inhabitants were reckoned at about 150,000, but at present they hardly amount to 1600. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university. It is surrounded with ditches and old walls, and defended by a modern citadel, an ancient castle, and a considerable fort. The inhabitants reap some advantage from building of galleys, and the knights of St Stephen residing here; an order instituted by the great Cosmo de Medicis. From hence to Leghorn runs a canal for the convenience of trade, and draining of the morass's. In the church-yard is an ancient inscription, being an order to this city, that upon notice of Cæsar's death they should wear mourning for a year, and during that time abstain from all diversions. In this city is the famous leaning tower. It lies five miles E. of the sea, 12 N. of Leghorn, and 38 W. of Florence. Lat. 45. 37. N. long. 11. 16. E.

PISCA, a town of Lima, in Peru, having an harbour and spacious road. It formerly stood a quarter of a league farther to the S. but being destroyed by an earthquake in 1682, it was removed hither. In the neighbourhood is made excellent wine, with which Lima and other places are furnished.

PISCATAQUA, a river of New England. It is the eastern boundary of New Hampshire, and falls into the ocean 60 miles N. E. of Boston.

PISCINAMIRABILIS, a vast subterraneous building near Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro of Italy, supported by near 50 square pillars, and supposed to have been a reservoir of water, to serve the galleys at Baia.

PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, in Asia, which advances into the Black Sea, over against Crim Tartary.

PISIDIA, a small province of Asiatic Turkey, lying to the N. of Pamphylia, and along the W. side of Mount Taurus.

PISTOLA, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany.

PITAN, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges.

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PITCAITHLY WELLS, a mineral spring near Perth, Scotland.

PITEA, a town of West Bothnia, situated on the W. side of the Bothnic Gulf, and joined to the main land by a wooden bridge, 80 miles S.W. of Torne. Lat. 64. 39. N. long. 20. 5. E.

PITSCHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brigg.

PITTENWEEM, a sea port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ~~formed at~~ the entrance of the Frith of Forth.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT PITT, a town of North America, in the state of Pennsylvania, beautifully situated on the western side of the Alleghany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela. The town is laid out on Mr Penn's plan; it is a thoroughfare for the vast number of travellers from the northern and middle states to the settlements on the Ohio, and it increases greatly. Here was the famous French fort Du Quesne, in an expedition against which, in 1756, general Braddock fell into an ambuscade, and was defeated and slain; part of his troops being saved by the prudence and bravery of colonel (afterward the celebrated general) Washington. This fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour of the illustrious minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place the Alleghany first takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 26. N. long. 79. 48. W.

PIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria.

PLACENTIA, a city of Spanish Estremadura, situated on the banks of the little river Xerte, over which are three bridges.

PLACENTIA, a town of Biscay, situated on the river Deva, 44 miles E. of Bilbao.

PLACENTIA, a sea port town, situated on a spacious bay on the S. E. part of Newfoundland, in North America, 44 miles W. of St John's.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel; which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university and about 30,000 inhabitants; among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743; and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles

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miles N.W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 9. 38. E.

PLACENZA (the Duchy of), was formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which they make a very white salt.

The principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the same name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

PLANAY, or **PLANCY**, a town of France, late in Champagne.

PLANIEZ, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, and in the road of Marseilles.

PLASENDAL, a fortress of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, three miles S. E. of Ghent.

PLASSEY (the plains of), in Hindoostan Proper, and in the south of Bengal, distant from Moorshedabad about 30 miles, and from Calcutta 75. Here was once a hunting seat of the nabob of Bengal. But this spot is far more memorable for the great victory gained here by colonel (afterward lord) Clive, in 1757, over the vast army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

PLATA, a little island near the coast of Peru, in South America, belonging to Spain.

PLATA, the capital city of La Plata, or Paraguay, in Peru, in South America, 100 miles E. of Potosi. Lat. 22. 36. S. long. 66. 36. W.

PLATA, a large river of Peru, in South America, which, rising in the province of the same name, runs S. E. till it joins the river Paraguay, the united stream of which is called Plata for above 200 leagues, till it empties itself with astonishing rapidity into the Atlantic Ocean, below Buenos Ayres. Several rivers join it on both sides, so that it often overflows its banks; it is navigable for the largest vessels, and full of delightful islands.

PLATA (RIO DE LA), a province of South America, in Paraguay, on the S.W. of the river of the same name. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

PLATEA, an ancient city of Achaia, now Epidauria, in European Turkey, situated at the foot of Mount Citharon, between Athens and Thebes, where Paullus, with an handful of men, obtained a memorable victory over Mardonius, the Persian gene-

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ral, 40,000 being slain in the field of battle, and proved the ruin of Xerxes's army, then in Greece. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 26. 5. E.

PLAVEN, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

PLAWEN, a genteel town of Voigtland, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Elster; it lies 64 miles S.W. of Dresden. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 12. 14. E.

PLEADEN, a town in the county of Suffex, N. of Rye, with a fair on Sept. 2.

PLEASLEY, a town in Derbyshire, N. W. of Mansfield, with fairs on May 6. and Oct. 26.

PLEIBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feilitz.

PLESHEY, a village of Essex, seven miles N. by W. of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400; and from his residence here, in 1397, Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, was insidiously enticed by his nephew king Richard II. to accompany him on horseback to London, was waylaid on Epping Forest, hurried to a vessel that lay ready in the Thames, conveyed to Calais, and there privately murdered. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse, called The Lodge. Here are the remains of an ancient fortification, consisting of a mound, of an oval form, surrounded by an area called the Castle Yard, which contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESKOW, a fortified town of Russia, situated at the mouth of the river Welika. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 134 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 57. 26. N. long. 28. 38. E.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, in Bohemia, situated on the river Vistula, on the borders of Poland, 36 miles E. of Troppau; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 19. 23. E.

PLUCKKO, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Regal Prussia.

PLUCKOW, or **PLUCKZK**, a town of Great Poland, situated on the high bank of the Vistula.

PLOEN, a town of Holstein, and capital of a principality of the same name in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

PLORMEL, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles N. E. of Vannes.

PLUCKLEY, a town in Kent, four miles and a half from Ashford, with a fair on Dec. 5.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Tirol, in Austria, in Germany.

PLUMSTED, a town in the county of Kent, near Woolwich. It had formerly a market

market on Tuesday, and a three days fair from the eve of St Nicholas.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce.

PLYMOUTH, a sea port town in Devonshire, 215 miles from London, stands between the Plym and Tamar, just before their influx into the British Channel, and, from a mere fishing town, is become one of the largest in the country, and is one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, owing to its port, or rather two harbours, the safest in England, and capable of containing 1000 sail. It is defended by several forts, mounted with near 300 guns, particularly by a royal citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. opposite to St Nicholas island, which is within the circuit of its walls (that is, at least two acres), and contains a large store house, and five regular bastions. In time of war the outward bound convoys frequently rendezvous here; and homeward bound ships generally put in here, to provide pilots up the channel, as men of war do to wait for a wind. About two miles up the mouth of the Tamar (which mile of the sea is called Ham Ooze, as the mouth of the other is Catwater, and commanded by the castle on St Nicholas island) are two docks, built in the reign of William III. one wet, the other dry, with two others which have been built since, that have all the conveniences for building or repairing ships, are hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. This town has a good pickard fishing, and drives a considerable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland. It is well supplied with fresh water, which was first brought hither from a place seven miles off, at the cost of Sir Francis Drake, born here. It sends two members to parliament, and is an earldom in the Hickman family. Its markets are on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs on January 25. and September 21. In April 1759, the parliament granted 25,159*l.* for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth, which was visited by George III. with the queen, &c. in August 1789.

PLYMPTON, a town in Devonshire, five miles from Plymouth, and 210 from London, lies on a stream one mile from its influx into the Plym. It sends two members to parliament. The market here is on Saturday; fairs, Feb. 25. April 5. Aug. 12. and Oct. 23.

PO, a considerable river of Italy, rising in Mount Vido, one of the Alps, from whence it runs in several meanders to Turin, where it receives the Doria, and continuing a north course to Chivazzo turns east, and passing through Piedmont, Milan, Montferrat, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, and

Venice, empties itself, by several channels, into the Adriatic. In its course, besides the two Dorias, it receives the Lessir Tannaro, the Oglio, the Adige, and the Minicio, and waters the towns of Verne, Casal, Valenza, Piacenza, and Cremona.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, 196 miles from London. Market on Saturday; and fairs February 24. April 25. July 24. Oct. 28. and Dec 7.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in Germany.

PODOLIA, a very fruitful province in Red Russia, in Little Poland.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany.

POGGIO IMPERIAL, a city of Tuscany, in Italy, 18 miles S. of Florence.

POIRINO, or **POVERINO**, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, 15 miles S.E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 5. S. long. 7. 32. E.

POISSY, a little town in the Isle of France, on the river Seine, over which is one of the broadest stone bridges in the kingdom; it lies about five leagues below Paris, was the birth place of St Louis, and once the royal residence.

POITIERS, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. It would be one of the most considerable places in France, were its population in proportion to extent; but it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. It has several Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre, but partly destroyed, and badly repaired. There is also a triumphal arch, which it owes as a gate to the great street. Near this place, Edward the Black prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking king John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterward brought to England. The environs of Poitiers abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported even to Venice to make treacle. The town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles S.W. of Tours, and 50 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 0. 25. E.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry, and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W. by the Bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevres. It was in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time.

POIX, a town of France, in Picardy, in the late bailiwick of Amiens.

POKUSIA, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Transylvania.

POLA, anciently PIETAS JULIA, a small city of Istria, on the S. point of the peninsula in the Venetian dominions. Here are the remains of an amphitheatre and triumphal arch; it lies 95 miles S. E. of Venice. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 14. 38. E.

• POLACIA, or PODLACHIA, a province of Red Russia, in Little Poland, near the centre of the kingdom, and watered by the river Bug or Bog.

• POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N. by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E. by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, viz. at Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government is monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of "the King and public of Poland." It is the only monarchy in Europe which is elective. The king is chosen by a general diet called together by the archbishop of Gnesen, who is the chief of the republic during the interregnum. After his coronation he may dispose of the vacant offices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a settled revenue of 140,000 a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raise any new taxes or change any law. The aristocracy consists in the Senate and general diet. The Senate is composed of the bishops, great officers, princes, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom; and they prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king sends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are on which the assembly are to deliberate. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general consent; for if one gentleman opposes the opinion of the assembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet. There likewise they must all be unanimous; for one separator, or nuncio, can stop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well made, and robust. The peasants are poor, miserable, clownish, and mere slaves to the gentlemen. It is not said that they have so much a year, but that

they have so many peasants. Such was the state and constitution of Poland before the memorable year 1772, when a partition of the country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia, and Joseph II. emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The part allotted to Russia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polorsk which lies to the E. of the Dwina or Duna; the palatinates of Vitepsk, Mielislaw; and two small portions to the N. E. and S. E. of the palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted), is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one-third of Lithuania. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S. by the river Netze or Netze, with the whole of Polesia or Western Prussia, the cities of Danzig and Thorn excepted. Of these diminished countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 4,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 800,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland are excluded; none can be chosen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is established, in which the executive power is vested. By this change, the house of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the saintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order are confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are still further diminished. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants), were alike

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alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifices of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793; and in 1795, the act of partition and abdication was signed by the unfortunate Stanislaus at Warsaw. By this the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratslaw. Beside the voivodships or provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lentschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotzk, &c. with the city and monastery of Czestokow (the Loretto of Poland), and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the established; but although the Dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. They are capable also of sitting in the inferior courts of justice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of religion; three of their communion are admitted as assessors. In consequence of this toleration, the Dissidents have constructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warsaw. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dneister, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

POL (Str), a small town of France, in

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the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois.

POLERON, one of the spice islands in the Indian Ocean, which voluntarily acknowledged James I. king of England as its sovereign; upon which the natives of this, and the other Banda isles, were either murdered or obliged to quit their country by the Dutch. This usurpation happened in the year 1615, when the insolence of the Dutch carried them so far as to take and plunder, while the two nations were at peace, all English ships which came thither, and have ever since possessed these islands. Poleron lies 60 miles S. of Ceram, in lat. 4. 10. S. long. 121. 15. E.

POLESIA, a province of Lithuanian Russia in Poland, bounded by Polachia and the great duchy of Lithuania on the N. and by Volhonia on the S. The morasses here are so large that they appear like an open sea.

POLESINE DI ROVIGO, a peninsula, and part of Lombardy in the Venetian territories in Italy; it is a very fruitful tract, surrounded by the rivers Adige, Po, Tanaro, and Cagnano, intersected with canals; it lies on the W. side of the Adriatic.

POLICANDRO, a rocky island of the Archipelago in European Turkey. 8 miles in circuit; it has only one small creek on the S. E. side, but furnishes its inhabitants with all the necessaries of life, and they have some trade in cotton. The little town on it contains upwards of 1000 Greek families. It lies between Melo and Morgo. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 25. 18. E.

POLICASTRO, a small city of the Hither principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

POLIGNANO, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte.

POLINA, an ancient small town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania.

POLITIO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of the Val di Mazarò in Sicily.

POLLOCKSHAW, a manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

POLOCK, a fortified town of the palatinate of the same name in Lithuanian Russia in Poland, situated on the river Dwina.

POLOCKZKI, or **POLOCKZO**, a palatinate, in the great duchy of Lithuania, bounded on the N. by Molskoye on the E. by the palatinate of Witepsk, on the S. by the river Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the same name.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian

dan empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products, and those of the government of Mohilef, are chiefly grain in large quantities, hemp, flax, and pasture. The forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina or Duna to Riga. The inhabitants of both these governments are computed at 1,600,000; and of this government Polotsk is the capital.

● **POLOTSK**, a town of Lithuania, capital of the Russian government of the same name.

● **POLSTED**, a town in the county of Suffolk, S. W. of Hadley, with a fair June 16.

● **POLTEN** (Str), a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria.

● **POLYSTILO**, now a mean place of Romania, in the Archipelago, anciently Abdera, one of the most celebrated cities of Thrace. In its neighbourhood were famous mines of gold and silver.

● **POMEQUE**, one of the three isles of Marfailes, in France, near the island of If.

● **POMERANIA**, a province of Upper Saxony in the N. of Germany, bounded by Polish Pomerania on the E. by the Baltic on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the S. and by Mirklenburg on the W. it is divided into eastern and western Pomerania; the former lying E. of the river Peuce, is subject to the king of Prussia, and all to the W. of it to Sweden; taken all together it is a long narrow tract, extending upwards of 200 miles from E. to W. and about 70 from N. to S. but of unequal breadth. The soil in many parts is sandy and barren, and the air very cold; it is well watered by rivers and lakes, and has plenty of fair and fresh water fish. But the greatest advantage is its situation on the Baltic for a foreign trade, having several good harbours, the principal of which are Stetin and Stalund.

● **POMERELIA**, a district of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia; on the S. by Poland; and on the W. by Farther Pomerania. Danzig is the capital town.

● **POMESANIA**, a country of Ducal Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passer as far as the Vistula, between Regal Prussia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E. It is a pretty large country, and full of lakes and morasses.

● **POMON**, the principal of the Orkney Islands, about 24 miles in length and 9 in breadth.

● **PONDESTURA**, or **PONTESTURA**, a town of Monterrat in Italy.

● **PONDICHERRY**, a large town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and

on the coast of Coromandel. It is in a low situation, and the ships anchor about a mile and a half from it; nor can the boats or canoes come nearer it than a musquet shot, on account of the breakers, so that the blacks come in flat-bottomed boats to carry the men and merchandizes to the fleet. The fort was 200 paces from the sea, and very irregular; built with bricks, and covered with fine plaster, resembling white marble. The huts of the blacks lie here and there, and the walls are of bamboos mixed with the branches of trees. The French are greatly addicted to women, from whom they catch diseases that render them pale, livid, and meagre, with a frightful aspect. However, several of the French are married to a sort of Portuguese women, who are of a mixed breed, being a kind of Mulattos. The country about it is barren, and consequently most of their provisions are brought from other places. Their trade consists of cotton cloth, silks, pepper, salt-petre, and other merchandizes that are brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoo, but there are Mahometans or Moors, who hold a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoo are of different sects, and that of the Brahmins are priests. The custom of women burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late is much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice. This place was taken, and the fortifications demolished, by colonel Coote; but restored to the French by the peace of 1763; and retaken by the British in 1771. It is 60 miles S. of Fort St George. Lat. 11° 42' N. Long. 79° 38' E.

● **PONDICO**, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the Gulf of Zaton, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

● **PONFERADA**, anciently **INTERAMNIUM FLAVIUM**, a small city of Leon, on the borders of Galicia in Spain.

● **PONS**, a town of France, late in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Huguenots.

● **PONS** (Str DE TOMIERES), a town of the late diocese of the same name, in Languedoc in France.

● **PONT DE VESLE**, a town of France, in the late province of Bresse, seated on the river Vesle.

● **PONT DU CHASSEL**, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

● **PONT DU GARD**, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which served for an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable and most magnificent work of the ancient Romans, consisting of three bridges, one above another, the uppermost

most of which was the aqueduct, to convey water to the city of Nismes, which is 8 miles to the S. They all together are 192 feet high, and the uppermost 580 feet long.— They are constructed between two rocks. Lat. 4. 58. N. long. 4. 26. E.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a small town of the late province of Normandy in France, having a stone bridge over the Seine, and a strong castle upon an island.

PONT BEAUVOI-IN, a small town of the late province of Dauphiny in France, divided by the river Guier into two parts, one of which, to the E. belongs to Savoy, and the other to France. The river from its rapidity is called le Vil, and forms the boundary between both countries, and over it is a stone bridge, defended at each end by palisades, and guarded by invalids.

PONT DE CE, Czar's Pons Ligeris, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, situated on the Loire, over which is a bridge partly of stone and partly of timber, a thousand paces in length, and near it a strong castle.

PONT SAINT ESPRIT, a small town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, situated on the Rhone, over which is a fine stone bridge of 19 large and 7 small arches.

PONTIVY, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet. It was the first town that, since the revolution of 1789, set the example of national confederations.

PONT A MOUSSON, a town of the late province of Lorrain, situated on the Moselle.

PONT ORSON, a small town of the late province of Normandy, situated on the river Coesnon, near the English Channel, 9 miles S. of Avranches.

PONT GIBAUT, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

PONT L'EVEQUE, a town of France, late in Normandy, seated on the river Touque.

PONT REMY, a considerable town of the late government of Picardy in France, situated on the river Somme.

PONT ST MAIXENCE, a town of the late France, seated on the river Oise.

PONT SUR SEINE, a town of France, late in Champagne.

PONT SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy.

PONSA DEL GADA, the capital city of South Miguel, one of the Azore islands in the Atlantic Ocean; situated in a plain, at the mouth of a spacious harbour, defended by a citadel, subject to Portugal.

PONTAFELLA, a town of the Venetian territories in Italy.

PONTARLIER, anciently **PONT ELIF**, a town in the late province of Franche Comte.

PONTE VEDRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia.

PONTEFRAC, or **POMFRET**, a neat built town in the West riding of Yorkshire, near the conflux of the Aire and Dan, 16 miles from York, and 175 from London; sends 2 members to parliament, and is an earldom in the Fernor family. Here is a market on Saturday; fairs, the 1st Saturday in December, the 1st Saturday after the twentieth day from Christmas, the 1st Saturday after Feb. 13, the 1st Saturday after Sept. 12, also the Saturdays before Palm-Sunday, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday, and the fortnight fairs always the Saturdays next after York fortnight fairs.

PONT L'ENY, a town of France, late in Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy.

PONT L'POOL, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday; fairs on April 22, July 5, and Oct. 10. It is seated between two hills, and is a small place, tho' noted for its iron mills, and great manufacture of japanned ware. It is 15 miles S.W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London.

PONTOISE, a town in the late of France, situated on a hill, 16 miles N. of Paris.

PONTREMOLI, a little town of Parma in Italy, situated among the Apennine mountains, 30 miles E. of Genoa.

PONTUS, the ancient name for Asia Minor, lying on the S. side of the Euxine Sea.

PONZA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of Gaeta Bay.

POOL, a town in Dorsetshire, so called from its being surrounded, except on the N. by Luxford Lake, which is of very large extent, so that if you include all the windings of the shore, it is near 60 miles in circuit. Here are markets on Monday and Thursday, the last of which was granted by Henry VI. and 2 fairs, one on the feast of St Philip and James, for 7 days, and the other on Nov. 2, and 7 days following.

POOLE, or **WELCHPOOL**, a town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales; has a market on Monday; fairs on the 2d Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 3, first Monday after June 23, Sept. 12, and Dec. 16.

POOLOWAY, one of the Spice or Bandy Isles in the Indian Ocean, 43 miles S. of Ceram. Lat. 3. 34. S. long. 128. 3. E.

POONAH, a town of the Deccan of Hind doostan, in Visapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, is meanly built, and lies open and defenceless.

defenceless. It is 30 miles E. of the Gault, and 100 S. E. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 30. N. long. 73. 55. E.

POOROONDER, a fortress of Vissapour, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is seated on a mountain, 18 miles E. S. E. of Poonah; is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POPA MADRE, a town of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena in South America, situated on the western bank of the river Santo Martha, 54 miles E. of Carthagena.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, bounded by Peru on the S. by part of the province of the Amazon, Guiana, and New Granada on the E. by Carthagena and part of Terra Firma, properly so called, on the N. and by the South Sea on the W. It is near 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. It is separated from Peru and the Amazons by high mountains, being branches from the Andes. Through the country runs a chain of barren mountains from N. to S. and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and continually flooded by the rains. The Spaniards have built several towns in this province, the chief of which is Popayan. It abounds also with gems, balm, dragon's blood, jasper, and a kind of agate.

POPAYAN, the capital of the province bearing the same name in South America.

POPE (DOMINIONS OF THE), or the **ECCLÉSIASTICAL STATE**, a part of Italy, bounded by the territories of the Republic of Venice on the N. by the Adriatic on the E. by the kingdom of Naples on the S. E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the grand duchy of Tuscany and the states of Modena on the W. Its extent from S. to N. or from Monte Circello to Corboba, or the mouth of the Po, is about 246 miles; but its breadth from S. W. to N. E. varies, being in some parts scarcely 20, and in others 120 miles. The soil is very rich, producing corn, wine, oil, silk, figs, and other excellent fruits; but the country is thinly peopled and badly cultivated. The most healthful part of the ecclesiastical state is Bologna, lying N. of the Apennines; the duchy of Ferrara contiguous to it, is a mere bog; nor is the Campania of Rome much better in summer, from the many lakes and flagrant waters, which the ancient Romans were careful to drain off, as they render the country unwholesome to live in. Notwithstanding the coasts belonging to the Pope are commodiously situated, both on the Adriatic and Tuscan seas, yet his subjects have hardly any ports, or merchant ships, though, in order to invite foreigners to trade with this country, Civita Vecchia

has been declared a free port. The pope may be considered not only as the spiritual head of the Romish church, but also a considerable temporal monarch in Italy, where he is absolute. For though he holds a consistory of cardinals, who are his council in ecclesiastical affairs, they have nothing to do with the temporal administration. His prime minister is the cardinal patron, and commonly one of his relations, who has thereby an opportunity of raising an immense fortune. The chief prerogative of the cardinals, is that of choosing a pope out of their own body: their college hath by degrees been augmented to the number of 70; but the pope generally takes care to keep some vacancies in reserve, so that they are never complete; their title is that of eminence; and each endeavours to get himself chosen a cardinal protector of some Roman Catholic state, to manage their affairs at the court of Rome. In the papal dominions are 5 legations or principal governments, namely, Bologna, Urbino, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Avignon; but the Campania of Rome is under the immediate government of the pope himself; he also appoints a commander over the forces in every province and city, but the judges and other inferior officers are elected by their respective inhabitants. Though the pope ennobles all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to sell it to his agents at the price he fixes on it, and he retails it out again to the people, yet bread is not dear at Rome. The pope's ecclesiastical dominion extends to every country where the Romish religion has gained footing; and though many temporal princes, and their lay subjects of that communion, have lately disputed the pope's supremacy, yet the monks, Jesuits, and regular clergy, in every country, still continue inviolably attached to the see of Rome; and these, amounting to near two millions of souls, make a formidable body. The revenues are computed at 20 millions sterling per annum, besides casual profits by offerings. Besides that properly called the Ecclesiastical State, the pope is also possessed of the duchy of Bracciano, in the kingdom of Naples, and before the revolution of 1789, of the counties of Avignon and Venaissin in the S. of France; and a considerable number of fiefs in Italy, the principal of which are the kingdom of Naples, and the states of Parma and Piacenza. Thus the Roman pontiffs have, from a very inconsiderable beginning, gradually grown up to the present excessive height of ecclesiastical power, chiefly by the inundation of barbarous nations on the decline of the Roman empire, the liberality of Christian princes, and the increase of a vast variety of religious orders. The pope's revenues must be very considerable, and out of them

them he is able to maintain a strong military force: but quite different methods are taken to support the grandeur of the Roman court; so that very few land forces are kept up, though the arsenal at Rome contains arms sufficient for 30,000 men, horse and foot. The naval forces consist only of 27 galleys, and these generally stationed at Civita Vecchia.

POERINGEN, a town of Flanders, in the Ltr. Aultrian Low Countries.

POPULAR, a town in Middlesex, so called from the trees with which it once abounded lies on the Thames, to the E. of Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney, and contains above 1000 houses. It is about 1 mile either way, but is rather an isthmus than an island; for though it is encompassed by the Thames on the E. S. and W. there is nothing that separates it on the N. from the land.

POPO, a district of Guinea in Africa, lying W. of Whidah.

PORCAT, or **HOG ISLAND**, a kingdom in the Mogul's empire on the coast of Malabar, with a port town of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory. They took it from the Portuguese in 1642. The island abounds in rice and pepper.

PORCO, a town of Los Charcas in Peru, in South America, about 20 miles W. of Potosi; the Spaniards had silver mines here before the discovery of those of Potosi, but they have since been abandoned. Lat. 22. 15. S. long. 68. 17. W.

PORTALÈGRE, anciently **PORTUS ALACER**, a city of Alentejo, fortified with wall and towers in the old manner; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 84 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 26. N. long. 8. 10. W.

PORTBURY, a town in Somersetshire, S. W. of Bristol; fair on Whit-Monday.

PORT DESIRE, an harbour on the E. coast of South America, where ships often touch in their voyage to the South Sea; it lies 154 miles N. E. of Port St Julian. Lat. 47. 5. S. long. 70. 10. W.

PORTE, the city of Constantinople, the metropolis of the Turkish empire, so called by way of eminence, from a famous gate leading to the seraglio; or from its having one of the finest harbours in Europe. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

PORTEN BESSIN, a town of the late province of Normandy, in France.

PORT GLASGOW, the port town of Glasgow, situated on the Clyde, 19 miles down the river.

PORTHEATHWRY, a town in the island of Anglesea, North Wales. Fairs, Aug. 26. Sept. 26. Oct. 24. and Nov. 14.

PORT JACKSON, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks. The

capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip discovered a large branch extending to the S. and found himself perfectly landlocked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country, in every respect, was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. The name of Port Jackson had been given to it by captain Cook, as he observed it in sailing along the coast. Lat. 33. 57. S. long. 151. 42. E.

PORTICI, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from that capital.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands by near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninsula is chiefly noted for the stone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the finest structures, and particularly St Paul's church was built therewith.

PORTLAND, a sea port of North America, capital of Cumberland county, in the province of Main. It is situated on a peninsula, on which formerly stood part of Falmouth. It has an excellent harbour.

PORFLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; the centre one is in lat. 2. 38. S. long. 149. 8. E.

PORT LOUIS, a fortress on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, belonging to France; it was taken and demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747; but has since been repaired.

PORT LOUIS, a town of the late province of Brittany in France, having a very good harbour and spacious road.

PORT MAHON. See **MINORCA** and **MAHON**.

PORT L'ORIENT, a sea-port town and fortress of the late province of Brittany, in France, at the mouth of the river Scorff, and opposite to Port Louis. It is the chief station of the French East India ships, and hence called the Eastern Port, or Port l'Orient; it lies 26 miles N. W. of Vanua. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 3. 25. W.

PORT DU PRINCE, a town of North America, on the northern coast of the Isle of Cuba, with a good harbour.

PORT AUX PRUNE, so called by the French, is a country on the coast of Africa, to the N. of the island of Madagascar.

PORTO, a rich, handsome, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-

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Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines, and there is a large quantity exported from hence into England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port-wine. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Brague, and 147 N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 8. 21. W.

PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, or Terra Firma, situated on the narrowest part of the isthmus joining North and South America, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts, all taken in 1739 by admiral Vernon, with six ships only. The town, which is very unhealthy, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour, and consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, with others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the shore.—It is under the jurisdiction of a governor, with the title of Lieutenant-General, as being such under the president of Panama. During the time the Spanish galleons are here, which is called Porto Bello fair, above 100 crowns have been given for an ordinary lodging, and 2000 for a shop, provisions being at the same time proportionably dear. It lies 72 miles N. of Panama, which stands on the opposite shore of the South Sea. Lat. 9. 44. N. long. 82. 12. W.

PORTO CAVALLO, or **CABELLO**, a town of Terra Firma in South America, having an harbour on the Caracas coast and bay of the North Sea, 124 miles S. of Bonaire; subject to Spain. Lat. 10. 39. N. long. 67. 36. W.

PORTO DE CAVELLOS, a small town with a large harbour, in the Gulf of Honduras in New Spain, taken and its magazines burnt by captain Newport in the year 1591, and six years afterwards by captain Shirley.

PORTO FARINO, a town of Tunis, in Africa, having an harbour a little W. of the rivers of Carthage, and 34 miles N. of Tunis; subject to the republic of Tunis. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 9. 00. E.

PORTO FERRAJO, or **FERRARIO**, a town on the N. side of the Isle of Elba in the Tuscan Sea, belonging to the great duke of Tuscany, 44 miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 11. 28. E.

PORTO GALLETE, a small sea port town of Biscay in Spain, eight miles N. of Bilbao. Lat. 43. 29. N. long. 3. 10. W.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in Friuli.

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PORTO HERCOLE, a fortified town of Tuscany, situated on a bay of the sea. 60 miles S. W. of Siena, subject to the king of Naples. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 12. 8. E.

PORTO LONGONE, a fortress and port town at the E. end of the Isle of Elba in the Tuscan Sea, subject to the king of Naples. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 11. 22. E.

PORTO PEDRO, a sea port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the island of Majorca.

PORTO-RICO, one of the Great Antilles islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles long and 50 broad, belonging to Spain. The soil is extremely fertile, abounding in fine meadows, and well stocked with wild cattle; but rendered unhealthy by the periodical rains, like other countries of the torrid zone. The principal commodities in which its traders deal are, sugar, rum, ginger, hides, cotton thread, raw cotton, cassia, mastic, &c. Its capital is Juan de Porto Rico; which see.

PORTO SANTO, the smaller of the Madeira's in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1419. It is about 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. On it is a little town of the same name, situated on a bay, which affords a good retreat for ships coming from the India. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 16. 5. W.

PORTO SEGURO, a government of South America, on the eastern coast of Brazil.

PORTO VECCHIO, a small town in the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean.

PORTO DIVENERE, a little town of Genoa in Italy.

PORTPATRICK, a sea port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It has a good harbour, and is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant. It is computed that 11,000 head of cattle, and 2000 horses, are annually imported from Ireland to this place. Here is one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house. Here also are four elegant packet boats for the conveyance of the mail, and the accommodation of passengers; and the mail coaches go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Portpatrick on the one side, and from Dublin to Donaghadee on the other. The great improvements in this town, and in the harbour, are principally to be attributed to the exertions of the late Sir James Hunter Blair. It is about 107 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, and 487 N. W. of London.

PORT PRAYA, a town and bay of the island of St Jago, one of the Cape de Verde. Here the French admiral Suffren, in the last war, attacked an English squadron, under commodore

Commodore Johnstone, notwithstanding this was a neutral port. Lat. 14. 54. N. long. 23. 37. W.

PORTREE, a town on the island of Skye, one of the Scotch Hebrides. The inhabitants of this town trade chiefly in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

PORTRENTRU, a city in the bishopric of Basil, in Switzerland.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of South Carolina, in America, forming with the contiguous mainland, one of the most secure and convenient harbours in that country; the island is about 15 miles in length, and has a town called Beaufort on its N. E. shore. Lat. 31. 47. N. long. 80. W.

PORT ROYAL, one of the finest seaports in America, before its destruction by earthquakes, hurricanes, and fires; but is now in tolerable condition having been since rebuilt. It stands on the S. E. part of the island of Jamaica, upon a neck of land running out 10 or 12 miles into the sea, and defended by Fort-Charles, and a line of near 100 cannon and a garrison; having the ocean on the S. and a bay on the N. three leagues in breadth, and a sufficient depth of water for vessels of 700 tons to lie close to the shore. This fine port was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692; by fire in 1701; and lastly by an inundation of the sea in 1722. Upon which the inhabitants removed to Kingston on the opposite side of the harbour, but the convenient situation has induced many to settle here again, being better fortified against inundations. Lat. 17. 31. N. long. 77. 5. W.

PORT SANDWICH, an harbour in the island of Mallicolo, in the South Sea.

PORT St MARY, a port town of Andalusia in Spain, situated at the mouth of the river Guadelete, in the bay of Cadiz.

PORTSDOWN, a town in Hampshire, four miles from Portsmouth, with a fair on June 15.

PORTSEA, an island of Hampshire, between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth. It is a low tract, of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a shallow creek, over which is a bridge. At the S. W. extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair on July 30. for silversmiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen drapers, milliners, cutlers, shoemakers, hatters, ready made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the most secure and spacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is

built here; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe. It is seated in the Isle of Portsmouth, and surrounded by the sea, except on the N. side, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is opposite to Portsmouth. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the Garrison, and one in the common, for the use of the dock and others, besides several meeting-houses of the dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. It is twenty miles S. E. of Winchester, and seventy-three S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 47. N. long. 1. 1. W.

PORTSMOUTH, the capital of the province of New Hampshire, in New England, situated at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, 60 miles N. E. of Boston. Lat. 43. 9. N. long. 70. 16. W.

PORTSOY, a sea-port town in Banffshire, Scotland, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea water, especially in the bay of St Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandise which they receive from their plantations and settlements in various parts of the world, such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, many drugs of different sorts, and excellent in their kinds. Besides these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America, which bring them in immense riches. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now they are so fond of mules, that if they were to raise an army, they would want horses.

horses. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver, and the river Tago, or Tago, was noted for its golden sands; but now the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are, the Tago, the Duero, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda, or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, two in the middle, called Estremadura and Beira; two on the N. which are Entre-Minho-e-Douro, and Tral-os-Montes; also two on the S. called Alentejo and Algarve. The principal business of the Portuguese is trade, and the merchants have all the virtues and all the vices common to people of that profession. Learning is upon the decline, and the academies and schools are gone to decay. The military art is almost forgotten, they having enjoyed so long a peace. The Portuguese women are frugal; tough, and if they had not sent so many colonies abroad, this country would be full of people. The ladies are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but very little liberty. The government is monarchical, and there is a great deal of difference between the sovereignty of the king of Portugal and that of the king of Spain; for the authority of the pope here is very great. Besides this, the king is always obliged to live in good understanding with the states of the kingdom, which are, the clergy, nobility, and what is called the third state. Likewise the authority of the king is bound by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1874, nor can he appoint a successor when there is any failure in the royal line. One would think the Portuguese should abound in gold, silver, and jewels, but they are naturally indolent, and so fond of luxury in every sense, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandises. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman Catholic, and they have 3 archbishops, and 10 bishops, besides a patriarch — They have three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews, and even among the grandees of the court. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. Besides these, there are three orders of ecclesiastical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable, if the king was not grand master. In 1870 there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain got possession of the throne; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whose descendants

have enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the capital.

POSEGA, the capital of Sclavonia, situated on the Orlana, in a very fruitful country, 135 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 45. 35. N. long. 18. 45. E.

POSEN, or BOLSANO, a town of Austria in Germany, situated on the river Elbe, 25 miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 11. 24. E.

POONA, or POSEN, the capital of Poshania, in Great Poland, situated on the river Warta; it is the see of a bishop, and has an university. It lies on the confines of Brandenburg, 150 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 17. E.

POSDAM, commonly called POTZDAM, a town of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the Havel, 10 miles S. W. of Berlin. Here the king of Prussia has an elegant palace. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 13. 39. E.

POST DOWN, a town in Hampshire, with a fair on July 26.

POTENZA, anciently POTENTIA, a small city of the Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 80 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 16. 40. E.

POTOMAC, or PATOMAC, a fine river of North America, in Virginia, which falls into the Bay of Chesapeake. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. See WASHINGTON.

POTOSI, a city of Los Charcos, in Peru in South America, situated at the foot of the famous silver mountain of the same name, from which the Spaniards have drawn immense treasure. It lies in one of the most barren and cold countries in America, having no corn, tree, or the least herbage near it. This mountain has four principal veins; and it appears from good accounts, that since the first discovery of these mines, which happened 12 years after the Spaniards' first entrance into the country, to the year 1574, the king's fifth part alone amounted to 76 millions. But the produce of these mines has since much declined. The city has about 60 miles S. E. of La Plata, and 300 of Arica. Lat. 22. 5. S. long. 67. 8. W.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a pleasant little town of North America, capital of Dutchess county, in the state of New York. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson's river, N. of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre and the province of Nivernois. It is noted for its ferruginous mineral waters, and is five miles N. W. of Nevers.

POULTON, a town in Lancashire, 219 miles

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miles from London, is the nearest market to the sea in all Amouderness. It is S. W. from Gartang, and N. W. from Kirkham; and stands very convenient for trade, being not far from the mouth of the Wire, and just by the Skippon, which runs into it. The market is on Monday; fairs, Feb. 2. May 3. and July 25.

POURSELUI, a city of Siam in the East Indies, 300 miles N. of Siam city. Lat. 28. N. long. 100. 12. E.

POURZAIN, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme and late province of Auvergne.

POWDER BATCH, a town in the county of Salop, with a fair on Sept. 27.

PRABAT, a city in the kingdom of Siam, in the Further India in Asia, lying 105 miles N. of the city of Siam. Lat. 16. 6. N. long. 101. 18. E.

PRAGILAS, or **PREGILAS**, a town of Piedmont in Italy, eight miles W. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 7. 10. E.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, and ancient seat of its kings, situated in a pleasant and fruitful country, in the midst of gardens and fine fields, on the river Moldau, which divides it into two parts; it is one of the largest cities in Europe, being 12 miles in circuit, and next to London, Paris, and Constantinople the most populous; it has 300 churches, besides 9 Jewish synagogues, and a famous university, the only one in the kingdom, having commonly 1400 students. It is divided into the old, new, and little city, and surrounded with a wall, bastions, and other works, rendering it as strong as its prodigious extent will admit of; but it is commanded by several of the neighbouring hills. Besides the churches, it is adorned with several elegant houses and convents. It has been often taken and plundered, by which many of its structures have greatly suffered. Few cities have more nobility and wealthy persons residing in it, nor any place undergone greater calamities. It lies 100 miles N. E. of Ratibon, and 140 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50. N. long. 14. 28. E.

PRANDITZ, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia.

PRATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany.

PRATOLINO, a palace belonging to the grand duke of Tuscany, situated near Prato, a small but delightful city, eight miles distant from Florence.

PRATZ DE MOI.O, a small strong town of France, late in Roussillon.

PRAYA, a town on the island of Terceira, one of the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean, situated in a plain, on a large bay, and surrounded with walls and four bastions. There is also a town of the same name in the island

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of Graciosa, another of the Azores, lying on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, and defended by a fortress.

PRAYA. See **PORT PRAYA**.

PRECOP, or **PEREKOP**, once a fortress on the isthmus which joins the peninsula of Crim Tartary to the mainland of Little Tartary, in European Turkey, and thence considered as the key to that country. It has its name from the ditches, cut across for the defence of the peninsula. The Russians took it in 1736, and demolished the town, but the Tartars have since rebuilt it. The houses are but mean. In 1738 the Russians made themselves masters of it a second time, but abandoned it soon after. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 37. 48. E.

PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia.

PREMERY, a town of France, late in Nivernois, and in the election of Nevers.

PREMISLAW, or **PREZEMYSL**, a well built populous town of Red Russia in Poland.

PRENSLICK, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg.

PRESBURG, a royal free city, and the capital of Hungary, situated on the N. side of the Danube; it stands on a hill, in the midst of a delightful and fertile country. It is large, but meanly built, the town, properly so called, not consisting of above 200 houses; its fortifications are a double wall and a ditch, but of no great strength; the castle has, instead of bastions, 4 round towers, in the strongest of which are kept the regalia and crown of Hungary. It is a very ancient city, is the see of an archbishop, and lies 53 miles E. of Vienna, and 84 N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 17. 36. E.

PRESCOT, a town in Lancashire, 194 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday; fairs on June 12. and Nov. 1. It is a pretty large, but not populous town, near Warrington.

PRESENTANO, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

PRESIDY, **STATO DE GLI** (or **The State of the Grisons**), a little territory of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany.

PRESOVIA, or **PROSZOWICE**, a wooded town of Little Poland, on the river Soziena.

PRESTEIGNE, or **PRESTAIN**, a town in Radnorshire, South Wales, 217 miles from London, is pleasantly situated in a rich vale, upon the banks of the river Lur just at its entrance into the county of Hereford. Its weekly market is on Saturday.

PRESTER JOHN, a name by which the emperor of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia in Africa, is vulgarly known.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, 23 miles

miles from Lancaster, and 212 from London, is as handsome and as large a town as some cities; with a stone bridge over the Ribble, by which it is plentifully supplied with fish, coal, &c. stands on a delightful eminence, and is a very gay place, with assemblies, balls, &c. as at York, not only from the variety of gentry that resort thither in the winter from many miles round, but from the residence of the officers that belong to the colony palatine; and is called Proud Preston, though not near so rich as Liverpool and Manchester. Its markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last as considerable as any on the N. side of the Trent, for corn, fish, fowl, &c. The fairs are on March 27, for three days, Sept. 7, and the 1st Saturday after Jan. 6. Every twentieth year they have a guild, or jubilee, which begins the last week in Aug. and continues a month. The last was held in 1782.

PRESTONPANS, a village of Haddingtonshire, in Scotland. It is noted for its salt-works, and for the defeat of the royal army, under Sir John Cope, by the rebels in 1745.

PREVESE, a town of Epirus, in European Turkey, having an harbour on the bay of Larta, at the entrance of the Adriatic; subject to the Venetians. In this neighbourhood must have stood the city of Nicopolis, built by Augustus, after the victory of Actium. Prevese lies 26 miles N. of the island of Cephalonia. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 21. 17. E.

PREUILLY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine.

PRIAMAN, a populous town of Sumatra, one of the Sunda islands in the East Indies, abounding with pepper and provisions; it lies opposite to Grand Fortune island, 120 miles W. of Janby. It is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 5. S. long. 98. 5. E.

PRIDDLE, or **PIDDLE**, a river in Dorsetshire.

PRIDDY, a town in Somersetshire, between Wells and Charterhouse, with a fair on Aug. 10.

PRIEST (St), a town of France, late in Forez, and in the diocese of St Etienne.

• **PRINCE'S ISLAND**, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 256 miles S. W. of Loango. Lat. 2. 5. N. long. 9. 8. E.

PRINCE GEORGE, and **PRINCE CHARLES**, two counties of Virginia in North America, lying N. of James river.

PRINCE OF WALES (CAPE), the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lat. 65. 46. N. long. 168. 5. W.

• **PRINCETON**, a village of North America, in the state of New Jersey, noted for a large college, a handsome stone edifice,

founded in 1738, and called Nassau Hall. It is 52 miles from New York, and 43 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, in the Eastern Ocean, lies W. N. W. of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and seems to be about 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and there were a number of clear cultivated tracts, on which something was growing that had the appearance of Indian corn, or sugar-cane. Several large and well-constructed houses were seen among the trees. This island has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well-peopled. The natives were quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenant Ball and King in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lat. 1. 32. 5 long. 149. 30. E.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, situated on the N. W. coast of America, and so named by captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children of this sound are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close frock, or rather robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. These frocks are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Greenlanders and Esquimaux. Many of their spears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were seen to eat was the flesh of some animal, either roasted or broiled, and dried fish. Some of the former that was purchased had the appearance of bear's flesh. They also eat a larger sort of fern-root, either baked or dressed in some other method. Their drink, in all probability, is water; for, in their canoes they brought snow in wooden vessels, which they swallowed by mouthfuls. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the American continent, is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea-otters, seals, muskoxen, and

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lions, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king-fisher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle, and the humming bird. The fish that were principally brought to market for sale were turbot and halibut. The rocks were almost destitute of shell-fish; and the only other animal of this tribe that was observed, was a reddish crab, covered with very large pines. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about this found, were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which were of a considerable size. Lat. 59. 33. N. long. 115. 21. E.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of Virginia in North America, lying S. of the mouth of James river.

PRINCIPATE, a province of the kingdom of Naples in Italy, on the sea coast.

PRISIDENIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia.

PRISTINA, a handsome town of Servia, in European Turkey, on the river Drino.

PRITTLEWELL, in Essex, on the S. side of Rochford, is a parish contiguous to Leigh, and extends to the Thames.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphine.

PROBUS, a town in the county of Cornwall, N. E. of Truro. It has fairs on May 4. July 5. and Sept. 17.

PROCITA, a small island, about six Italian miles in circuit, on the W. coast of Naples, between that of Ischia and the continent of Italy. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 14. 36. E.

PROCUPIA, or **PROCUSSIA**, a city of Servia, in European Turkey, pleasantly situated on the river Vardar, at the foot of Mount Orbelus, near the confines of Macedonia; it has a very magnificent mosque on a hill, and near the city is a noble aqueduct of Roman architecture, supported by 200 arches.

PROM, a city on the frontiers of the kingdom of Ava, in the East Indies.

PROPONTIS, or **THE SEA OF MARMORA**, a part of the Mediterranean, dividing Europe from Asia; being 123 miles long and 48 broad. In it is a little island between Asia and Europe, from whence this sea takes its name, 65 miles S. W. of Constantinople. It has the Hellespont, or canal of the Dardanelles, to the S. W. whereby it communicates with the Archipelago, and the ancient Bosphorus of Thrace, or Strait of Constantinople, to the N. E. communicating with the Black or Euxine Sea. It has two castles, that on the A. side is built on a cape, where formerly stood a temple of Jupiter. The castle of Europe is on an opposite cape, and had anciently a temple of Se-

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PROSEG, a town of Carniola, in Austria in Germany, seven miles N. W. of Trieste.

PROVENCE, a late government, or as the word denotes, a province of France, subdivided into Upper and Lower; it is bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the E. by the Alps and the river Varo, which separate it from the king of Sardinia's territories in Piedmont, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the river Rhone. It is a mountainous country, but the part on the Mediterranean Sea and the Rhone is level, producing, according to the diversity of the soil, corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Their manufactures are linen, silks, silver and gold lace, also brocades, with which, and other commodities of France, they carry on a very considerable trade from Marseilles to Italy, Spain, and the Levant; besides transporting the produce of one country to another.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation, which, with Rhode and, constitutes one of the Thirteen United States of North America. It is inhabited chiefly by Quakers, with some few of the church of England; and, tho' small, is in a flourishing condition. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 71. 21. W.

PROVIDENCE, an island of the American Ocean, one of the least of the Bahamas, but the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English, and is a station for cruizers; seated on the E. side of the Gulf of Florida, 200 miles E. of the continent of that name. Lat. 24. 50. N. long. 77. 1. W.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the American Ocean, which the English Buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended against the Spanish guarda costas; but they afterwards abandoned it. It is about 150 miles E. of Niraragua and the Moskito country.

PROVIDENCE, a river of North America, which rises in Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence, from which it is navigable to Narraganset Bay, which it enters on the W. side of Rhode Island.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France.

PRUCH, or **BRUGG**, a town of Austria in Germany.

PRUCK, or **BRUCH**, a town of the Upper Stiria, in the circle of Austria in Germany.

PRUSA, or **BYRSA**, the capital of Bithynia, in Asiatic Turkey, and the seat of the Turkish empire, till Mahomet IV. translated it to Constantinople.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic; on the E. by Lithuania; Samogitia, and Poland; on the S. by Poland; and on the W. by Brandenburg and Pomerania; about 500 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, where

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it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals, and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Beside the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and urrs, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sea coast. There are two large lakes, beside the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century, all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454 that part, since denominated Polish Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. king of Poland, and was afterward incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part called Eastern or Ducal Prussia as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, his grand-master, having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took a benefit of the conclusions of the empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected to an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. He married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants, one of whom, Frederick William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his feudal dependence on Poland. His son, Frederick I. in 1701, assumed the title of king of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764, at the accession of Stanislaus Augustus king of Poland. The successors of Frederick I. were Frederick William I. Frederick II. and Frederick William II. the present king. In 1772, Frederick II. compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Danzig and Thorn excepted; and, in 1793, the present king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with several considerable provinces, to which he has given the name of *Barthian Prussia*. Königsberg is the capital of all Prussia. See POLAND.

PRUTH, a river rising in Rad Russia, in Poland, and the confines of Transylvania; from whence it runs S. through Moldavia, and empties itself into the Danube.

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PSKOF, called by foreigners **PLESKOF**, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Vassili Ivanovitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a lake of Russia, in the government of the same name.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a large town of Russia, in the government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is situated on the river Velika or Velikais, 80 miles S. of Narva, and 150 S. by W. of Petersburg. Lat. 57. 58 N. long. 27. 52 E.

PTOLFMAIS, a town of Phenicia, now a province of Turkey, in Asia, having an harbour on the Levant.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the S W part of Agamer, and dividing the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, falls into the gulf of Cutch.

PULBLA, a town of Spanish Lusitania.

PUEBIA NUOVA a town of Veragua, a province of Mexico, in America, situated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean.

PULNII DE ARCHIOBISPO, a town of Spain in Lusitania.

PUNTI DELI RLYNA, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E. side of the kingdom of Naples.

PULCRIDA, a town of Catalonia, the capital of Gerona, in Spain.

PULI AON, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, lying to the W. of the Philippines.

PULIO CANTON, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, and on the coast of Cochinchina.

PULIO CONDORT, the name of several islands of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over.

PULO DINDING, a small island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort.

PULO-TIMON, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca.

PULO WAY, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra.

PULIAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia.

PULTOWA, a town of the Ukraine, in the Kioff government of European Russia.

PUNA, an island in South America, at the entrance of Guayaquil bay, in the Pacific Ocean.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital town of

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of the island of St Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour.

PURBECK ISLAND, is a S. E. part of Dorsetshire. There are several towns in it, the principal of which is Corfe-castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURFLEET, in Essex, 19 miles from London, by the Thames, between Erith-Reach and Long-Reach, has a considerable public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in several detached buildings that are all bomb-proof, so that in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor.

PURLEIGH, a town in the county of Essex, on the N. side of Cold Norton, with a fair on Whit-Tuesday.

PURMEREN, a town of North Holland, in the United Netherlands, well fortified with a rampart and ditch. It lies at one end of the Purmer, and about 15 miles N. of Amsterdam.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in North America, built and peopled by a colony of Swiss, carried over at the charge of the trustees of Georgia. It is seated on the river Savannah, and is 30 miles N.W. of the town of Savannah. Lat. 32. 22. N. long. 80. 40. W.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet.

PUTINFY, a village in the county of Surrey, on the Thames, five miles S.W. of London, has a church after the same model with that of Tullham, on the opposite shore; and it is said they were both built by two sisters.

PUY-GERDA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, on the confines of Poitou.

PUY-DE-DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department comprises almost all Limagne, a territory about twelve leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains, now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks; but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-L'EVEQUE, a small town of France, late in Quercy.

PUY LAURENS, a town of France, in

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the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc.

PUY-EN-VELAY, the capital of the diocese of the same name, in the late province of Languedoc, in France.

PUZZUOLI, anciently PUTEOLI, a famous port in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, in Italy; but now an inconsiderable place, war, inundations, and earthquakes, having destroyed its ancient structures.

PWILHELLY, a town in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, with four fairs, viz. on May 13. Aug. 19. Sept. 24. and Nov. 11.

PYRAMIDS of EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: Most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: The two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell-fish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shews by its dimensions that men were of the same size then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the north side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which, though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus.

cophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and, if you strike upon it with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N. side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 385,249 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

PYRAMIDS OF THE SUN AND MOON, remarkable pieces of Indian antiquity, about seven leagues from Mexico, in New Spain, in America. The founders of them are not certainly known. They resemble in several particulars the pyramids of Egypt, and had formerly on the tops gigantic statues of the sun and moon.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or **PYRENEES**, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon, and run as far as Fuentarabia. Near Roussillon they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrene; and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuis. Over them are five passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys.

PYRENEES (EASTERN), a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of this department is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather, of a superior quality. Perpignan is the episcopal town.

PYRENEES (LOWER), a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Béarn. Pau is the capital.

PYRENEES (UPPER), a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. It produces excellent horses and partridges. Its valleys are very fertile; producing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax.

The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, fine marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, the capital of a country of the same name, in Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the confines of Brunswick, 40 miles S.W. of Hanover; it is celebrated for its mineral waters, for drinking which there is a great resort of German and other nobility. They are preferred to those of the Spaw, and are exported in great quantities from Bremen.

PYSECK, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin.

PYTHUSIAN ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, so called from the great number of pine trees growing upon them.

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QUAKENBRUGK, a town of Osna-burg, in Westphalia, in Germany.

QUAMSI, a province of China, in Asia, bounded by Quem-hu on the N. by Quang-tun on the E. by Tungking and Cochinchina on the S. and by Yunnan on the W. It is watered by a great number of rivers flowing from the mountains eastward into the Ts, which at last form the famous port of Quantun, or Canton. The porcelain made here is much finer than in other parts of China.

QUANTUM, or **CANTON**, a province of China, bounded by the Chinese Ocean on the S. by Hoquang on the N. by Fokien on the E. and by Tungking on the W. It is very considerable, not only for its extent, but its fertility, opulence, populousness, and extensive commerce.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland.

QUÉBEC, a handsome and large town of America, and capital of Canada. The first place taken notice of upon landing here is a square of an irregular figure, with well-built houses on each side, on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as also another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of suburb, and between this and the great street is a very steep ascent, in which they have made steps for the foot passengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the bishop's palace; and between two large squares is a fort where the governor lodges. The Royalists have handsome houses over against it, and on the right is the cathedral church: Over against this is the Jesuits college, and between them are well-built houses; from the fort run two streets, which are crossed by

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by a third, and between these is a church and convent. In the second square are two descents to the river of St Charles. The Hotel Dieu is in the midway, and from thence are small houses, which reach to the house of the intendant. On the other side of the Jesuits college, where the church stands, is a pretty long street in which is a nunnery. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about seven thousand inhabitants; the fort is a handsome modern building. Quebec is not regularly fortified, but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi-bastion, partly taken out of the rock; and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon: still above this is a square fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour, on the side of the road, there are large batteries of cannon, and some mortars; besides these, there are several other fortifications, not very easy to be described. In 1711, the English fitted out a fleet, with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the rashness of the admiral; who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, and so lost his largest ship, and 3000 of his best soldiers. It is about 300 miles N.W. of Boston in Massachusetts-bay. On Oct. 18. 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of general Wolfe, who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport-vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain; and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lat. 46. 55. N. long 69. 48. W.

QUEDA, or KEDA, a town of Malacca, in the Further India, in Asia, being the seat of its king; it stands in a good soil, watered by several brooks from a navigable river. It lies 300 miles N. of Malacca city, and is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 10. N. long 98. 35. E.

QUEDLINGBURG, a small city of Anhalt and Lower Saxony, in Germany.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. It is about six miles long, and one wide. Lat. 19. 18. S. long 155. 4. W.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a district in the

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province of Leinster, in Ireland, bounded by King's county and part of Tipperary on the N. and W. by part of Kildare and Catherlough on the E. and by Kilkenny and Catherlough on the S. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but now much improved.

QUEENSFERRY, a borough town, of the Frith of Forth, nine miles W. from Edinburgh. This ferry is much frequented, the frith being here only about two miles broad.

QUEENFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the northern extremity of the fourth island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in 41. 6. of S. lat. and 174. 19. of E. long. The climate here is much more mild than at Dusky Bay; and though there is not such plenty of wild fowl and fish, that defect is amply compensated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the sound consist of an argillaceous stone of a greenish grey, or bluish or yellowish brown colour. A green talkous or nephritic, which the jewellers call Jadde, is likewise very common, together with horn-stone, shingle, several sorts of flinty stones, and pebbles, some loose pieces of basalts, strata of a compact mica or glimmer, with particles of quartz. So that Mr Forster thinks there is great reason to suppose, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps several other metallic bodies. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the sea-side are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable as those of Dusky Bay. Captain Cook sowed here the seeds of many vegetable that have useful and nutritive roots. He sowed also corn of several sorts, beans, kidney-beans, and pease. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid animals. They are fed with fish, and even dogs flesh, and perhaps human flesh, which the natives also eat. Captains Cook and Furneaux left on these islands a boar and two sows, with a pair of goats, male and female, with some geese, with a view to benefit the natives, and future generations of navigators. They left likewise among the natives a number of brass medals gilt, on one side of which was the head of his present Majesty, with the inscription, George III. king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. On the reverse a representation of two men of war, with the names Resolution and Adventure over them; and the exergue, Sailed from England March 1769.

QUERCY.

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QUERCY, a late province of France, bounded by Agenois and Perigord on the W. by Auvergne and Rouergue on the E. and by Languedoc on the S. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Quercy, is a fruitful province, and its capital Cahors.

QUESLIN, or **QUEYLING**, a large well built city of Quangli in China, in Asia.

QUESNOY, a little town of French Hainaut, in the Netherlands, irregularly built, yet well fortified. It was taken by the commander army in 1711; but the French retook it the next year, after the battle of Denain. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Valenciennes.

QUEYANG, the capital of Queycheu, in China, formerly a royal residence, and still retaining some mark of its ancient lustre. It lies 451 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 17. 13. N. long. 106. 10. E.

QUEYCHEU, a province of China in Asia, lying to the S. E. of Sicheu, and between Kiangli on the E. Yunan and Secheu on the W. and Quangli on the S. This is the most craggy and mountainous province of the whole empire, and considered as another Siberia, or place of banishment.

QUIBO, or **COIBA**, an island on the coast of Peru, mentioned in Lord Anlon's voyage, as having a fine bay, in which the commodore anchored, in thirty-three fathoms water.

QUIBRON, or **QUIBERON**, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, in the late bishopric of Vannes, and to the N. of Belle Isle; as also a small island called the Point de Quibron, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, on the Seine.

QUILOA, a town of Zanguebar, having a harbour on the coast of Africa. It is the capital of the kingdom of the same name, and tributary to Portugal. It lies 100 miles N. of Mozambique. From hence the Portuguese of Brazil annually purchase slaves for that country.

QUIMPER, or **QUIMPER CORENTIN**, a pretty large and populous city of the late province of Brittany, in France.

QUIMPERLE, a small city of the late province of Brittany, in France.

QUINGEV, a small town of the late French Comtee.

QUINTEN, a town of France, late in Bretagne.

QUINTEN (St), anciently **AUGUSTA VEROMANORUM**, a fortified city of the late province of Picardy, in France. Situated on the river Somme.

QUIMBA, the principal of a great number of small islands, in Zanguebar, on the coast of Africa, which gives name to

Q U O

the rest, where the Portuguese have a port town.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

QUISFELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Secchia, three miles from the place where it falls into the Po.

QUITEOA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Drafs.

QUITO, the capital of the province of the same name, in Peru, in South America, a large and populous city, situated between the Cordilleras, and on the bottom of their declivities, the streets being very irregular and uneven. It is the seat of government, the see of a bishop, and has an university. The town is well fortified, and provided with every thing necessary for a good defence. The country produces salt, sugar, cattle, fruit, cotton, wool, flax, and leather; it has also several gold mines, but now abandoned. The level country is overflowed by the periodical rains, as is common in all the countries lying under the Equator, by which means Quito is rendered unhealthy. It lies 112 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean, 146 N. of Guayaquil, and 722 in the direction from Lima.

QUIFO, the most northerly province of Peru, in South America, bounded on the E. by part of the country of the Amazons, on the S. by Los Reyes, on the W. by the South Sea, and on the N. by Popayan. Its extent along the coast is from lat. 6. S. to 5. N. and is 750 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth.

QUIXOS, the N. E. subdivision of Quito, in South America, belonging to Spain.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Feg, and in the province of Garet. It is about 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Nucor; the inhabitants are said to be rich and warlike.

QUIOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone, to the Grain Coast, and contains, besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolam, Gilm, Quilliga, and Carrelahu; but all these countries are very little known.

QUONBOROUGH, or **QUEENBOROUGH**, a town in the county of Kent, at the S. W. point of the Isle of Sheppey, by the Medway, 4 miles N. of Milton, and 47 from London, was made a borough by king Edward III. in honour of his wife.—King Edward I. empowered the inhabitants to choose a mayor and two bailiffs yearly, and to have markets on Monday and Thursday, besides

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a fair on Aug. 5 but the markets have been disused long since, & I thought it sends two members to parliament, it is become a poor place, the chief townmen being alehouse-keepers and oystre catchers.

R

RAB, a royal free city in Lower Hungary, having an ill but strong fortress at the confluence of the Danube

RABAT, an ancient town of Diar, in the Empire of Morocco

RABAT, an ancient city of Mauritania Tingitana, and the Capital of the Kingdom, it is a large strong place, and the chief city of Africa

RACBORTH, or **ALONRACBORTH**, a city of the peninsula of Humdan, capital of a district of the same name, situated to the westward of the city of Humdan, on the S. bank of the River, near its confluence with the Tigris, 100 miles N. by E. of Samarra

RACHBURY, a strong town of Suffolk, situated on the river Great Ouse

RACHBURY, a town in the county of Suffolk, with fairs on May 27 and October 13

RACIA, one of the least islands in the Archipelago near that of Nio, but uninhabited and very rocky

RACONI, a populous town of Italy, in Piedmont

RADICOFANI, a town of Sienna, in the grand duchy of Tuscany

RADMANSBURY, a town of Germany in Upper Germany, near the river Saale

RADNORSHIRE, South Wales, a small county, N. by Montgomeryshire, on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the S. and S. W. by Brecknockshire, and on the W. by Carmarthenshire, extending 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. This county is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are contained 3 market towns, 52 parishes, about 3600 houses, and 18,960 inhabitants. It is situated in the diocese of Hereford, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for the town of Radnor. The air of this county is in winter cold and piercing. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts, but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep and goats.

RADNOR, the county town of the above shire, 140 miles from London, is a poor little town situated near the spring-head of the river Somersgill, in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where there are sheep grazing in abundance. Its weekly markets

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formerly were kept on Thursdays, but now on Saturday, and its annual fair is on the 18th of October

RADOM, or **RANDOM**, a town in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland

RADSFAY, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the river Rhine

RADVOI, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the duchy of Mantua

RAGUSA, the ancient **EPIDAUROS**, a town of Dalmatia, situated on a peninsula of the gulf of Venice. The old city was built long before the birth of Christ, and became afterwards a Roman colony, but in the 15th century was destroyed by the Scythians. The new town standing on the same spot is not very large, but very well built, and is the chief city of the island

RAGUSA, a small town of the island of Sicily, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Syracuse

RAGUSA, a town of Europe, in Sicily, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Syracuse, and is the chief city of the island. It is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Syracuse, and is the chief city of the island

RAJAM, a town of the Kingdom of Mysore, on the Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughly

RAJAPOUR, a town of Candich, in the Hither India in Asia, having a very convenient harbour

RAIN, a well built and fortified town of Bavaria in Germany

RAINHAM, a village of Essex, one mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry, 6000 in Kent. The river is the most fertile and is uncommonly fine, and is filled with prodigious numbers of cattle. It is 10 miles N. of London

RAINY, or **LONG LAKE**, a lake of North America, which lies to the E. of the Lake of the Woods. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 miles wide

RAKAH (NFW), a town of Darbeck, the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris. It is the residence of a pasha or beglarbeg, and has a strong castle, but partly in ruins

RAKONICK, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Prague

RAMA, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, now called Ramela by the Moors

RAMADA, a town of New Granada, on the Terra Firma in South America

RAMANANCOR, an island of Asia in the East Indies, and towards the S. end of the peninsula on this side the Ganges

RAMBERT-LE-JOUEH, a town of France, late in Burgundy

RAMBERVILLE, a small city in the late government of Metz in France

RAMBOUILLET

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the Isle of France.

RAMEKINS, a fortress of the United Netherlands, on the S. coast of the island of Walcheren, in the province of Zeeland.

RAMERA, a town of the late province of Champagne in France.

RAMILLIES, a small village of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, rendered famous by an important victory obtained, May 23, 1706, O.S. by the confederates under the duke of Marlborough and general Auverquerque, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and marshal Villeroi, when the latter lost most of their artillery, baggage, and standards; and the confederates took 6000 prisoners. It was followed by the submission and reduction of Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Antwerp, and several other places of the Netherlands, in two months time, which acknowledged king Charles III. the emperor Charles VI. as their sovereign.

RAMMELBERG, a town and rich mine of the great mountain of Hartz, lying in Lower Saxony, between Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia.

RAMPANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morca. Lat. 36. 54. N. long. 20. 17. E.

RAMSAY ISLAND, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, on the E. shoals in a high promontory, but on the W. is level and fruitful, and is said to have been inhabited by 50 many saints, that no less than 20,000 are said, in ancient histories, to lie interred there. Though now the passage between South Britain and Ireland is at Holyhead, in the Isle of Anglesea, it was formerly at this place, from which the passage between the two kingdoms is both shorter, safer, and more convenient, for those who have business to transact on the coast.

RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, 68 miles from London, has still part of the old gate house of its once famous wealthy abbey. By the dissolution of it, the town became poor, and lost its market for many years, till about 180 years ago it recovered the market, which is on Saturday, and is reckoned one of the most plentiful and cheapest in England; fair on July 22.

RAMSEY, in the Isle of Man, to the N. a most noted and spacious haven, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety enough from all winds but the N. E. and in that case they need not be embayed. This town standing upon a beach of loose sand, or shingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being washed away by the sea.

RAMSGATE, in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, in St Lawrence parish, 5 miles from Margate, is a member of the town and

port of Sandwich. It is the first place of note S. S. W. from the North Foreland towards Sandwich. An act of parliament was lately passed, whereby its harbour was rendered capable of receiving 200 sail of ships; and a new pier erected, capable of resisting the strongest winds, or the most raging sea that tumbles in from the Downs.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Capt. Cook, lies south-west of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues distance from each. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes and taro. Its number of inhabitants are 20,400, as nearly as could be ascertained.

RANCHIERA, a town of New Granada in Terra Firma in South America.

RANDERS, an ancient city of Jutland in Denmark.

RANGAMATI, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions.

RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Prussia, on the confines of Samogitia.

RANNOCH (LOCH), a lake in Perthshire, Scotland, about 11 miles in length.

RANTAMPOUR, a fortress of Hindostan Proper, in the E. quarter of Agimere. It is very celebrated in the Indian histories, and is 120 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Holstein and Lower Saxony in Germany.

RAOLCONDA, a city of Golconda in the Inner India in Asia, noted for a diamond mine.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town of the late province of Lorraine, in the county of Salms, in France.

RAPALLO, a small town in the dominions of Genoa.

RAPOLSTEIN, a town of France, in the late province of Alsace.

RAPOLLA, a small ruinous city of the Basilicate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

RAPPAHANOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, in North America, rising in the lower marshy grounds W. of this province, and after running from N. W. to S. E. through it, empties itself into the bay of Chesapeake.

RAPPERSWYL, a city of Switzerland, situated on the lake of Zurich, over which it has a remarkable wooden bridge, above a mile and a half in length, and 12 feet broad, but without rails.

RARITAN, a river of North America, in the state of New Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, mingles with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

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RASCARANSCHII, a cape on the S. coast of Val-di-Noro, in Sicily, surrounded with small islands, and lies five miles E. of Cammarana.

RASEBURG, a small port town of Nyland in Finland in Sweden.

RASEN MARKET, a town in Lincolnshire, 150 miles from London, near the source of the Ankam. Fair Oct. 26.

RASLAPHA, an ancient town of Asia.

RASOCALMO, a cape of the Val-di-Demona, in Sicily.

RASCADT, or **RADSTADT**, a town of Baden in Suabia. Here the preliminaries were settled for the peace concluded at Baden, between the emperor and the king of France, in 1714.

RASTADT, a town in Saxe-zourg in Slavaria in Germany.

RASTENBURG, a fine city in the kingdom of Prussia on the Oder.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg.

RATHMINES, a place about a mile and a half from Dublin in Ireland, famous for the defeat of the duke of Ormond, who lay encamped with 19,000 men, by the parliament's forces commanded by colonel Jones, in 1649, who killed 4000, and took near 3000 prisoners.

RATIPOR, or **RATIBOR**, a town of Silesia in Bohemia.

RATIPOR, or **RANTIPORE**, a city of the Hither India in Asia, and the capital of Malva.

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and sovereign state in this electorate; it is large, populous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleasantly situated on the S. side of the Danube, where it receives the Regen, whence it is also called Regensburg. It is so large to be defended without an army, and therefore submits to the power which is master of the field. Here the general diet of the states of the empire often meet in a large upper room, properly decorated with tapestry, and the emperor's throne, with cloth of gold. Ratibon is governed by its own magistrates, who are Lutherans, and is surrounded by the duke of Bavaria's territories. The city is plentifully furnished with provisions, the soil round it abounding with corn, and pasture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a strong palatable wine, scarce inferior to the Rhenish. It has a stone bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, being the most substantial of all the structures, either on this river or the Rhine. In time of peace it has a considerable trade by the Danube, the Nahe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monastery, with several ancient and curious

R A U

MSS. particularly of the gospel; and a register of Attila's exploits. It lies 65 miles N. E. of Munich. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 12. 10. E.

RATOLFZEL, a strongly fortified town of Suabia.

RATZEBURG, now a very strong city of Lawenburg in Lower Saxony in Germany; it is surrounded by a lake of the same name.

RATZIA, the E. subdivision of Slavonia; its people, who dwell on the banks of the Saave, are called Rascians. It is subject to the house of Austria.

RAVA, or **RAWA**, a small but populous town, the capital of the palatinate of the same name in Great Poland.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege in Westphalia in Germany.

RAUDEN, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

RAVELLO, a well built but small city of the high principate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

RAVENGLASS, a well built town in the county of Cumberland, 283 miles from London. It has a good fishery, being three parts of it surrounded by the E. and Mute; the two first of which fall here into the sea, and form a good harbour. It has a market on Saturday; fairs June 8. and Aug. 5.

RAVENNA, a city of Romagna in the pope's territories in Italy, situated on a plain, and anciently very considerable, but now greatly declined, its houses old and ruinous, and the number of its inhabitants scarcely amounting to 14,000 or 15,000. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it resembled Venice, standing on piles in the midst of marshes formed by the Adriatic, and had a famous harbour, but the sea has long since retired 3 or 4 miles from it; so that the part which was covered with water, is now turned into a delightful fertile plain.

RAVENSBERG, a town and strong fort on a hill, near the river Hessel, in a country of the same name in Westphalia in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

RAVENSBERG, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany.

RAVESTEIN, a small city of the lordship of the same name, in Dutch Brabant in the Netherlands.

RAUMO, a town of Sweden, in North Finland, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of a small river.

RAUSCHENBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the county of Ziegenheim, and near it there is a handsome castle.

RAUVEE, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus.

R E D

into which river it falls, about 20 miles W. of Moutan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and the Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydrantes of Alexander.

RAYLEIGH, a town in the county of Essex, 36 miles from London, lies upon the creek called Hadley bay, which parts it from Canvey island. It has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

READING, the county town of Berks, 39 miles from London, is larger than some cities. It is in a great measure encompassed by the Thames, which just by it receives the Kennet, that passes under seven bridges in the town and neighbourhood, and abounds with pike, eel, pike, and fine trout. A new stone bridge was begun here in August 1787, and finished in 1788. A county infirmary is erected here, after the manner of those of Bristol, Bath, Winchester, Northampton, &c. Its market is on Saturday; fairs Feb. 2. May 1. July 25. and Sept. 21. On Cottgrove hill, just by it, a remarkable bed of oyster shells has been discovered of 5 or 6 acres in extent, of which there is an account in the transactions of the Royal Society.

REAL, or **CHIAPA**, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of a province of the same name, 60 miles S. of the bay of Campeachy, subject to Spain.

REALLEJO, or **RIA LEXO**, a town of Nicaragua, in New Spain in North America, having a fine harbour on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 60 miles W. of Leon, and the lake of Nicaragua. Lat. 12. 12. N. long. 91. 27. W.

REALMONT, a small town of the late province of Languedoc in France.

REBEL, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg in Germany.

REBNICK, a populous city of Wallachia, in Europe in Turkey.

RECANATI, a mean city of Ancona in the ecclesiastical state.

RECKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Cologne in Germany, in the middle of a territory of its own name.

RED or **LITTLE RUSSIA**, a province of Poland, bounded on the S. by Hungary, Moldavia, and Bessarabia; on the E. by the Rysian deserts, particularly Mucovy; on the N. by White Russia, from which it is separated by the rivers of Dniro and Pripecz; and on the W. by Lesser Poland, from which it is divided by the rivers Villoz and Vepre: it is about 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It comprises the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg.

RED SEA, the name of a famous strait separating Asia from Africa. The Arabians call it the Sea of Suz.

RED-SORN, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Roman Watling-Street road, now the

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Dunstable road, 6 miles N. W. of St Alban's. The fairs are Wednesday after Jan. 1. Easter-Wednesday and Whitsun Wednesday.

REDDICH, a town in Worcestershire, with a fair on the first Monday in August.

REDFORD (EAST), a town in Nottinghamshire, 26 miles from Nottingham, and 154 from London, is a royal demesne, on the E. side of the river Idle, among large plantations of hops, in which, and barley for malt, it drives a great trade, though Worksop has got much of it away. Its market on Saturday is well stored with hops, barley, and malt, fish, fowl, and meat. The fairs are on March 23. and Oct. 2.

REDFORD (WEST), to which the former communicates by a stone bridge over the Idle, is another parish, but has nothing remarkable.

REDHEAD, a promontory of Angushire in Scotland, to the S. of Montrose. On this are the ruins of an ancient castle, almost surrounded by the sea. Till the year 1793, this cape was remarkable for being the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying a very heavy duty; an oppressive tax, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

RED-HORSE-VALE, in Warwickshire, a fruitful pleasant tract, S. of Avon, to the E. of Edgehill, is so called from the figure of a horse cut by the country people on the side of a hill, near Tyse, out of red coloured earth; the trenches that form it being cleaned and kept open by a neighbouring freeholder, who enjoys lands by that service.

REDLINCII, a town in Somersetshire, 2 miles from Bruton. Fair June 29.

REDON, a town of France, late in Lower Bretagne.

REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

REDONDELLA, a small but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia.

REDRUH, a town in the county of Cornwall, 260 miles from London, is a hamlet among the tin works, annexed to Uni-Redruth. Though it is no sea-port, it is more frequented than St Ives. The fairs are May 2. Sept. 3. and Oct. 1.

REES, a fortified town of the duchy of Cleves, in Westphalia in Germany.

REETH, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, near Bernard Castle, with fairs on Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday se'ennight before May 12. Friday before August 24 and Friday se'ennight before Nov. 22.

REGENSBURG, a small town in the canton of Zurich in Switzerland.

REGGIO, anciently **REGIUM LEPIDI**, a well built, populous, and rich town, in the principality of the same name in the Modenese in Italy.

* **REGGIO**,

MEGGIO, a small city on the front of *Medina*, with an harbour for small vessels.

REGINA, a town of the *Hither Calabria* in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and patrimony of St Peter.

REICHENAU, an island in the lake of Zell, in Suabia in Germany.

REICHENAU, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is situated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two curious bridges. One of these is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length. The other, built across the Rhine below the point of union, forms a very beautiful bridge. It is a wooden bridge, of a single arch, covered like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed upon nearly the same plan. The span of the arch is 220 feet in length. *Reichenau* is seven miles S W of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of *Moos*, *Wetterhorn*, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount *Shneider*, till it unites with the river *Aar*, near *Meyringen*. It conveys into the *Aar* the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a town of Germany, in *Vogtland*, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

REICHENBACH, a town of Germany, in *Silesia*, five miles from *Glatz*.

REICHENSWILR, a town of France, in the late province of *Alsace*, below *Keyserburg*.

REICHENSBURG, a town of Germany, in *Bavaria*, seated on the river *Inn*.

REICHENSHOFN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of *Alsace*.

REICHENHILF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

REICHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*.

REILLAN, a town of France, in *Provence*, and in the viguerie of *Aix*.

REINE (St), a town of France, late in *Burgundy*.

REICHENBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of *Westphalia*.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the *Voisgre*, and late province of *Lorraine*, at the foot of Mount *Vange*.

REMORENTIN, a town of the late government of *Orleannois* in France.

REMY, a town of France, in the late province of *Provence*.

RENDERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of *Holstein*, on the confines of the duchy of *Sleswick*.

RENFREWSTON, a town of Scotland, of eminence, the Barony, because it was the ancient inheritance of the *Scots*. It is a small county in Scotland, extending about 5 miles from N to S. and 26 from E to W. is bounded on the W by the river *Clyde*, on the E by *Lanarkshire*, on the N by *Dumbarston*, and on the S by that part of *Ayrshire* called *Cunningham*. It is an agreeable, fertile, and populous county, producing grain of all kinds in abundance; and all kinds of useful plants, of coal and turf for fuel, and pasturage for sheep and black cattle. It has a remarkable spring near the *Clyde*, which ebbs and flows with the tide, though considerably higher than the surface of the river. Here are also some remarkable Roman antiquities. The people are much inclined to commerce.

RENNES, the borough town of the above shire, is an ancient but considerable place. *May 3d* June 2d Friday, July 3d Tuesday Sept 29 and Dec 1st Friday.

RENNES, an ancient CONDAMN, a large and populous city and capital of the late province of *Britany* in France.

RENNES, a town of the late province of *Artois*, in the Low Countries.

RENNES, a town of the late province of *Orkney* in France, situated on the *Garonne*.

RENNES, a town of *Savoy*, in *Chablais*, seated on a river which falls into the lake of *Geneva*, and famous for the retreat of *Amadeus*.

REPEHAM, a town in the County of *Norfolk*, 9 miles N W of *Norwich*, and 110 from *London*, has a ford over the river *Yare*. The chief trade of this place is in milk, of which great quantities are sold in its market on Saturday.

REQUENA, a town of *New Castile* in Spain.

RESCHE, a large and populous city of *Persia*, and capital of *Ghilan* in Asia.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the South Sea, in the lat 17. 24 S and long from *Greenwich* W. 141 45. so called from the ship *Resolution*, in which *Captain Cook* made his second voyage to the South Sea.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of *Ardennes*, and late province of *Champagne*, situated on the river *Aisne*.

RETIMO, a town of the island of *Candia*. In the year 1599 it was burnt by the *Turks*.

RETTIGEN, an imperial city, and sovereign state of *Wurtemberg* and *Saxony* in Germany.

R H E

REVEL, a small city of the late province of Languedoc in France.

REVEL, a port town and city of Esthonia, a subdivision of Livonia, at the S. entrance of the gulf of Finland; it is not large, but a rich trading place, and surrounded with high walls, deep ditches, and strong bastions; and is further defended by a castle, with several towers standing on a rock. It has a fine harbour, where part of the Russian fleet is commonly laid up.

REVERO, a small town of the Mantuan in Italy.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucerne, and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine.

REUX, a small but fortified city of Hainault, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

REY, once a famous city of Persia, and the largest in all Asia, some traces of which are still to be seen, 9 miles to the W. of Sava. The Persian historians relate incredible wonders of it. And Sir John Chardin adds, that in the wars between the two sects of Mahometans, one of them calling in the Tartars, this city was destroyed before the end of the 6th æra of the Hegira.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia.

REZ, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia.

REZAN, anciently a considerable city of Russia, and capital of the circle of its own name.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town in Radnorshire, 164 miles from London, has a market on Wednesday, and fairs Aug. 6. and 17. and Sept. 26.

RHAYTYLAFARD, a town in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, with a fair on June 29.

RHE, or **RE**, a little island in the Atlantic Ocean, about three leagues from the mainland, in the late government of Anis, in France; it is very populous, and produces a great deal of wine. It lies seven miles W. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 1. 34. W.

RHEIMS, or **REIMS**, anciently **DUROCOPTORUM**, and **CIVITAS REMO**, **RUM**, the oldest and most celebrated city in France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is the largest in the province, well built, and populous. It was the see of an archbishop. It has an university, and several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly three of the city gates, which retain the names of the Pagan deities, Sol, Mars, and Ceres, a triumphal arch, &c. It is 75 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 4. 2. E.

R H I

RHENEN, a town of Utrecht in the United Provinces of Holland.

RHINE, a celebrated river of Germany, having its source in the country of the Grisons in Switzerland, and in the very bosom of the Alps; and taking its course N. by Coire, it continues on till it forms the lake of Constance in Suabia; whence turning W. it passes by the cities of Constance and Schaffhausen, and watering Basil, runs from thence directly N. dividing Suabia from Alsace. Then it runs through the palatinate, where the Neckar, Main, and Moselle, join it; and from whence it continues its course N. by the cities of Mentz, Coblenz, and Cologne, entering the Low Countries at Skenkenchaus; after this, parting itself into several channels, the largest of which are called the Lech and the Waal, these run W. thro' the United Netherlands, and empty themselves in the German Ocean below Rotterdam, its ancient channel to the W. of Leyden being entirely choked up.

RHINE (LOWER), a circle of Germany, comprehending the electorate and palatinate of the Rhine, with the three ecclesiastical electorates of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne, all which lie on the river Rhine.

RHINE (UPPER), a circle of Germany, consisting of the landgraviates of Alsace and Hesse, including the Wetteraw.

RHINE (LOWER), a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasbourg is the capital.

RHINE (UPPER), a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINEBERG, a pretty large town in the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne in Germany.

RHINECK, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine.

RHINEFELDEN, a small town of Suabia, on the S. side of the Rhine.

RHINEFELD, a town of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and capital of a country of the same name.

RHINEGAW, a territory of Mentz in Germany, extending 20 miles along the Rhine, but so populous, that it appears like one entire town, intermixed with gardens and vineyards, the latter producing excellent wines.

RHINEZABERN, a town in the bishopric of Spire, and palatinate of the Rhine in Germany.

RHINLAND, a name given to a part of South Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHINTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake of Constance.

RHINWALD,

RHINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its source.

RHO'S FAIR, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with three fairs, on August 5. and 16. and October 13.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of North America, including Providence plantation on the neighbouring continent. It is divided into five counties, and has a most fruitful soil, and a temperate climate. The island is 12 miles long and 3 broad, and lies 40 miles S. W. of Boston.

RHODES, an island of Asiatic Turkey, situated in the Mediterranean, and formerly very famous for the early figure which its inhabitants made at sea, and their maritime laws, by which differences between them were decided, but these were afterwards succeeded by those of the isle of Oloron. It is about 50 miles long, and 26 broad. It is also remarkable for the fertility of its soil, producing the best wines, and all sorts of delicious fruits, except corn, which is imported from the neighbouring continent. It lies between lat. 36. and 37. N. long. 28. E.

RHODES, the capital of the island of the same name; it is about three miles in circuit, surrounded with a treble wall, and the same number of moats; but the fortifications are now all in a ruinous condition. It has a convenient and safe harbour. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Jews, and Christians, but the last are not suffered to remain within the walls in the night time. At the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes, which is 50 fathoms over, was erected the famous colossal statue of Apollo, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; it was 70 cubits high, and ships sailed in and out of the harbour between its legs. Its head represented the sun, and in one hand it held a light-house for the direction of mariners. It was the work of the celebrated architect Chares, a native and citizen of Rhodes, who spent 12 years in making and rearing it; but it had not stood above 66 years, before it was thrown down by an earthquake. Some idea may be formed of its dimensions by its thumb, which was so large that it would fathom it; we are also told that the brass of it loaded 900 camels. This city was formerly esteemed a place of considerable strength, and famous for the learning and politeness of its inhabitants, having one of the most celebrated academies, where Julius Cæsar, and many other illustrious Romans, came to study the sciences. It was the birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Here a squadron of Turkish galleys, commanded by a bey, is always stationed, to cruise on the ships of Malta. Lat. 36. 24. N. long. 20. E.

RHONE, anciently **RHODANUS**, one

of the most considerable rivers in France; it rises in mount la Fourche, in the Swiss canton of Uri; and running W. with great rapidity through the country of Valois, divides it into two parts, and near Bouveret falls into the lake of Geneva. About two French leagues above the city of Geneva, the Rhone begins to flow again, and at that city resumes its rapidity and name, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious chasm in the rock, 1-4th of a mile long, but not above three fathoms in breadth where narrowest. After which it widens, and becomes navigable near Sciffel; then running S. W. to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, past which the river Saone, continues its course due S. and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths, namely, Gras de Sauze, Sainte Anne, and le Grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to most other rivers, swells as the days increase; its waters being at the highest when the days are longest, probably owing to the melting of the snow on the Alps.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonnais. The capital is Lyons.

RHONE (MOUTHS OF THE), a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RIALEXA, a town of North America, in New Spain.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the late province of Picardy.

RIBUTZ, a town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony in Germany.

RICHELIEU, a handsomely town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, built by cardinal Richelieu.

RICHMOND, a town in the county of Surry, on the bank of the Thames, 12 miles from London, between Mortlake and Kingston, to the latter of which its church is a chapel of ease, is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions. It was chosen, says Camden, by the kings of England for their royal seat; and, for its splendour, or shining, called Shene. It has been since also, on account of the wholesomeness of the air, the usual nursery of their children. The town runs up the hill, above a mile from the village of East Shene, to the New Park, with gardens declining all the way to the Thames, the tide whereof reaches just to the village.

village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Over the Thames an elegant bridge was begun in 1774, which opens a communication with Isleworth, on the opposite side of the river. On the ascent of the hill were wells of purging mineral water, to which a great deal of company formerly resorted in the summer; and, on the top of it, from whence there is the most beautiful prospect of the Thames, and of the fine seats on the banks of it, there is an almshouse for the support of ten poor widows. There is another almshouse, endowed with above £1. a-year. Here are also two charity schools, one for 50 boys, the other for 50 girls. In the New Church is a little hill called King Henry's Mount, from which there is a prospect of six counties, including the city of London, and also Windsor castle, which is 14 miles off.

RICHMOND, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, 231 miles from London, has a good stone bridge over the Swale, which encompasses near half the town, and, by reason of the rocks, forms a natural cataraet. It has a plentiful market on Saturday for cattle and all kinds of provisions; and fairs on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the 1st Saturday in July, and Sept. 14. It has three gates, leading to three suburbs, and had formerly a monastery, the steeple of which yet remains. Many of the houses are built of free stone, and the streets are well paved. It has a great trade in yarn, stockings, and woollen knit caps for seamen.—This place is noted for annual horse races.

RICHMOND, a town of North America, capital of the state of Virginia. It has an elegant state-house, seated on a hill in the upper part of the town. It stands on the N. side of James River, at the foot of the Falls, 60 miles W. of Williamsburg.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the North riding of Yorkshire. It was formerly a county of itself. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the neatness and industry of the inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital town.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, on the borders of Bucks, three miles and a half W. from Watford, and 18 from London. King Henry III. granted it two fairs, and a market on Wednesday, but it is now kept on Saturday; and the fairs are on July 20. Saturday before the 3d Monday in Sept. and Nov. 24.

RIES, anciently **ALBICI**, a small but well built city in the late province of Provence in France.

RIETI, anciently **REATE**, a small city

of Spoleto, in the pope's territories, seated on the river Velino.

RIEUX, a small city of the late province of Languedoc in France.

RIGA, a small but populous port town in the division of Letten, and the capital of all Livonia, situated at the mouth of the Dwina, in a bay of the Baltic; it is surrounded with a wall, the houses mostly of stone; has a strong citadel, two arsenals well provided with stores, and a marine college. It is one of the best havens and trading towns on the Baltic. It was taken in 1710, by the victorious arms of Peter the Great, and has ever since been subject to Russia. Lat. 57. 5. N. long. 24. 10. E.

RIMINI, anciently **ARIMINUM**, a small, but elegant town in Romagna, in the ecclesiastical state, situated on the Adriatic, and was formerly a good sea port, but the sea is now above 1246 paces from it, so that its harbour is almost choked up with sand; it is still the see of a bishop. Here are several Roman antiquities, particularly the rostrum, from which Julius Cæsar is said to have harangued his army after passing the Rubicon. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 12. 58. E.

RIMMEGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers.

RINGKLOPING, a trading town of North Jutland in Denmark.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampshire, near the river Avon, 96 miles from London, was, in the Saxons time, a place of eminence, and is now a large thriving town, full of good houses, where they deal pretty much in leather, stockings, druggets, and narrow cloth. Here is a good market on Wednesday; and fairs July 10. and Dec. 11. It was near this town that the duke of Monmouth was taken by one Perkin, as he lay hid in a ditch, covered with fern, in July 1685, after his defeat at Sedgemoor.

RINTEL, or **RINTELEN**, a town of Schaumburg, in Westphalia in Germany.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Brazil in South America, rising almost under the Equator, from whence it runs E. thro' the province, and falls into the North Sea between Cathageus and St Martha.

RIO GRANDE, a river in Africa, supposed to be a branch of the Niger, which running from E. to W. through Negroland, falls into the Atlantic or Great Western Ocean, in lat 11. 10. N.

RIO JANEIRO, a river of South America, rising in the mountains W. of Brazil, and running E. through that province, falls into the Atlantic Ocean nearly under the tropic of Capricorn. It gives name to one of the richest provinces belonging to the Portuguese

Portuguese in Brazil, from whence they annually import diamonds and other gems, besides a great deal of gold and silver—Also to the town formerly St Sebastian.

RIO-DE-VOLTA, a very rapid river of Africa, in Guinea, on the Gold Coast, which falls into the sea 25 miles from Accra.

RIOM, a well built but thinly peopled town of the late province of Auvergne in France.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and in Bourdeaux, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

RIXA, a small province of Spain, in Old Castile.

RIPAILE, a town of Savoy in Upper Italy, having a famous Carthusian monastery, on the S. side of the lake of Geneva.

RIPA TRANSONE, a small but fortified city of Ancona, and the pope's dominions in Italy.

RIPEN, an old town in North Jutland in Denmark.

RIPHÆAN, or **HYPERBOREAN MOUNTAINS**, a chain of lofty mountains in Muscovy, N. E. of the river Obi. Here are bred the finest fables in the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in Derbyshire, in Pentridge parish, near Codnor castle, with a fair on October 23.

RIPLEY, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Knaresborough, and 204 from London, has a bridge over the Nidd, and is noted for its plentiful production of liquorice. The market is on Friday; fair Aug. 25.

RIPON, a pleasant well-built populous town in the West riding of Yorkshire, six miles above Boroughbridge, has two bridges over the Ure, or Aire. The woollen manufacture flourished here once. Though here is a market for wool, which is bought up every week by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. its most noted manufacture now is spurs, of which the best in England are made. Its market is on Thursday; fairs Thursday after January 24. Thursday after March 21. May 12. 18. Thursday in June, Holy Thursday, 1st Thursday after August 22. and Nov. 22. There is a common in the neighbourhood noted for horse races.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Picardy.

RIS, a town of France, late in Bourbonnais.

RISBOROUGH MONKS, a town in Buckinghamshire, S. of Wendover, 38 miles from London. Its market is on Saturday; and fair on Good Friday.

RITBERG, a town of Schawenberg in Westphalia in Germany.

RITON-UPON-DUNSMORE, a town in Warwickshire, has a bridge over the Avon, N. E. of Stonely Abbey, stands in a light sandy soil, fitter to produce rye than any other grain. Here is a fair, or rather wake, Nov. 6.

RIVA, a city in the bishopric of Trent, in Italy.

RIVADEC, a sea port town in Galicia in Spain.

RIVALLO, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

RIVESALTES, a town of France in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy.

RIVOLI, or **RIVOLTELLA**, a town of the Veronese in Italy.

ROA, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile.

ROD, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on Monday after Aug. 29.

ROANNE, or **ROVANS**, an old town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnais; it is seated on the Loire, which here begins to be navigable; whence goods from Lyons are conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, and other contiguous places.

ROBBEN ISLAND, called sometimes in English charts, Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 50. S. long. 18. 22. E.

ROBL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, in the North riding of Yorkshire, on the coast, to the S. E. of Whitby, is about one mile broad, where is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their seasons.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice.

ROCCA-D'ANNONE, and **ROCCA-D'ABAZZE**, are two forts of Italy, in Montserrat.

ROCCIA, a fortress of the Further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

ROCH-BERNARD, a town of France, in the late province of Brittany.

ROCHDALE, a good trading town in Lancashire, 12 miles N. E. from Manchester, and 195 from London, in a valley or dale, on the river Roche, under the hills called Blackstone-Edge, that are sometimes covered with snow in August. It is of late years much improved in the woollen manufacture, and is larger and more populous than Bury. The market is on Tuesday; fairs May 20. and October 23.

ROCHE, a fortified town of Luxembourg, in the late Austrian Netherlands.

ROCHE, a Strait on the S. side of America, 120 leagues E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 35. 5. S. It was passed through in 1675 by the captain of the same name, in his return from the South Sea to Europe.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, subject to the Canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limousin.

ROCHE-DIRIEN, a town of France, in the late province of Brittany.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Luxembourg in the late Austrian Netherlands, 66 miles N. W. of Luxembourg city.

ROCHELOUCAULT, a small town of the late province of Angoumois in France.

ROCHELLE, a considerable port and trading city of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, situated in the Bay of Biscay, two leagues from the gulf of Rhe. The inhabitants embraced the reformed religion in the 16th century, fortified the city, and held out a long siege against Louis XIII. who at last obliged them to surrender, October 8. 1628, on which the place, excepting two towers defending the port, was demolished. But Louis XIV. raised a new fortification. It lies 70 miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 1. 10. W.

ROCHE-MACHÉAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg.

ROCHE-POISSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine.

ROCHESTER, a town in the county of Kent, on the Medway, 7 miles and a half N. of Maidstone, and 30 from London, appears to have been one of the Roman stations, from the bricks in the walls, as well as the Roman coins that have been found here. The markets here are on Wednesday and Friday; and the fairs, by grant of Henry I. May 19. and Nov. 30. besides another on Oct. 30. The Roman Watling street runs through this town, from Shooter's Hill to Dover. Part of the castle is kept in repair, and is used as a magazine, where a party of soldiers do constant duty. The bridge was repaired in 1744, and palisaded with new iron rails.

• **ROCHFORD**, a town in the county of Essex, 42 miles from London, on a stream that falls into the creek which opens into the Crouch, and gives name to its hundred. The market is on Thursday; fairs on Easter-day, and the Wednesd. after Sept. 29.

ROCHFORD, a city of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, regularly built from a village by Louis XIV. about a league and a half from the mouth of the Charente. It has a very commodious harbour, is one of the stations for the French navy, and has an excellent arsenal well furnished with naval stores. It lies 23 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 1. 10. W.

ROCHLITZ, an ancient town of Germany, in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipzic.

ROCK OF LISBON. See **ROXENT**.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies between the Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, and derives its name from a curious natural bridge over the Cedar Creek.

ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonshire, 87 miles from London, stands on the river Welland. It has a charity school, a market on Thursday, and fair on Sept. 8. for five days.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate.

ROCKISAW, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen.

ROCKLES, or **RODULX**, a town of Hanau, in the late Austrian Netherlands.

ROCKRIVER, a large river of China, rising in the province of Yunan in Asia, from whence it runs through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the Bay of Cochinchina.

ROCOUX, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11. 1746, when the French gained the victory.

ROCUROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne.

RODAS, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Mahometans, in the kingdom of Persia. It is a very strong place, and seated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lat. 25. 22. N. long. 70. 33. E.

RODBURY, or **ROTHBURY**, a market town of Northumberland, situated on the river Coquet, 30 miles from Newcastle, and 281 from London.

RODEMBURG, a town of Upper Hesse, in Germany, situated on the river Fulda, 30 miles S. E. of Cassel.

RODESTO, or **RODOTTO**, or **RUDISTO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see.

RODEFZ, anciently **SEGOISODUM**, the capital of the late province of Rouergue in Guienne in France, situated on the river Aveyron; it was the see of a bishop, has a fine Jesuits college, and lies 62 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 44. 26. N. long. 2. 10. E.

ROER, a river in Germany, rising on the confines of Hesse, from whence it runs W. through Westphalia, and falls into the Rhine below Dussburg.

ROER, a river of Germany, rising in Juliers, from whence it runs N. through that duchy, and passing by the city of Juliers falls into the Maas at Roermond.

ROERMOND, or **RUREMONDE**, a wall'd and populous city of Gelderland in the Netherlands, situated at the confluence of the Maas and Roer.

ROEUX, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in Hainault.

ROGAROF, a city of Lithuania in Poland, situated on the river Niiper, 146 mil. N. of Kiof. Lat. 51. 4. N. long. 22. 4. E.

ROGATE, a town in the county of Sussex, N. W. of Midhurst, with a fair on September 27.

ROHAI ZOW, a considerable town in Poland, and in the duchy of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name.

ROHAN, a town in the late province of Bretagne in France, 22 miles N. of Vannes. Lat. 48. 4. N. long. 2. 46. W.

ROHILCUND, or **ROHILLA**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E. of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROLEDUC, a town of Limburg, in the late Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Worm, five miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 6. 18. E.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of South Jutland, between those of Manoe and Sylt.

ROMAGNA, or **ROMANDIOLA**, a province of the pope's territories in Italy, bounded on the E. by Ancona and the Adriatic, on the S. by the Apennines, which separate it from Tuscany, on the W. by Lombardy, and on the N. by the lens of Venora in the Venetian territories, the Po, and the gulf of Venice; it is about 80 miles in length, and the same in breadth. That part of it towards the Apennines, belonging to the duke of Tuscany, is called Romandiola Fiorentina, and the other Romagna Propria. It is a very pleasant country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, fruit, and pastures. Its capital is Ravenna.

ROMAIN-LE-PUY (St), a town of France, in the late province of Forez, and in the election of Mont-Brison.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a small handsome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Romand, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley at the foot of a high mountain.

ROMAND, a territory of Switzerland, bounded on the S. by Valais and Savoy;

on the W. by the territory of Gex; and on the E. by the Franche Comte.

ROMANIA, by the Turks called **RU-MILLI**, the ancient Thrace, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N. by Mount Argemum, anciently called Hamus, which divides it from Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea, the Hellespont, and Propontis, or Sea of Marmora; on the S. by the Archipelago; and on the W. by Macedonia and the river Strymon; it is 300 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth. The soil is pretty fruitful in corn and pasture, but produces little wine. The mountains separating it from Bulgaria and Macedonia are extremely cold and barren, and being of a very difficult access, form a kind of natural barrier to the rest of the Turkish empire on the side of Europe. Its capital is Constantinople.

ROMANO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamasco.

ROMANS, a small town of the late province of Dauphiny in France.

ROME, a very ancient city, formerly the mistress of the world, and seat of the Roman empire, now the residence of the pope, who is head of the Roman church; none can compare with it in respect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curiosities and the singularity of its historical events. It is the centre and magazine as it were of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture and architecture. It was founded, according to some, 753 years before the birth of Christ, by Romulus the first king. Its form and site have frequently been changed, particularly after the seven principal devastations of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandalas, Heruli, East and West Goths, and by the Germans under Charles of Bourbon in 1527 when it was taken and miserably sacked and the pope being closely besieged in the castle of St Angelo, was obliged to submit to the conqueror. At present it stands upon 12 hills, but great part of them being washed down into the valleys, the Tarpeian rock once a terrible precipice, from which malefactors were thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. The city is surrounded with a wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit; but not half of this space is occupied by houses as many places where stately structures once stood, are now gardens, fields, meadows, or vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 143,000. How far short of what old Rome was in Trajan's time, when the walls of the city were 50 miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000! In the magnificence and splendor of its religious structures the modern Rome is at least equal to the ancient.

ancient. The most magnificent is that of St Peter's; adjacent to which is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richest library of the choicest books and manuscripts in the world. The Vatican consists of several thousand rooms and other parts, of which the most admired are its grand staircase, and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the finest collection of exotics in Europe.—The Tiber runs through the city from N. to S. over which there are five bridges, but one of them is now quite decayed. The bed of this river being raised by the ruins of several structures, the city is liable to inundations, particularly when a southerly wind blows, and its stream is swelled by the melting of the snow in the Apennines. The Tiber passes by Perugia and Orvieto, and falls into the Tuscan Sea at Ostia, 15 miles below Rome. The city has 20 gates, and 300 antique towers still remaining; it is in general magnificently built, and the streets spacious and well paved, but among these some are very mean and dirty. No part of the world is better provided with fine water than Rome; for besides good springs, here are three grand aqueducts which convey water into the city. Some of the caracoms are still entire, but in many of them the earth has fallen in. The citizens of Rome are more complainant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that spirit of luxury and perfection which prevails in other Roman Catholic countries. They have plenty of provisions of all kinds, and a great variety of wines. It lies 17 miles from the Tuscan Sea, and 142 N. W. of Naples. Lat. 41° 43'. N. long. 3° 5' E.

ROMHILDEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

ROMONT, or **RONDMONT**, an handsome and strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg.

RONCIGLIONE, a small town, and the capital of a county of the same name, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 13. 5. E.

RONDA, anciently **ARUNDA**, a city of Granada, in Spain, situated on a high and steep rock, surrounded by a river, the ascent to which is by 100 steps hewn in the stone. It lies 22 miles N. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 5. 46. W.

RÖNE, a populous town of Sweden, in Blekinge, surrounded with rocks, and three miles from the sea.

RONSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Pilsen.

ROQUE, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

ROQUE DE MARSAN, a town of France, late in Gascony.

ROQUEFORT, a town of France, late in Rouergue.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, late in Armagnac.

ROQUEMADOUR, a town of France, late in Quercy.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

ROSANA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodec.

ROSAY, a town of France, in the late territory of Brie.

ROSBACH, a small town of Saxony, in Germany, famous for a victory obtained, Nov. 5. 1757, by the king of Prussia over the French, commanded by the prince of Soubise, in which 10,000 of the latter were slain, and taken prisoner, with the loss only of 500 Prussians.

ROSCHILD, a very ancient and famous city of Zealand, in Denmark, once the see of a bishop, but now greatly declined. It lies 20 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 30. N. long. 12. 15. E.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles in length and 28 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Longford and East Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Letrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by another part of Galway and Mayo. It is a level, fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 8780 houses, 59 parishes, six baronies, three boroughs, and sends eight members to parliament. The principal town is Athlone.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders, in the Netherlands, lying 12 miles N.W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 2. 38. E.

ROSES, a fortified town of Catalonia, in Spain, having a good harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, and was the only place of this province that continued faithful to Philip V. Not far from it, on Crudo Point, stood the city of Rhoda. It lies 64 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 2. 43. E.

ROSETTO, or **RASCHID**, a city of Egypt, in Africa, having a harbour near the mouth of the western channel of the Nile; it is of a circular form, six miles in circuit, and defended with two strong castles. It lies about 25 miles N.E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31. 5. N. long. 31. 50. E.

ROSHAAN, a country of Asia, lying to the W. of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

ROSHACH, a small borough of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbot of St Gallen; agreeably situated in the midst of a bay at the edge of the lake of Constance, and at the bottom of a rising hill richly covered with wood and pastures.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samothria, in Lithuania.

ROSLIN, in Poland, situated on the river Dublitz, 57 miles S. of Mitaw. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 23. 36. E.

ROSLIEY HILL, a town in Cumberland-shire, with a fair on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till Sept. 19.

ROSLIN, a most pleasant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

ROSS, a fine old town in Herefordshire, 119 miles from London, with a good trade, on the river Wye. It was made a free borough by Henry III. and is a populous town, famous for cider, and was noted in Camden's time for a manufacture of iron-ware. Its market and fairs are well known for cattle and other provisions. The former is on Thursday; the latter on Ascension day, Corpus Christi, July 20. to 25. Oct. 10. and Dec. 11.

ROSS-SHIRE, a county in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherland, on the E. and W. by the sea, and on the S. by Inverness-shire. The eastern part of this county is separated from Sutherland on the N. by the Frith of Dornoch, and from Inverness-shire on the S. by the Moray Frith; and the Frith of Cromarty runs pretty far up into the middle; so that there is good convenience for trade, where the country is in any state of improvement. The island of Skye is separated from the south western part of this county by a narrow strait. The N.W. part of Ross-shire, called Assynt, has fine strata of marble, equal in quality to the Parian. The middle part, called Ardross, is full of mountains, but throughout the whole country there are many well cultivated and fertile spots. The south eastern part called Cromarty, was formerly overgrown with trees, but is now entirely deforested. The south western division is named Glenelg.

ROSSANO, a small city of the Hirther Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, Italy; it is the see of a bishop, but has no suffragan, and lies 84 miles S.W. of Taranto. Lat. 39. 41. N. long. 16. 10. E.

ROSSE, a port town of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland, situated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. Its bishopric is united with that of Cork, and lies 22 miles W. of Kinsale.

ROSTOCK, a free imperial city or sovereign state and Hanse town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Warn, in a bay of the Baltic, and has an university with 18 professors. It has been often taken, and lies 27 miles E. of Wismar. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 12. 38. E.

ROSTOW, or **ROSTOF**, a small city in

the government of Moscow, and capital of the duchy of the same name, in Russia, situated on a little lake, from which issues the river Weda; it is the see of an archbishop, and lies 122 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lat. 57. 26. N. long. 40. 10. E.

ROTA, a small town and castle of Andalusia, in Spain, situated on the sea coast at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, eight miles N. of that city. Lat. 36. 24. N. long. 6. 46. W.

ROTENBURG, or **ROTING**, an imperial city of Anspach, in Franconia, situated on the Tauber, 35 miles W. of Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 10. 10. E.

ROTENBURG, a town of Hesse Cassel in Germany, situated on the Fulda, 27 miles S. of Cassel. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 9. 36. E.

ROTHBURY, a town in the county of Northumberland, on the river Coquet, 303 miles from London. Its market is on Monday; fairs on Trinity Monday.

ROTHERRAM, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, four miles from Sheffield, and 165 from London. It is a neat town, with a fine stone bridge over the Don, near its conflux with the Rother. It has a market on Monday; fairs on Whit-Monday and Dec. 1.

ROTHERFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, at the source of the Rother, N.W. of Burwash Downs. Fairs, June 12. and Oct. 20.

ROTHSAY, the principal town in the island of Bute, is very well situated for trade, and has a good harbour. The castle, now in ruins, is of very great antiquity. It gives title of duke to the heir apparent of the crown. Fairs, April last Wednesd. O. S. and July 2d Wednesd. O. S.

ROTHWELL, or **ROWEL**, a town in Northamptonshire, two miles from Kettering, and 80 from London. It has a noted horse fair on Trinity Monday.

ROTTENBURG, a small town of Verden, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Weis, 27 miles E. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 36. N. long. 9. 5. E.

ROTING. See **ROTENBURG**.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade and riches, next to Amsterdam. Indeed the whole city may be said to be a harbour, there are so many fine deep canals, that the greatest ships may unload at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, and four burgo masters. There are a great many handsome

handsome buildings, and the town-house, the bank, those of the East India Company, and the arsenal, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. The Scots and English have each of them a church here. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is situated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 59. N. long. 4. 35. E.

RQTTERSTEDGE, a town in the county of Suffolk, near Peterworth. It has a fair on Sept. 25.

ROTHWEIL, a small imperial city of Swabia, in Germany, situated on the Neckar, 42 miles S. W. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 9. 46. E.

ROUANE, or **RONNE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, late in Lower Normandy.

ROTHIRIE, a town in the county of Northumberland, with a fair on September 21.

ROULN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy, with an archbishop's see, a mint, a handsome college, an academy, two abbeys, and an old castle. It is about seven miles in circumference, is surrounded with six suburbs, and contains 35 parishes. The metropolitan church has a very handsome front, on which are two lofty steeples, whence there is a fine view of the town and country. The great bell is 13 feet high, and 11 in diameter. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The house where the parliament met is adorned with tapestry and fine pictures. There is a great number of fountains, though the houses are ordinary; but the walk upon the quay is very pleasant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have several woollen manufactures. It is situated on the river Seine, and the tide rises so high, that vessels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greatest curiosities is the bridge of 170 piers in length, supported by boats, and consequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for foot passengers on each side, with benches to sit upon; and coaches may pass over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often called Roan by English historians, and is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 27. N. long. 1. 10. E.

ROVEREDO, a city in the bishopric of Trent, lying between Germany and Italy, on the east side of the river Adige, over

which it has a stone bridge, defended by strong towers and a castle. Here is a curious machine for spinning silk. It lies 20 miles S. of Trent. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 11. 10. E.

ROVEREIT, a town of Italy, in the Tyrol, on the confines of the republic of Venice.

ROUERGUE, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne.

ROVIGNO, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast, eight miles south of Parenzo, and thirty two south of Capo d'Istria. Lat. 45. 16. N. long. 14. 2. E.

ROVIGO, a pretty spacious but not well peopled city in the Venetian territories in Italy, situated on the Adige, and fortified in the ancient manner with a castle; it is the residence of the bishop of Adria, and lies 22 miles S. of Padua. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 12. 28. E.

ROUMOIS, a territory of France, late in Upper Normandy.

ROUSELAER, a town of Flanders, in the Low Countries.

ROUSSILLON, a late government of France, anciently belonging to Spain, but ceded to the former by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. It is bounded on the N. by the Little Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Languedoc; on the E. by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the S. and W. by the mountains of Catalonia and Cerdagne, and by a part of the Great Pyrenees, so that it is one large plain, 55 miles long, and 36 broad, abounding in corn and wine, oranges and lemons, with some good pasture; but the olives are of the most value to the inhabitants. Its capital is Perpignan.

ROWLAND CASTLE, in Hampshire, has fairs on May 12. and Nov. 12.

ROXBURGHSHIRE or **TWIOFDAL**, a county in Scotland, divided into the three districts of Tiviodale, Tweeddale, or Eskdale, so called from the rivers Tiviot, Liddel, and Esk. It is bounded on the E. and S. E. by Northumberland and Cumberland; on the S. and S. W. by Annandale; on the W. by Selkirk; and on the N. by the Merse and Lauderdale. It is about 42 miles long, and 25 broad, exhibiting a rough, irregular appearance of hills, moor, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, watered with delightful streams. The hills abound with pasture for sheep and cattle, and the valleys yield plenty of corn. The principal mountains of this county are those called the Cockraw, from whence a range of very high hills runs westward dividing Scotland from England. On the confines of this county

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county are the debatable lands, the property of which was formerly claimed by the Scots and English borderers, but adjudged to the former at the union of the two crowns. This county is very populous, and full of the seats of gentlemen, who in general are very opulent.

ROXEN T' CAPE, or **ROCK OF LISBON**, a remarkable mountain and headland of Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the N. entrance of the river Tagus, 23 miles W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 9. 25. W.

ROYAN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, situated on the Garonne, and formerly well fortified and defended by the Huguenots. It is 34 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 1. 10. W.

ROYE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, near one of the springs of the Moreuil, 23 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 44. N. long. 3. 20. E.

ROYSTON, a pretty town, with very good mines, partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Cambridgeshire, 10 miles from Cambridge, and 37 from London. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, from the Roman coins dug up near it. It has a fair all Whitfun-week.

ROZIERES AUX SALINES, a town of Lorraine, now belonging to France, situated on the Meurte, 14 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 6. 18. E.

RUABAN, a town in Denbighshire, North Wales, with fairs the last Friday in February, May 22, and Nov. 20.

RUBIERA, a small but very strong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modenese.

RUBININSKOI, one of the N. provinces of Russia, bounded on the N. by the province of Dwina; on the E. by Syriane; on the S. by Belozor; and on the W. by the Onega lake.

RUEDELSTAT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia.

RUDEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, situated on the river Moen.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz.

RUDGWICK, a town in the county of Sussex, west of Horsham, with a fair on Trinity Monday.

RUDHAM (EAST and WEST), near Houghton Hall, with fairs on May 17. and Oct. 2.

RUDLAM, a town in Flintshire, North Wales, with fairs on February 2. March 23. September 2.; is only four miles from St Asaph.

RUDENPHWERT, a town of Carniola, in Austria, in Germany.

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RUE, a town of France, late in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu.

RUEL, a town of France, five miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine, with a handsome castle, built by cardinal Richlieu.

RUFFACH, a small town of Alsace, in Germany.

RUFFECQ, a town of France, in the late province of Angoumois.

RUFFORD CHAPPEL, a town in Lancashire, between Marton Mere and the River Dowles, with a fair on May 1.

RUGBY, a town in Warwickshire, S. of the Avon, 85 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday; fairs, May 15. August 21. and Nov. 22.

RUGELEY, a town in Staffordshire, near the Trent, five miles from Stafford and Litchfield; seven from Burton upon Trent, and 125 from London. It has a market on Tuesday.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, being part of the duchy of Pomerania, in Germany, separate from the main land by a strait about three miles over, and opposite to Stralsund. It is 30 miles in length, and as many in breadth, being full of creeks and peninsulas. It abounds in corn, and is well stocked with cattle. Its principal town is Bergen. Lat. 54. 31. N. long. 14 30. E.

RUGENWALD, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania.

RUISHTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on Whit-Monday.

RUITON, a town in Hampshire, with a fair on July 5.

RUMELIA, or **RUMELI**, the modern name of ancient Greece, and part of European Turkey.

RUMFORD, a town in the county of Essex, five miles from Burntwood, and 12 from London, is a great thoroughfare town. It has markets on Monday and Tuesday for hogs and calves, and Wednesday for corn, mostly bought up for London; and a fair June 24.

RUMILLIX, a handsome town of Savoy.

RUMNEY, or **RHYNEY**, a river of South Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel to the S. E. of Cardiff.

RUMNEY MARSH, in the county of Kent, is a tract in the S. E. part of the county, 20 miles long, and eight broad, including the adjacent marshes of Weald and Gulsford, and contains in that compass between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of firm fruitful land, the richest pasture in England, which fatten vast flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle, sent hither from other parts, and sold in the markets of London. The sheep are reckoned rather larger than those of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and their

bullocks the largest in England, especially those they call stalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter season within the farmers yards or sheds, where they are fed for the winter season.

RUMNEY (NEW), in Kent, two miles and a half N. E. of Lydd, and 74 from London, one of the four cinque ports of this county in the Channel, stands on a hill in the middle of the marsh. The market is on Saturday; and fair on Aug. 21.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, on the river Test, or Tese, which runs hence to Southampton Bay, 79 miles from London. It is a pretty large town, in the road from Salisbury to Southampton. The market is on Saturday; fairs on Easter-Monday, Aug. 25. and Nov. 8.

RUNNY-MEAD, in the county of Surry, by the Thames, S. E. of Stanes, was formerly called Runney-Mead, where king John, in 1215, affrighted by the great army of his barons, who met him here, signed those charters of their liberties, called Charta Magna, and Charta de Foresta. It is now divided into several inclosures, parcel of the demesne of the manor of Egham.

RUPEL MONDE, a town of Flanders, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Scheldt, near the influx of the Rupel. It lies eight miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 4. 10. E.

RUPERT FORT, an English settlement, on a river of the same name in New South Wales, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, situated at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, 312 miles N. of Quebec. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 86. 5. W.

RUPIN, or **RAPIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name.

RUPPE, a river of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries formed by the Senne, Demer, and Dyle, and after running W. falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

RUSHIN, the capital of the Isle of Man, at the S. end, which has a castle and a garison, from whence it is called Castleton.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, consisting of the united streams of the Wilia and Berezna, which running from E. to W. falls into a bay of the Baltic, near Memel; at its mouth is a fine salmon fishery.

RUSSIA, or **MUSCOVY**, an extensive empire, including great part of the continent of Europe and Asia, bounded by the Frozen Ocean or White Sea on the N. by the Pacific Ocean and China on the E. by Chinese Tartary, Mogul, Usbeck, and Circassian Tartary, on the S. and by Poland, the Baltic Sea, Swedish Finland, and Lapland on the W. It is upwards of 3000 miles in length, from E. to W. and about 2567 in breadth, from N. to S. but not a third part

of this vast tract of land is cultivated or inhabited. For beyond 60 deg. of N. lat. corn ripens in few places, and, in the extreme N. parts are hardly any trees or vegetables, except shrubs; but they abound in wild beasts, fowl, and fish. In the middle tracts the air is pretty moderate, producing corn, and all kinds of fruits, which do not require a warm sun. And in the lower and southerly parts the air is very warm; and though in these are many waste tracts, yet they abound with vegetable productions. The cold in the middle and northerly parts of Russia is very keen in winter, and their days short; but on the other hand, their summer is the most agreeable and warm, and the twilight of their short nights very long. In general, the country is all cultivated, and provisions scarce, inasmuch that some have attributed to this cause the great number of falls in the Muscovite religion. The country produces also rhubarb, flax, hemp, pasture for cattle, wax, and honey, from which last the inhabitants prepare great quantities of ardent spirit, as well as from rye. Rich mines of silver, lead, and iron ore are found in different parts of Muscovy, and yield a considerable revenue to the sovereign. Agriculture was very little understood or prosecuted in this country until the time of czar Peter, who laid the foundation of the civilization in his kingdom, though it has yet made but little progress in any respect. The same kinds of animals are to be met with in Russia that have already been described in Norway and Lapland, viz. reindeer, bears, foxes, and those wild creatures, whose skins are denominated furs, and which through articles of luxury in other countries, yet form part of the necessary clothing in this. This vast empire is but thinly inhabited, by reason of the bad state of agriculture in it; however, it is not to be doubted, that its population is now much increased, by the great care taken by all the sovereigns since the days of Peter, to instruct their people in the arts of peace, and to abolish that extreme barbarity of manners, which they were so remarkable. According to Mr. Cox, however, they are still much inferior to their neighbours in humanity and civilization. With regard to the manners and customs of the Russians, they are in general what might be expected from an ignorant and superstitious people, formerly accustomed to war and bloodshed, and now only beginning to emerge from their barbarity. In general they are ferocious, cruel, and brutal; and the Russian wives particularly are said to endure the most severe chastisements from their husbands; nay, sometimes to be tortured to death by them. With all this, however, they are extremely patient; nay, even complain of their husband's want of love,

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love, if they do not heat them sufficiently. The Russians are generally tall, healthy, and robust; patient of cold and hunger, and in enduring sudden transitions from heat to cold they excel all nations in the world.

The Russian empire in Europe and Asia, consists of no fewer than 40 different nations, of which only five belong to Europe. The ordinary revenues of Russia do not amount to three millions sterling per annum, which fall very far short of those of the Grand Seigneur, consequently they are not in a condition to contend with that crown on equal terms. The government is entirely arbitrary; and as the sovereign is not circumscribed by any written laws, the punishments inflicted on criminals are very speedy, and sometimes barbarous; nor has the prisoner the chance of a fair trial; for when evidence is wanting, confessions are extorted by racks and tortures. Men of figure are liable to be whipped with an instrument that secures the flesh from their bones, or bastinadoed with the knout on their heels till they cannot stand, a punishment too cruelly used by Peter the Great. The Russians are mostly of the Greek church, differing in many instances from Roman Catholics and Protestants, and more rigid in their faith than either of these, being enjoined on two thirds of the year; and their service is all in the Slavonic language.

RUTHERGLEN, a royal burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Fairs, on the 1st Friday O.S. April last Friday O.S. 13th Friday after Trinity-Sunday, July and Aug. 31st Friday O.S. Oct. 31st Monday O.S. and Nov. 31st Friday O.S.

RUTHIN, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Aug. 8, Sept. 30, and Nov. 10.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the least of all the counties in England, is bounded on the N. and N. E. by 172nd shire; on the S. and S. E. by Northamptonshire; and on the S. W. and N. W. by Leicestershire; extending from N. to S. about 5 miles, from E. to W. 10, and about 40 in circumference. This county is divided into five hundreds, in which are only 2 market towns, 10 vicarages, 48 parishes, 111 villages, about 3260 houses, and 16,300 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, and sends only two members to parliament, which are the two knights for the shire. The air is sweet and salubrious, it being quite clear from fogs and mists. Rutlandshire is extremely well watered; for, besides the Welland, which washes the S. and S. E. borders, and the Great Ouse, or Wash, which intersects the county from E. to W. quite thro' the middle of

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it, there are abundance of small rivers and brooks, which fall into them on all sides. They all afford plenty of excellent fish, which makes some amends for the want of sea fish, from which the inhabitants are in a great measure d. barred by their inland situation. The soil is very fruitful in corn and pasture, which feeds great numbers of cattle, especially sheep. The Vale of Catmose, in which Okelam stands, is not inferior in point of fertility to the Vales of White-Horse or Belvoir.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Maluatta chiefs. Lat. 22. 15. N. long. 82. 36. E.

RUVIO, an ancient RUBI, a small city of the Terra di Bari, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 12 miles W. of Bitonto. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 17. 20. E.

RYA (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, at the N. E. angle of Wigtownshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly very shoal, in the season, with shoals of herrings, that have now deserted it.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake of Westmoreland, a mile to the W. of Ambleside. It is about one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-Water to the W. and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water to the S.

RYE, in Sussex, one of the two ports and appenages to the cinque port of Hastings, 64 miles from London. Its trade is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-bucks &c. which are sent at the fairs to the Balcay. The markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday; fairs on Whit-Monday, and Aug. 10.

RYEGATE, a town in the county of Surrey, 24 miles from London, stands in the Vale of Hojmsdale, with hills on each side. The fairs here are Wednesday in the Easter-week, Whit-Monday, and St James's day. The neighbourhood abounds with fullery-earth, and medicinal plants and herbs.

RYSWICK, a fine village of Holland, in the United Netherlands, lying between the Hague and Delft. Here the treaty of peace, called the treaty of Ryswick, was concluded, between the confederates and France, in 1697.

RZECZYCA, a small city of Lithuania in Poland, situated on the Nieper, 134 miles N. of Kiow. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 30. 15. E.

RZEVA, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name. The town is seated on the river Volga, near its source. Lat. 56. 11. N. long. 33. 40. E. There is another town of the same name in this

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this province, called Rzeva the Desert. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 29. 35. E.

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SABA, one of the Caribbee Islands in the American Ocean, a little W. of St Christopher's, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 18. 5. N. long. 63. 10. W.

SARA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, seated in a large plain. Lat. 34. 56. N. long. 52. 15. E.

SABAKHAR, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Cazan, to the S. of the river Volga and the isle of Mokried.

SABBATO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

SABINIA, a province of the pope's dominions in Italy, being part of the country of the ancient Sabines; it is bounded on the S. by Campania di Roma, from which it is divided by the Tiverrone; on the W. by St Peter's patrimony and the Tiber; on the N. by Umbria; and on the E. by the Further Abruzzo.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference.

SABIONEITTA, a strong town of the Mantuan in Italy.

SABLE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Sarthe.

SABLE (CAPE), the most southerly headland of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, near which is fine cod fishery. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 66. 25. W.

SABLES D'OLONNE (LES), a commercial town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is 21 miles W. of Luçon.

SABLESTAN, a province of Persia, including Gaur and Candahar, bounded on the N. by Chorassan; on the E. by India; and on the S. by Sigistan.

SACANIA, a name given to one part of the Morra, lying between the Gulf of Lepanto, Eugia, and Napoli, as also between the duchy of Clarence and the isthmus of Corinth.

SACCAI, a city and port of Japan in Asia.

SACILE, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Trevifano.

SACRIFICER, an island of America, in the Gulf of Mexico, belonging to Spain; it lies 43 miles E. of La Vera Cruz. Lat. 18. 20. N. long. 99. 10. W.

SADERASAPATON, a port of the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, in Asia, where the Dutch have a factory; it lies 43

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miles S. of Fort St George. Lat. 12. 36. N. long. 83. 10. E.

SADUGAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

SAFIA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia in Bohemia.

SAGRES, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve.

SAGUENAY, a province of North America, lying along the river of St Lawrence, in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.

SAGUNDUM. See MORVIEDRO.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile; it lies 200 miles N. of Cairo, supposed to be the ancient Thebes. Lat. 27. 5. N. long. 32. 26. E.

SAINT ANNE, the name of three islands of America, on the coast of Brasil, in the bay of St Louis de Maragnan.

SAINT ANNE, an island and harbour of North America, on the coast of Cape Breton.

SAINT ANN'S HILL, a town in Wiltshire, near the Devizes; fair on Aug. 6.

SAINT AVIULD, a town of Lorraine, in the bishopric of Metz.

SAINT DECUMAN, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on Aug. 24.

SAINT JOHN'S BE-WARDINE, a parish in Worcestershire, near Worcester, the W. of the Severn, with a fair the Friday before Palm-Sunday, being distinct from the liberty of the city of Worcester.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a town in the county of Kent, with a fair on August 10.

SAINT MARGARET, a town in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, with a fair on July 31.

SAINT MARY CRAY, a town in the county of Kent, with a fair on Sept. 10.

SAINT NINIAN, a village in Surlingshire, Scotland. Its church was blown up in 1745 by the rebels, who had a magazine of gun-powder in it, to prevent its falling into the hands of the royal army, under the duke of Cumberland.

SAINT NINION, a town in the county of Northumberland, with a fair on September 27.

ST PETER AND ST PAUL, a harbour and town on the coast of Kamtschatka, belonging to the Russian, and visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. An idea of this place may be best formed from captain Cook's own words "To the N.E. are some miserable log-houses, and a few conical hills, amounting in the whole to about thirty. We must in justice however acknowledge, that in this wretched extremity of the earth, beyond conception barbarous and inhospitable,

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table, out of the reach of civilization, bound and barricaded with ice, and covered with summer snow, we experienced the tenderest feelings of humanity, joined to a nobleness of mind, and elevation of sentiment, which would have done honour to any climate or nation." After the ship left this place, they sailed for the Sandwich Islands, where captain Cook was unhappily murdered; and captain Clerke, in his return to this place, died at sea, and was buried here. Lat. 53. 0. N. long. 158. 43. E.

SAINT STEPHEN, a town in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May-21, July 31, and Sept. 25.

SAINTES, an ancient city, and late the capital of Upper Antongne in France.

SAINTES, the name of three small islands of America, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lat. 15. 57. N. long. 61. 52. W.

SAINTONGE, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and the territory of Anis, on the W. by the Ocean, and on the S. by Burdeaux and Giron, about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 115 miles W. of Negroland in Africa. Lat. 17. 6. N. long. 23. 5. W.

SALA, a river of Germany, rising in Franconia, and running N. into Saxony, where traversing Saxe-Altenburg, Naumburg, Merleburg, and Hall, it falls into the Elbe below Dessau.

SALA, a town of Westmania, in Sweden.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, populous, and flourishing city of Leon in Spain, situated on the river Tormes. It is the see of a bishop, and has a celebrated university; it lies 114 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 2. N. long. 6. 16. W.

SALAMANCA, a city of Yucatan, a province of Mexico in North America, near the Gulf of Honduras, 138 miles S. of Campechy. Lat. 17. 20. N. long. 93. 14. W.

SALAMIS, the ancient name of Colui, an island in the Strait of Engia, in European Turkey, nearly opposite to Athens or Scitene, 30 miles in circuit, and famous for the defeat of Xerxes' fleet by the Athenians under Themistocles. It was also the birth-place of Solon, and Ajax, who was once king of it. Lat. 47. 34. N. long. 24. 15. E.

SALANCHES, a town of Italy, in Savoy, on the Upper Faucigny.

SALANKAMEN, a town of Slavonia, near the Danube, memorable for a victory obtained in its neighbourhood over the Turks, by prince Lewis of Baden, in 1697, and also another by prince Eugene in 1716. It lies 29 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 23. 20. E.

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SALEM, a town of New Jersey in North America, half way up the river Salham, 20 miles from Cohazny.

SALEM, the chief town of Essex county in New England, in North America; it lies 18 miles N. of Boston, where the planters of the Massachusetts colony made their first settlement. Lat. 42. 22. N. long. 70. 10. W.

SALERNO, the capital of the Hither Principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, on a bay of the Tuscan Sea, having a pretty good harbour, but neglected.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne.

SALHBERG, a town of Westermania in Sweden.

SALIES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn.

SALIMNAU, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord.

SALINA, anciently SALAMIS, a port town on the S. side of the island of Cyprus, in the Levant.

SALINAS, a small town of Guipuscoa in Biscay, in Spain.

SALINGSTAT. See SELINGSTADT.

SALINI, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies N. W. of the island of Lipari.

SALINS, a pretty considerable city of the late province of Franche Comte in France.

SALISBURY, a large well built clean city, in the county of Wilts, 83 miles from London, rose from the ruins of Old Sarum, on the conflux of the Bourne, Nadder, Willy, and Avon, the waters of the two last running through its streets in canals. It is the see of a bishop, whose cathedral was begun anno 1219, by bishop Poor, who having sent for architects from abroad, it was so forwarded by his successor, that it was finished anno 1258, and consecrated in presence of king Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. The fabric, which cost above 26,000l. is the most elegant and regular Gothic structure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its spire of free-stone in the middle, the tallest in England, being 410 feet, which is as high again from the ground as the Monument in London. The markets here are put on Friday and Saturday; fairs on Jan. 6. Trif. after Epiphany, 1 day; and the Monday before it, Whit Tuesday, Thursday after Michaelmas, Oct. 2. and Dec. 29. besides the fortnight fairs for cattle, from ten days before Christmas to Lady day.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the E. side of the city of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of basalt, in

some parts 100 feet high, which passes with some regularity along its brow.

SALISBURY-PLAIN, in the county of Wilts, extends 25 miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth; and in some places is from 35 to 40 in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that the late earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile from hence to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and several private farmers hereabouts have two or three such flocks. By folding the sheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. In this plain, besides the famous monument of Stonehenge, six miles N. of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and British camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, sepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

SALIEE, a sea-port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez in Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean. It is a station for small galleys called Saliee rovers. It lies 156 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 10. N. lon. 7. 20. W.

SALIM, a town of Lorraine, in Germany.

SALO, a town of the Brieucan, a province of the Venetian dominions in Italy.

SALOBRENA, or **SOLOBRENA**, a seaport town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada.

SALON, a small town of the late province of Provence in France.

SALONA, anciently a considerable city, now a mean little port town of Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic.

SALONE, a town of Greece, in Livadia.

SALONICHI, anciently **THESSALONIA**, a famous trading city, at the extremity of the bay of the same name, in the Archipelago or Aegean Sea, the capital of Macedonia in European Turkey, and celebrated for the remains of magnificent antiquities and grand churches; it is the seat of a Turkish basha, and the see both of a Greek and Roman Catholic archbishop, most of the inhabitants being Christians. It has a good foreign trade, and lies 264 miles W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 24. 10. E.

SALSES, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon.

SALSETTE, or **CANORIN**, an island on the W. coast of the Hither India in Asia, divided from that of Bombay by a narrow

channel, half a mile over, and fordable at low water. In it are the remains of an ancient temple of surprising workmanship. It is 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to Portugal. Lat. 19. 15. N. long. 72. 15. E.

SALSONA, anciently **CALISA**, an old city of Catalonia in Spain.

SALTA, a town of South America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February, and August 5. for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends two members to parliament. It is six miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 226 W. by S. of London.

SALTFLIEET, a town in Lincolnshire, 164 miles from London, has a harbour on the ocean, with a market on Saturdays.

SALTON, a village in East Lothian, Scotland.

SALTSBURG, the capital of an archbishopric of the same name in Bavaria in Germany, situated on the river Salz; it is reckoned one of the finest cities in the empire; has a good trade, particularly in salt from the neighbouring salt pits, and a considerable university. The archbishop is absolute sovereign of the city and its territories, which are 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is well fortified, and near it are some rich mines of silver, copper, and iron. Saltsburg lies 71 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 13. 5. E.

SALTZA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg.

SALVADOR, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large pulque, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop.

SALVADORE (ST.), a large, populous, and handsome town of South America, in Brazil.

SALVAGES, or **DESERTAS** (corruptly called by the English sailors *The Deserters*), small uninhabited islands, near Madeira. Lat. 30. 0. N. long. 15. 49. W.

SALVATERRA, a town of Spanish Estremadura.

SALVATIERRA, a small town of Galicia in Spain.

SALUZZO, anciently **AUGUSTA VA- GIENNORUM**, a city of Piedmont in Italy.

SAMARAND, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the eastern part of the island of Java, and is very populous.

SAMARAND

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SAMARCANO, a city of Usbeck Tartary, formerly its capital.

SAMARI or **TANDAY**, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Ocean, and one of the Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon.

SAMARIA, an ancient city of Palestine, in Turkey in Asia, the seat of the kings of Israel, after the division of the ten tribes, and afterwards by Herod, who rebuilt it, and called it Sebaste, of which now only some map-distant remains are to be seen. It lies 46 miles N. of Jerusalem, the capital of the kings of Judah. Lat. 32. 46. N. long. 38. 10. E.

SAMBALLIAS, or **SAMBLIAS**, several islands in the American or North Sea, contiguous to the coast of Darien, not inhabited, but claimed by the Spaniards, as belonging to that continent. These lie 84 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10. 10. N. long. 81. 10. W.

SAMBRE, a river of the Low Countries, rising on the frontiers of Picardy, in France, and running N. E. through Hainault, passes by Maubourg and Charleroy, and then falls into the Meuse at Namur.

SAMPOD PIVERILL, a town in Devonshire, by the river Tamar, N. E. of Fiverton, with fairs on April 21. and Aug. 29.

SAMLAND, a circle called in Regal Prussia, lying near the gulf of Courland.

SANIMA PAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Connaing.

SAMNANOODHA, an island situated on the N. side of Oonalashka, and in the strait which separates this island from those to the N. The harbour is about a mile broad at the entrance, and runs in about four miles S. by W. Plenty of good water may be procured here, but not a piece of wood of any kind. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 163. 29. E.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Great Poland, and generally included in Lithuania; it is bounded by it on the E. by Courland on the N. by Ducal or Polish Prussia on the S. and by the Baltic on the W. It is a woody country, but has many fruitful tracts, and an unusual quantity of honey.

SAMOIDA, the most northerly province of Asiatic Russia, situated on the Frozen Ocean, at the mouth of the river Oby. The inhabitants live in huts and caves under the snow; hunting in winter, and fishing in summer, are their only employments.

SAMOS, an island in the Archipelago, or Aegean Sea, in Asia Minor, 30 miles S. of Smyrna, subject to Turkey, but inhabited by Greek Christians, the number of which may be about ten or twelve thousand. The island produces corn, wine, olives, and other fruits; usual in warm climates, particularly excellent muscadine, also a very fine silk; the

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French purchase their wool for their manufactures of that kind. This was the birth-place of Juno, Samia the sibyl, Pythagoras, and Polycrates. Here are great numbers of stately ruins, particularly of Juno's temple, the proceedings of the island. Lat. 37. 32. N. long. 27. 44. E.

SAMOTHRACIA, a little island of the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Romania, or the ancient Thrace.

SAMSHA, a province of Asia, in Georgia.

SAMSO, or **SAMSOL**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Jutland, from whence it is eight miles distant.

SAMSON (Sr), a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

SANAA, a large, populous, and handsome town of Asia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in Proper Yemen.

SAN BENEFUTO, a town of the Mantuan in Italy, situated on the Po, 9 miles S. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 11. 14. E.

SANCLERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry.

SANCTAN, a small island of Asia, on the coast of the province of Quansong in China, about 42 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St Francis Xavier.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the late province of Berry.

SANDOA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, lying N. E. of that called Mainland.

SANDBACH, a town in Cheshire, 163 miles from London. Its market is on Thursday; fairs on Easter-Tues. and the Thursday after Sept. 10.

SANDECK, a town of Little Poland, on the river Donaeck.

SANDHURST, a town in the county of Kent, by the River, 4 miles S. E. of Chislebrook, with a fair on May 25.

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Nippon, with a town of the same name, and about 87 miles in circumference. Lat. 38. 35. N. long. 139. 30. E.

SANDOMIR, a city and the capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Little Poland, situated on the Vistula. The Swedes blew up this castle in 1656; and here in 1659 was a dreadful battle between the Tartars and Russians. It lies 84 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 20. 10. E.

SANDULIET, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Scheldt.

SANDWICH, a town in the county of Kent, 11 miles E. from Canterbury, and 67 from London, is one of the cinque-ports between Ramsgate and the Swinfleet, as

the bottom of its bay, near the mouth of the Stour. It was formerly one of the chief ports of England, and walled round. This was reckoned one of the cinque-ports even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar; and Brightlingey, 8 miles from Colchester, in Essex, is under the jurisdiction of its mayor. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair on Dec. 4.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, forming a magnificent group, were among the last discoveries of captain Cook, who so named them in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat. from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in long. from 156. 54. to 162. 24. W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Rahoo, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woa-hoo, Atou, Necheehew, Orcehoua, Morotime, and Tahooru, all inhabited excepting the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will be found in their proper place in this work. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Is., when the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, but five showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the sea shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from E.S.E. to N.E. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Orahire, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eaten. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar.—The quadrupeds are confined to the three usual sorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common sort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the goats were entirely destroyed. The in-

habitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look that renders them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a tuberosity of the nostril, without any flaring or spreading of the nose. They suffer their heads to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles that of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally blanketed towards the sea with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the side of the huts, or surrounding eminences, they have also little holes or caves, the entrance to which is also secured by a fence of the same kind. They serve for places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Their houses are of different sizes, some of them being large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The manner of spending their time admits of little variety. They rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sun-set. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance

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SANGUISA, anciently IFURISSA, a city of Navarre in Spain

84NMA111LO, a small town of Valencia in Spain

SANORÉ BANCAPOUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan and kingdom of Mysore, 117 miles E. by N. of Goa. Lat. 15. 49. N. long. 75. 45. E.

SAN

SANPOO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANQUHAR, a burrough town in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, with a considerable trade in coals, and a manufacture of stockings. Fairs Oct and Nov 1st Monday O.S.

SANIA CIARA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the bay of Guayaquil, on the coast of Peru in South America 80 miles S. W. of the city of Guayaquil. Lat. 3. 18 S. long 80 16 W.

SAN CARLOS a port town on the N. E. of the island of Cuba on North America, 60 miles E of the Havannah Lat 22. 56 N long 85 32 W

SANTI CRUZ, in anchorage road on the left of the island of the north, where shipping frequently call to take on water, of which they find plenty for

SANIV (RU/ a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Sus in the reign of Nero

SAN I CR I / a large island in the
South Sea and one of the most considerable
of the Solomon Islands, about 250 miles
in circumference. It is 10 21 S. long 150
0 W.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a town of South America, and capital of a province of northern Peru.

SANIA is the capital city of New Mexico in North America, 700 miles W. of the river Mississippi. Lat 36 10 N. Long 102 12 W.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTÁ, the capital of Territorio del Atrato, situated on the banks of the Magdalena, is the seat of the courts belonging to the province of Guandío, the see of a bishopric, population 35,000, and lies 552 miles from the coast. Lat. 4° 30' N. long. 74° 14' W.

SAINT MARIA, a town of Terra Fir-
ma Proper, or Brazil in South America,
situated on a river of the same name a little
E. of the bay of Panama, and 200 miles S.
of that city. It belongs to Spain. Lat^g.
6 N long 80 10 W.

SANITARIUM, anciently SCALABIS, a city of Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tago.

SANLIN, an ancient town of Cleves in Westphalia in Germany.

BANIERI, the southern division of the late province of Picardy in France

SAN III I ANA, the capital of Asturias de Santullana, was the site of the battle of San III I ANA, 1000, in Spain.

SANFORINI anciently CAI IS TA and THLR I, an island of the Arago lago, 20 miles S W. of Mergo, and 40 S E. of Melor; it is about 35 miles in circuit, but the whole island appears like a rock of punice stone, and was raised by a volcano out of the sea, but being covered with soil a few inches deep produces barley, wheat &c.

of cotton, and some wheat. There is only one spring in the island, so that the inhabitants have the rain water in cisterns. They are chiefly Greeks, but a third part of them are under the Latin church, and have a Latin bishop. A Turkish officer comes annually among them to gather the grand seignior's tribute, and to see that justice is administered, the natives being allowed to chuse their own magistrates. On this island were formerly 7 considerable cities; it lies in lat. 36. 26. N. long. 25. 38. E.

SAO, a territory called the kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

SAONE, a river rising between Burgundy and Lorraine, in the Vauze mountains, and after running through the former, passes by Gray, Chalons, and Muiscon, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon, lately a bishopric, is the capital.

SAONE (UPPER), a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river which rises in Mount Vauges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

SAPIENZA, anciently SPHACTERIA, the largest of 3 islands called Sapienza, in the Mediterranean or Ionian Sea, opposite to the S. W. point of the Morea, in European Turkey; it lies 62 miles S. of Zante. Lat. 36. 45. N. long. 21. 20. E.

SAQUEM, a port town of the Red Sea, in the province of Ab x, in Africa, belonging to Turkey, 244 miles W. of Mecca. Lat. 19. 10. N. long. 38. 38. E.

SAR, or SAAR, a river of Mentz, in Germany, rising near Salme, from whence it runs N. through Lorraine, and passing by Saralbe, Sarbruck, and Sarburg, falls into the Moselle a little above Trier.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia; of which country the impostor Mahomet being a native, his followers were called Saracens, Sara in their language signifying a desert, as most part of Arabia is. Within 40 years after his death, they conquered the greatest part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and were in possession of Spain several years.

SARAGOSA, a fine large city, and the capital of Arragon in Spain, surrounded with old and other antique fortifications, at the confluence of the rivers Ebro, Gallejo, and Guerva, which run in a serpentine manner through the neighbourhood, rendering it very fruitful. It lies 136 miles W. of Barcelona, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. In the collegiate church of our lady of the pillar, is a pretended miraculous image of the virgin, which is very small, but its crown and robes are entirely covered with rich

ornaments and precious stones. and holds a little Jesus in its arms. It stands very high on a pillar of exquisitely fine jasper. An uncommon number of silver lamps are kept continually burning in the chapel where it stands, which cause a surprising reflection from the gildings, precious stones, and golden lamps against the wall. To this image a great number of pilgrims annually resort, to pay their devotions to the virgin, and according to the tradition, it is the same she left with St. James the apostle of the Spaniards. Saragossa is the see of an archbishop, and has a celebrated university. This city submitted to Charles III. in 1706, but after the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707, was obliged to surrender to his rival Philip. The former of these princes obtained a victory over the latter in 1710, entered the city in triumph the same evening; but a body of English forces being soon after surprised, and made prisoners at Brihuega, king Charles was again obliged to quit Saragossa and retire to Catalonia, on which occasion Philip again entered it. It lies in lat. 41. 32. N. long. 1. 14. W.

SARAIÖ, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, the same with BOSNA-SARAGO, 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 50 S. E. of Jaicza. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 17. 57. E.

SARAT, or SARATOW, a small town of Cusan, in Asiatic Russia, situated on the river Wolga, 212 miles S. of Cusan, and 315 N. W. of Astracan. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 49. 10. E.

SARAVI, a province of Africa in Abyssinia, where they have excellent herds.

SARBRÜCK, a town of the late province of Lorraine, in France, on the river Sare, 15 miles W. of Deux-Ponts. Lat. 49. 22. N. long. 6. 45. E.

SARBURG, a town of the electorate of Trier in Germany, 8 miles S. of the city of Trier. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 6. 24. E.

SARDAN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, having a harbour on the N. side of the river Wyie, and 7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, bounded on the N. by the straits Bonifacio, which divides it from the island of Corsica, on the E. by the Tulean Sea, flowing between it and Italy; and on the S. and W. by other parts of the Mediterranean; it is about 140 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; is very fruitful in corn and oil, and wine where cultivated; but the inhabitants are a race of mere drones, improving but little; fit; nor do they appear more calculated or inclined to trade, though the island lies very commodiously for foreign commerce. Its air is reckoned unhealthy, on account of the many miasmas here, and the

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the high mountains on the N. side, which preclude the wind from that quarter, and for the same reason it was a place of exile among the Romans. It belonged to the crown of Spain till 1728, when Sir John Leake, one of the English admirals, reduced it for Charles VI. and it was confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht. In 1717 it was taken by the Spaniards; and in 1718, it was ceded by the Emperor to the duke of Savoy, who, in 1728, came to the actual possession of it, with the title of king of Sardinia, under whose dominion it still continues; but at the same time he was obliged to make a cession to the house of Austria of the island of Sicily, to which throne he had been raised by the parties concerned in the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713. The king of Sardinia was one of the combined powers against the French republic, but in 1796, was reduced to the necessity of making a separate peace. Sardinia lies between lat. 39. and 41. N. and between long. 8. and 12. E.

SARDIS, once a famous city, the capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, and the seat of Croesus, on the river Pactolus, 40 miles E. of Smyrna; now in ruins. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 29. 5. E.

SARRE, a river of France, in Lorraine, which has its source in German Lorraine.

SARGEI, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco.

SARGUEMINÉ, a town in German Lorraine.

SARK, or **SERKE**, is a small island in St George's Channel, dependent on Guernsey.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E. part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, an inconsiderable city of the late province of Perigord, in France.

SARLOUIS, a fortress of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, situated on the Sarre.

SARMAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly.

SARMATIA anciently included all those countries lying N. of the Euxine and Caspian Seas, both in Europe and Asia.

SARNPOLGRIN, a town in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, with a fair on June 27.

SARNO, a small city of the Higher Principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

SARNO, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

SAROZ, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Poland.

SARRE, or **SARR-STREET**, a town in the county of Kent, in St Nicholas parish, in the Isle of Thanet.

S A U

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Franconi.

SARSINA, a small city of Romagna, in the pope's dominions in Italy.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loire above Angers. The capital of this department is Mans.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine.

SARVITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia.

SARUM (OLD), a town in the county of Wilts, about one mile N. of New Sarum or Salisbury, has the ruins of a fort, which belonged to the ancient Britons. One farm house is all that is left of this ancient city; yet it is called the Borough of Old Sarum, and sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name.

SARZANA, a fortress belonging to the Genoese territories, on the continent of Italy, and confines of Tuscany.

SASSARI, a pretty large city on the N. W. part of the island of Sardinia.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania, and capital of a county of the same name.

SASSUOLO, a town of the Modenese, near the Secchia.

SAS VAN GHENT, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders.

SATALIA, a large and very strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in Anatolia.

SATGONG, or **SATAGONG**, an inconsiderable village of Hindoostan Proper, in the Subah of Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large trading city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly river, about four miles N. W. of Hoogly.

SAVANNAH, a town of North America, in Georgia, belonging to the Independent States of North America. It was built not many years ago by the trustees of Georgia, and stands on a bank of the river, which is 45 feet high above the water. Lat. 32. 0. N. long. 80. 20. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of North America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the State of Georgia from that of South Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31. 57. N. where it has 16 feet water at low tide.

SAUBRIDGEWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, with two fairs on April 23. and Oct. 14. and a market on Wednesday.

SAU

SAVE, a river of Germany, rising in Carinthia.

SAYENDROOG, an almost impregnable fortress of the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindostan. It is situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference; and divided at the summit by a chasm, which forms it into two hills; which having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It lies 18 miles W. of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the late province of Languedoc, and in the county of Foix.

SAVERNE, or **ZABERN**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

SAUGUES, a town of France, in the late government of Languedoc, and in Gévaudan.

SAVIGLIANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy.

SAULCE (Sr), a town of France, in the late province of Nivernois.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and the principal place of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULICU, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

SAULT, a town of France, in Provence.

SAUMUR, a city of the late government of the same name in France.

SAVOLAXIA, a subdivision of Finland in Sweden.

SAVONA, anciently **SABATIA**, a pretty large and strong place, and, next to Genoa, the best city belonging to this republic on the continent.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours.

SAVOY (Duchy of), a tract of land between Italy and France, on the W. side of the Alps, bounded on the W. by Franche Comte and Dauphiny in France; on the S. by that kingdom and Piedmont; on the E. by the latter, the Milanese, and Switzerland; and on the N. by the lake of Geneva, by which it is divided from Switzerland. It is about 90 miles in length from W. to E. and 80 in breadth from S. to N. The greatest part of this country consists of high, rocky, and barren mountains, yielding only moss or shrubs; with abundance of box-wood. The little valleys, however, which lie between the mountains, produce some corn and more pasture; the industry of the inhabitants has

even cultivated the mountains as far as the soil would possibly permit. The wine produced on the lake of Geneva, Montmelian, and St Jean de Morienas, is not despicable; here are very large herds, most of the black cattle in Piedmont and the Milanese being brought from Savoy. They also breed great numbers of mules, which are exported. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve.—The French invaded this country in 1792, and the same year, the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mount Blanc. Chambery is the capital town.

SABO VANT (Sr), a town of France, late in Poitou.

SAUVES, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, late in Bearn.

SAUVEUR-LE-VISCOMTE (Sr), a town of France, late in Normandy.

SAUXILANGES, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schawenburg in Westphalia in Germany.

SAXMUNDHAM, or **SAXLINGHAM**, a town in the county of Suffex, between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Halesworth, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy-Thursday, and September 23.

SAXONY, the N. division of Germany, including the upper and lower circles; bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the E. by Poland and Silesia; on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Hesse-Cassel; and on the W. by Westphalia; it lies between lat. 50. and 55. N. and between long. 8. and 22. E.

SAXONY (The Upper Circle of), comprises the electoral circle or duchy of Saxony, Misnia or Meissen, Voigtländ, Lusatia, the duchies of Saxe Hall, Saxe Merseburg, Saxe Naumburg, and Saxe Altenburg, the marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania, together with Anhalt and Thuringia.

SAXONY (The Lower Circle of), includes the duchies of Mecklenburg, Holstein, Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and principality of Verden; also the duchies of Brunswick, Hanover, and Magdeburg, the principality of Halberstadt, and the bishopric of Hildesheim.

SAXONY (Duchy of), to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt, and the electorate of Brandenburg on the N. by Silesia and part of Bohemia on the E. by Bohemia and Franconia on the S. and by the landgraviate of

Hesse on the W. Its capital is Wirtemberg.

SAYBROOK, a town in the province of Connecticut, and New England in North America, having an harbour at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 87 miles S. W. from Boston. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 72. 14. W.

SAYCOCK, or **BONGO**, one of the Japanese islands, divided from the great island of Japan or Nippon by a narrow strait on the N. and from the island of Tonfa by another channel on the N. E. On the little island of Disima to the W. of Saycock, the Dutch factors are permitted to reside. Lat. 32. 10. N. long. 130. 15. E.

SCAGEN, **SCAGERIFF**, or **SCAGENS-HORN**, a cape of North Jutland in Denmark, at the entrance of the Cattegat, Skagger-Racksee, or passage out of the German Ocean into the Baltic; from this promontory there stretches out into the sea a dangerous sand bank, called also Shager Rack, for which reason a tower 64 feet high was erected in 1715, at the extremity of this headland, in which during the winter a fire is kept burning all night for the safety of mariners, and pilots are always ready at the tower of Scagen to carry vessels through this passage to or from the Baltic. The promontory lies in lat. 58. 5. N. long. 10. 6. E.

SCALA, a small city of the Hither Principate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

SCALANOVA, a handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia.

SCALITZ, a town of Hungary on the confines of Moravia.

SCANDEROON, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the coast of Asia Minor, 55 miles N. E. of the isle of Cyprus.

SCANDINAVIA formerly included the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with the several islands in the Baltic, which sometimes were under one sovereign, sometimes under more. At present the former belongs to Sweden, and the two latter to Denmark. It is the most northern country in Europe, being bounded by Germany and part of the Baltic Sea to the S. the ocean to the W. and N. and by part of Muscovy to the E. lying between 53. 40. and 71. 30. N. lat. and between 5. and 32. E. long.

SCARA, an inland town of West Gothland in Sweden. Lat. 58. 16. N. long. 14. 10. E.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurs. and Nov. 22. for toys. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water springing out of the rock. It has of late been

greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, has a very good harbour, and sends two members to parliament. It is 36 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 204 N. of London.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken from the French by storm, by the English general Cuyler, April 15 1793.

SCARDONA, a town of Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Tithi.

SCARINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

SCARIS, or **SAROS**, a well built town of Upper Hungary, on the confines of the Carpathian mountains.

SCARPANTO, anciently **CARPATHUS**, an island of the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. E. of Candia, and 20 S. W. of Rhodes.

SCARPE, a river of the Low Countries rising in Artois.

SCARSDALE, a rich fruitful tract in the N. E. part of Derbyshire, though surrounded with barren rocks and mountains.

SCELIA, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a Protestant canton of Switzerland, lying entirely on the German side of the Rhine.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the canton of the same name in Switzerland.

SCHALHOLD, one of the two principal villages in the island of Iceland, belonging to Denmark.

SCHAMACHIA, a city of Chirvan in Persia in Asia, situated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 41. 14. N. long. 50. 16. E.

SCHANZ STERNEY, a fortress of Carelia in Russian Finland.

SCHARING, a very pretty town of Bavaria in Germany.

SCHARNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Tyrol.

SCHAWENBURG, a county of Westphalia, belonging to the electorate of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, has its source in France, in the late province of Picardy. Passing by Cambrai, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Denendermond, and Antwerp, it divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern Scheld, flows by Bergen

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zoom; the other, the Western Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, empty themselves into the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV. of Spain having found it expedient to make a separate peace with the Seven United Provinces, agreed to acknowledge their independence, and to cede to them the sovereignty of the scheld; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unlade its cargo in Holland. This treaty was confirmed by the subsequent general peace of Westphalia in 1648. In 1785, the emperor Joseph II. notwithstanding these treaties, ordered a vessel, with the imperial flag, to proceed down the river from Antwerp, and another up the river to that city from Ostend. Both these refusing to be detained or examined by the Dutch, were retaken, and struck their colours immediately. The emperor, in pursuance of a previous declaration to that effect, considered this as a declaration of war, and proceeded to take measures accordingly; but, by the good offices of the Court of Versailles, he was prevailed upon to give up the point, on the Dutch sending a deputation to Vienna, to make an apology for the insult to his flag, and consenting to pay a large sum of money as an indemnification for the expenses he had incurred in the preparations for war. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that consequently the right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of the year 1793.

SCHIELESIAUT, an ancient, and strong town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

SCHIELLA, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, situated on the Waag, 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. Near it is a volcano continually burning. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 18. 15. E.

SCHIELLENBERG, a fortified mountain which serves instead of a castle; it stands on the Danube, about a quarter of a league on the N. E. side of Donawert, in Bavaria.

SCHELLING, an island of Holland in the United Provinces, situated at the entrance of the Zuyder Sea, between Theland and Ameland. Lat. 53. 36. N. long. 5. 27. E. ●

SCHERNITZ, the largest of all the mine towns in Upper Hungary, built on a rocky hill, and defended with three castles.

SCHENECTIDA, a small town of Albany in New York in North America.

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SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland.

SCHENKEN SCHANTZ, a strong fort of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands.

SCHER, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Danube.

SCHIERDING, a town of Germany, in Bavaria.

SCHERVE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maase.

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Tisza.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern; remarkable for its agreeable position on the banks of the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the castle of Hapsburg.

SCHIRAS, **CHIRAS**, or **SKIRAS**, the capital of Farissan, or Fars, in Persia in Asia, and the next in rank after Isfahan.

SCHLESIAUT, a town of Alsace and the Upper Rhine in Germany, now belonging to France.

SCHLEUSONGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia.

SCHIMBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Trier.

SCHONECK, a town in the electorate of Trier and Lower Rhine in Germany.

SCHONEN, the most southern province of Gothland in Sweden, being a peninsula separated from Zealand by the Sound, which washes it on the W.

SCHONGAW, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria.

SCHONREIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces.

SCHORNDOFF, a small city and castle of the duchy of Wirtemberg in Suabia in Germany.

SCHOUSTER, the ancient **SUSA**, or **SHUSHA**, and capital of Kluisistan in Persia in Asia. It was the winter seat of the Persian monarchs and in which Alexander the Great formerly found 50,000 talents of gold besides other treasure; it lies 122 miles S. E. of Isfahan. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 48. 12. E.

SCHOUTEN, islands so called in the South Sea, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lat. 0. 46. 8. long. 135. 25. E.

SCHOWEN, an island of Zealand in the United Provinces.

SCHUT,

SCHUT, an island of Lower Hungary, formed by the two greatest arms of the Danube on the confines of Austria.

SCHWABEN. *See SWABIA.

SCHWALBACH, a small town in the lower part of Catzenellbogen, betwixt the Rhinegau and Nassau in Hesse in Germany, famous for its many medicinal springs.

SCHWARTZ, a well built town of Tirol and Austria in Germany.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Franconia in Germany.

SCHWEIDNITZ, the capital of a Tachy of the same name in Silesia and kingdom of Bohemia.

SCHWEINFURT, an imperial and fortified city of Franconia in Germany.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, seated on a beautiful lake. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by the lake. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are delightfully situated on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a draw-bridge. It is 35 miles S.W. of Gultrow. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 11. 53. E.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Flonin.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago.

SCILLY ISLANDS AND ROCKS, in the mid-way between the British and Bristol Channels, are about 145 in number, and 66 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, to which they are supposed to have been formerly joined, but separated both from it and from each other by some violent irruption of the sea, which is here between 40 and 60 fathoms deep. Scilly, which gives name to all the rest, was once the chief; but St Mary's island, though only nine miles round, is the largest, as well as the most fruitful, and has a very good harbour, fortified by a castle, which was built by queen Elizabeth. St Mary's contains a greater number of inhabitants than all the rest put together, and those are also the richest. The greatest ornament of this island is the lighthouse, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The last lights are 18 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. Some of these islands stand very high, but others are covered with water at the spring tides. Some of them bear good corn, but most of them pasture. They abound with stags, hares, swans, and other sea-fowl, and have plenty of rabbits. Many vessels, neglecting their reckonings in the night-

time, have been here dashed to pieces, as was the much lamented fate of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's Squadron, Oct. 22. 1707, as it was returning home from Toulon.

SCIO, anciently **CHIOS**, an island of the Archipelago in Turkey. See **CHIOS**.

SCIRO, anciently **SCIROS**, from the ruggedness of the rocks, an island in Turkey, in the Archipelago.

SCLAVONIA, a large country, and anciently contained almost all the lands between the gulf of Venice and the Euxine Sea; but now confined betwixt the rivers Drave and Save, the latter separating it from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, on the S. It has Hungary on the N. Stiria on the W. and the Danube on the E. being about 200 miles in length, and 65 where broadest. It is part of the ancient Pannonia, a fine level and fruitful country, but being a frontier against Turkey, and consequently exposed to the ravages of the Christian and Turkish troops, produces little corn or wine; it is well watered with rivers that fall into the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, which almost surround it. The people are robust and warlike. Those who inhabit the E. parts, on the banks of the Save, are called Rascians. As to the religion of the Sclavonians, they are partly of the Romish, and partly of the Greek church; the former is indeed the established religion. The whole territory, except Gradiska, belongs to the emperor, the greatest part of it being resigned to him for ever by the grand signor, at the treaty of Carlowitz. Its principal town is Peseza.

SCOLE, a town of Norfolk, with a fair on Easter-day.

SCONE, an ancient palace in Perthshire, Scotland, where the Scottish kings were crowned.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago.

SCOPIA, or **USCOPIA**, an open, large, and well built town of Servia in European Turkey, on the confines of Albania and Bosnia.

SCOTLAND is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the south-east, where it is joined to England. The Shetland and Orkney isles, and the northern coast of Scotland, are washed by the great North Sea; its eastern shores are confined by the German Sea; and the islands and rugged cliffs, on its western coast, repel the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost extent from N. to S. measuring from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, is about 270 miles; its greatest breadth, from Applecross to Pterhead, above 150; and where narrowest, from the Frith of Forth to that of the Clyde, scarce 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the sea, inasmuch that there is no place

in Scotland above 40 miles distant from the shore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the North, the Middle, and the South divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the hand of nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes which cross the island in an oblique direction from N. E. to S. W. stretching from Suverness to the isle of Mull. The second, or middle division, is separated from the southern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great Canal is carried.—The face of the country, in the northern division, exhibits, in general, little else than an assemblage of vast dreary mountains. On the northern and eastern shores of this division, however, there are many vales and level tracts of considerable fertility. The middle division contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverse this part of the island in various directions. The most southerly ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenshire in a S. W. direction, terminating in the great mountain Benlomond, in Stirlingshire. In this division too, cultivation and improvement are chiefly found on the eastern coast; and one of the finest tracts in Scotland, perhaps, is the great vale called Strathmore, stretching along the southern base of the Grampian Mountains. In both these divisions, however, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the sterility will ever, in a great measure, defy the efforts of human industry. On the eastern shores of the middle, and in the whole southern division, the country bears more resemblance to England; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very considerable. The rivers in Scotland are in general rapid, and remarkably transparent. In so narrow a country, indeed, we cannot expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube; but, when their rapidity and the shortness of their course are kept in view, we must allow that the Scottish streams are by no means inconsiderable: half the water they discharge, would, in a level country, make very broad and deep rivers. Though there are many large and rapid streams in the northern and middle divisions, yet the Spey may be reckoned the most northerly great river. It descends from the centre of Invernessshire, with all the fury of a mountain torrent, rushing along, impetuous and irresistible. The Don and the Dee, which pass through Aberdeenshire, are large rivers; and the Tay discharges into the sea, two miles from Dundee, the greatest body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. In the southern parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers,—the pride

of the natives, and the admiration of strangers. After these, we may notice the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and the Southern Dee, which, with several other fine streams, fall into the Solway Frith.—The lakes of this country are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Any attempt to describe, or even to enumerate these, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. From Berwick the coast bends towards the N. W. till it reach the Firth of Forth. Next, the eastern part of Fife, jutting out into the sea, divides the Firth of Forth from the estuary of the Tay. From thence to Peterhead, the shore slopes to the N. E. Proceeding northward, we find a vast gap in the coast, nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, of which each side measures about 80 miles. The southern part of this great opening is called the Moray Frith. Near its interior angle, on the N. side, are the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, divided by a peninsula projecting eastward. Between this and the N. E. point of Scotland, there are several bays and narrow creeks. The northern coast is in general rocky and dangerous. It is divided from the Orkney Isles by a narrow channel, called the Pentland Frith. It, however, affords many inlets of the sea, and natural harbours. The most remarkable is Dunnet Bay, near the town of Thurso. The western part of Scotland seems to be sheltered by the fury of the waves. Islands very remarkable are detailed, and as there were, top 100 m the land. Thirty or forty miles W. from the coast, a range of isles, sometimes called the Long Island, stretches from N. to S. above 100 miles. Between these and the coast lies the Isle of Skye; and to the S. we find the Isle of Mull, and many others of inferior size. The whole western coast is deeply indented with numberless openings, where the sea runs in between high lands, forming safe harbours, defended from the rage of the ocean by the numerous islands to the westward. The three greatest openings on this coast are Lunc Lunc, near the Isle of Mull; Loch Fyne in Argyshire; and the estuary of the Clyde.—The entrance to the Firth of Clyde exhibits one of the most extensive bays in Scotland, formed by a long sweep of the Ayrshire coast, and protected on the W. by the island of Arran, and the peninsula of Cantyre, which stretches out within fifteen miles of the coast of Ireland. The great opening which forms the southern coast of Scotland, is called the Solway Frith. On this coast there are several fine bays and harbours, and a safe road for shipping at the mouth of the Southern Dee. The Solway Frith divides Scotland from Cumberland in England; and from this frith a natural boundary on the English border is nearly completed, by the Cheviot

Cheviot hills and the Tweed. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the same parallel of lati with some parts of Norway, is very cold: but the frosts are much less intense here than in any part of the continent equally far N. an advantage arising from an insular situation. The whole W. coast is subjected to frequent summer rains, and sudden changes in the atmosphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eastern coast, and in the whole south division, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy; nor do we here find any such extensive fens as those of Lincolnshire, and other low tracts in South Britain. The produce of the soil in the northern parts of Scotland, and its isles, is not considerable: but lime-stone, shell-sand, and marl, those rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places. Even the rocky shores produce abundance of kelp, an article of considerable importance in several manufactures. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been esteemed an object of national importance; and when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in those remote parts of the country, these fisheries may become a real source of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, however, are multifarious and valuable. It feeds vast herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with sheep; it produces much grain and flax; its woods of oak and fir might furnish masts and timber for the use of the British navy; its mines are rich in coal, lead, and iron; freestone, limestone, and slate are found in abundance; neither Greece nor Italy can boast a greater store of beautiful marble; fine rock crystals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon; and its rivers and lakes are richly stored with salmon and trout, and a variety of other fishes. The Scottish mountains, in former times, were infested by the wolf and the bear; but happily those ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was also an inhabitant of the Caledonian forest: Bears of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the stag is often seen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercaillie, or cock of the wood, is sometimes found. The lofty summits are the haunt of the ptarmigan, and the Alpine hare; and black game and grouse swarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. Among the wild animals which Scotland possesses in common with England, are the lux, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the

hare and rabbit; the weazel, the pole, and other small quadrupeds;—the partridge, the quail, the snipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and sheep are small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the Scottish sheep often equals the finest Spanish wool. Even the shepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, so hardy, docile, and sagacious, is not unworthy of mention. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country the horses and mares are not inferior in size and beauty to those of the English breed.—The trade and population of great towns have considerably increased of late. Some districts, however, on the western shores especially, have been greatly thinned by emigration; the spirit of which, however, is now happily subsiding.

SCOTLAND (NEW) See **ACADIA**.

SCOTTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a fair on j ; 10.

SCOTTON, a town of Norfolk, S. W. of Wurbled, with a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

SCURVAN, a town on the isthmus of Darien in Terra Firma in South America.

SCUFARET, or **SCUTARI**, a large city of Romania, reckoned a suburb of Constantinople.

SCUTARI, by the Turks called **ISCO-DAR**, one of the most considerable cities, and the capital of Albania in European Turkey, situated on the river Boyana.

SCYLIA, a famous rock in the straits of Messina, between the kingdom of Naples and the island of Sicily, on which ships are in danger of being driven, by avoiding another near it called Charybdis.

SCYTHIA, the modern Great Tartary, a vast tract of land, anciently including the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

SDILLES, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos.

SEAFORD, a small fishing town in the county of Sussex, between Newhaven and Brachy-Head, 51 miles from London. Its fairs are on March 13. and July 25.

SEAL, a town in the county of Kent, two miles N. of Sevenoake, whose liberty claims here, as the duchy of Lancaster does over the manor. Fair June 6.

SEAMER, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, N. W. of Stokesley, with a fair on July 15.

SEA-SALTER, a town in the county of Kent, near the sea, four miles N. E. of Faversham, is in no hundred, but has a constable of itself. Its fairs are on March 25. June 24. Sept. 29. and Dec. 25.

SEAUX, a town of France, five miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans.

SEBASFE, the ancient Samaria, in Palestine. See **SAMARIA**.

SEBASTIAN

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SEBASTIAN (Sr), a famous port of Guipuscoa, a territory of Biscay in Spain, at the mouth of the river Branco.

SEBASTIAN (Sr), or **RIO JANEIRO**, a large and handsome town of South America, in Brazil, said to contain 200,000 souls.

SEBENICO, a well fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the Adriatic.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault.

SECANDRA, a city of Agra, a province of the Hither India in Asia, 42 miles N. E. of Agra. It is also called Tzeander, being, as it is said, the utmost boundary of the conquests of Alexander the Great in these parts. Lat. 27. 5. N. long. 79. 10. E.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which, after running through the Modenese, and part of the Mantuan, falls into the Po below Benedetto.

SECKAW, a forest town of Suabia in Germany, situated in an island of the Rhine.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the forest towns.

SECKINGTON, a town in Warwickshire, near Tamworth, with a fair, or wake, on November 2.

SEDAN, a very strong town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, situated on the Maas, and reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom.

SEIDBERGH, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, on the river Rother, N. of Kirby-Lonsdale. Fairs March 20. and October 27.

SEELAND. See **ZEALAND**.

SEES, a city of the late province of Normandy in France.

SEGBERG, a town of Holstein in Lower Saxony in Germany.

SEGEDIN, a city of Upper Hungary, situated on the W. side of the river Theiss, and belongs to the house of Austria.

SEGESTAN, a town and province of Persia.

SEGSWAER, a city of Transylvania, situated at the conflux of the Kokel and Giorgen, near the foot of the Carpathian mountains.

SEGNA, a town of Morlachia, situated on the E. side of the Adriatic.

SEGNÍ, a city of the Campania of Rome in Italy.

SEGORBE, a city of Valencia in Spain.

SEGOVIA, a city of Old Castile in Spain, situated on the river Frio, over which is a noble aqueduct built by Trajan, supported by upwards of 170 arches, in double rows, over a deep valley between two hills. The principal mine of Spain is fixed in this city, and the woollen manufacture here is the best in all Spain. It is encompassed with strong

S E I

walls, adorned with lofty towers. Here is also a famous university and bishopric. It lies 35 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 4. 36. E.

SEGOWIA, a city of Manila, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, 244 miles N. of Manila. Lat. 18. 36. N. long. 119. 21. E.

SEGOVIA (NEW) a city of Guatemala in New Spain in South America, 90 miles N. of Granada.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, rising among the Cerdagne mountains in the N. of Catalonia.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Andalusia, crosses Murcia, and part of Valencia, and then falls into the sea at Guadamir.

SEGURA, a town of La Mancha, a territory of New Castile in Spain.

SEGURA, a small town of Beira in Portugal.

SEIGNELEY, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

SEIKS (THE), a powerful nation of Hindoostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Multan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from N.W. to S.E. and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, although, in the part between Attock and Behker (that is, along the Indus), the extent cannot be less than 320. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former is represented as mild. In their mode of making war, they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes; although those from the Mahometans are the least esteemed. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states of Hindoostan.

SEINE (Sr), a town of France, late in Burgundy.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the principal town.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINE (LOWER), a department of France, including part of the late provinces of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINSHEIM,

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SEINSHHEIM, a town in the circle of Franconia in Germany.

SEIR, or **HOR**, a mountain in Arabia Petraea.

SELIBY, a town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Sherborn, and 182 from London, on the river Ouse, which brings up large vessels to it; it is a small but populous trading place. Its market is on Monday; fairs June 22. Oct. 19. and Easter-Tuesday.

SELINGINK, a town of Siberia in Asiatic Russia.

SELUCIA, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Cilicia.

SELEUCIA, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Icaria.

SELUCIA, an ancient episcopal town of Asia in Syria.

SELEUCIA, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, the modern Diarbec in Asia, situated on the Tigris, on the same spot where Bagdad now stands.

SELINGENSTADT, a small town of Mentz in Germany, situated on the W. bank of the Rhine.

SELIVRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumania.

SELKIRKSHIRE, called otherwise the Shire of Ettrick Forest, a county of Scotland, extending about 13 miles from E. to W. but the breadth from S. to N. is near about 30. It is bounded on the N. by part of Tweeddale and Mid Lothian; on the S. and E. by Teviotdale; and on the W. by part of Annandale. It is a hilly country, yielding pasture for innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. It was formerly covered with woods, in which were great numbers of red and fallow deer; whence it had the appellation of a forest, though the woods are now mostly cut down. It is well watered by many delightful streams, particularly the Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gills water. In one called Glaugheer water, pieces of pure gold have been found in the shape of birds eyes and eggs. Here are many agreeable seats belonging to the families of Scot, Ker, Pringle, and Murray.

SELKIRK, the borough town of the above shire, situated on the river Ettrick. It has been long famous for its manufacture of boots and shoes. Fairs, March 25. O.S. April 15. Aug. 10. O.S. Oct. 20. O.S. and Dec. 8. O.S.

SELIINDGE, a town in the county of Kent, by the Stoure, three miles and a half N. W. of Hitch. Fairs on May 21. and Oct. 11.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Servia in European Turkey, situated on the Danube.

SENEGALLIA, the eastern division of Senegal in Poland.

S E N

SEMINARA, formerly a handsome well inhabited town of the Further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, but almost ruined by an earthquake.

SEMLIN, or **ZEMLIN**, an inconsiderable town of Sclavonia, situated on the W. side of the Danube and Save.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern.

SEMPACH, a beautiful lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern. It is three miles long and one broad. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily checkered with wood.

SEMUR, a town of the late province of Burgundy in France.

SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS, a town of France, in the late province of Burgundy.

SENDOMIR. See **VANDOMIR**.

SENEF, a village of Brabant in the late Austrian Netherlands.

SENEGAL, or **SENEGAL**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain, no European having travelled so far up as to determine this assertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil sandy and barren, for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, was taken by the English on the first of May 1738, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, it was again restored to France. See **GAMBIA**.

SENEZ, a city of the late province of Provence in France.

SENLIS, a city of the Isle of France.

SENNAR, a town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name.

SENNÉ, a river rising in Hainault in the late Austrian Low Countries.

SENONCHES, a town of France, late in Perche.

SENONES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the late province of Salines.

SENONES, a territory of France, that

SER, the river Yonne, and made part of the late government of Champagne.

SERES, a city of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, anciently the capital of Senones, and very famous in Cæsar's time.

SEPAZE, a town of France, late in Champagne.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAMPPOUR, a neat town of Hindoostan Proper, in the subah of Bengal; seated on the river Hoogly, a small distance above Calcutta. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

SERAVALLE, a small town of the Milanese in Italy.

SERCELLI, a town of Algiers on the Barbary coast in Africa.

SERCIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, in Modena.

SEREGIPPE, a city in the province of the same name in Brazil in South America, having an harbour on the Atlantic Ocean; it is subject to the Portuguese.

SERFO, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago.

SERIGNAN, a town of France, late in Lower Languedoc.

SERINGAPATAM, the capital of the Mylore country, in the East Indies, is situated on an island, surrounded by the river Cavetti, and has an appearance of grandeur and richness which is not to be met with in any other part of that country. The island is a beautiful spot, abounding with elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The mausoleums of Hyder Ali are amongst the grandest objects of the place. It is situated on the S. angle of the island, near an elegant villa, or rather palace of Tippoo's, and is surrounded by a grove of the most beautiful cypress trees. The whole island seems to be a complete fortification, and the fort to have received every improvement that art can give. In 1791, the confederated forces, under the command of lord Cornwallis, defeated Tippoo Sahib near this place, and would probably have taken the city, had not the monsoons set in, which obliged them to retreat. In the month of February 1792, the allied army again appeared before Seringapatam; and having crossed the river and taken some of the outworks, Tippoo was obliged to sue for peace, which he at last obtained, at the expense of one half of his dominions, and about 3,000,000*l.* in specie. Two of Tippoo's sons were sent to the British camp as hostages for his fulfilment of the treaty, which was soon after ratified.

SERONGE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogel, on the road from Surat to Agra.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, about half a mile to the E. of the Guadiana.

SERRES, a town of Turkey in Europe.

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded by the Danube on the N. by Bulgaria on the E. by Albania and Macedonia on the S. and by Bosnia on the W. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 240 miles; but its breadth is unequal, being in some places 140 miles, and in others from 35 to 15. Its capital is, Belgrade; the air is temperate and healthful, and the soil, where cultivated, fruitful in corn and wine; but from the severe government of the Turks, and its being a frontier province, it produces little of either.

SESANE, a town of the late province of Champagne in France.

SESSIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of the Vallaisin.

SESSA, anciently one of the chief cities of the Volsci, in the Terra di Lavoro in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; but at present a little place, and thinly peopled.

SESTI-DI-PINENTE, a town in the territory of Genoa.

SESTO, a town of Italy in the Milanese.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Romania in Turkey, situated on the European side of the strait of the Hellespont or Dardanelles.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

SETIMO, a town of the principality of Piedmont in Upper Italy.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About mid-way between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and joins the Indus a great way to the south of Moultan.

SETON, a town in Devonshire, by the sea, between Axmouth and Brauncomb. It has a fair on March 1.

SETTE, a town of the late province of Languedoc in France.

SETTLE, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 60 miles from York, in the road to Lancaster, and 240 from London. Its market is on Tuesday; fairs on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good Friday, April 26. Aug. 18. to 21. and the first Tuesday after Oct. 27.

SETUBAL. See **ST UBES**.

SEVENNES. See **CEVINNES**.

SEVENOKE, a town in the county of Kent, near the river Darwent, a great thoroughfare in the road to Rye, 24 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs on July 10. and Oct. 12.

SEVER (ST), a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Marfan.

SEVERIA, a province of the Russian empire.

S E V

SEVERINO (Sr), a small city in the marquisate of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy.

SEVERINO (ST), a city of the Further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

SEVERINO (SAN), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

SEVERN, a river which rises near Plinlimmon-hill in Montgomeryshire, and before it enters the Shropshire about 30 streams, and passes down to Ludloring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oswestry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, passing on to Shrewsbury, which it almost surrounds, then to Bridgworth, afterwards it runs through the skirts of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire, and passes by Worcester, then it runs to Tewkesbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Gloucester, keeping a north-westerly course, till it falls into the Bristol Channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welchpool in Montgomeryshire, and takes in several other rivers in its course, besides those already mentioned, and is the second in England.

SEVERNOROGG, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles south of Bombay, on which was a fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James in 1766.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly called **GRAHAM'S DYKE**, a Roman work in the W. of Scotland, supposed to have been built by the emperor whose name it bears, against the incursions of the Scots and Picts. It began at Abercorn on the Frith of Forth, four miles N. E. of Lindisgow, ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, and ended at Kilpatrick near Dumbarton.

SEVIERO (SI), a city of the Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

SEVILLE, a very ancient city of Andalusia in Spain, situated in a fertile country on the river Guadalquivir, over which it has a stout bridge of 17 boats, which joins the city to a large suburb on the other side. The compass of the city, including this suburb, is supposed to be near 14 miles, but the wall is only 8. It is very strong, and adorned with 15 gates and 166 towers. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to amount to 300,000. It has also an university, and a great number of students. Among the manufactures carried on in this city, those of the silk and silver stuffs are the most considerable. Seville is an archbishopric of great antiquity and dignity; its revenue amounts to 120,000 ducats per annum. It is likewise famous for two councils held here. The cathedral is a large structure, is built partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Mohammedan style, which gives it a majestic appearance. All along the river are many curious

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and commodious quays, where vessels of large burden may safely lie; and near the water side is a stately tower called the golden tower, commanding the whole river, city, and suburbs. It stands 50 miles N. of the port town of St. Lucar, 200 N. E. of Cadiz, and upwards of 70 S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 15. N. long. 6. 10. W.

SEVOLD, or **SEGEWOLD**, a town of Livonia in Sweden, subject to Russia.

SEVRES (THE TWO), a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Rhe, and the other takes a N. W. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire opposite Nantes. The principal town of this department is St. Maixent.

SEWALCK (MOUNT), a chain of mountains that borders on the level country on the N. of the province of Delhi, in Hindoostan Proper. At Hurdwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

SEYNE, or **SEINE**, a river of France, rising in the late province of Burgundy, not far from Dijon, from whence it runs thro' Champagne by Troyes, and from thence across the Ill. of France, watering Melun, Corbeil, and Paris, and crossing Normandy, it passes by Rouen, and afterwards falls by a large mouth into the sea at Hayre de Grace, forming there a good harbour. In its course it receives the rivers Yonne, Loing, Marne, and Oise.

SEYNE, a town of France, late in Upper Provence.

SEYSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne.

SHAFTON, or **SHAFTESBURY**, a town in Dorsetshire, 10 miles from Blandford, 14 from Salisbury, and 103 from London, in the post-road to Exeter. It stands in the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Wiltshire, on a high hill, difficult of access, except on the E. with an extensive prospect over Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts. The market is on Saturday; fairs the eve of Palm-Sunday, Midsummer-day, and St. Martin's-day.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland; it rises from Loch Allen in the province of Connaught, divides it from Leinster and Munster, and after running through several lakes falls into the sea betwixt Kerry-point and Loop-head; it is not navigable above 50 miles, by reason of a cataract above Limerick.

SHAP, a town in the county of Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between

Orton

Orton and Pentrich, had once a famous abbey, built in 1117, but is of no other note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, raised almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them; and undoubtedly was a place of Druidical worship. Fair on May 4. It lies 273 miles from London.

SHAPORE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Islands, lying N.E. of Mainland.

SHEERNESS, a town in the county of Kent, on a point of Sheppey island, where the West Swale, or Medway, falls into the Thames; has a royal fort, raised by Charles II. in the room of that demolished at Queenborough, which has a line of cannon facing the mouth of the Medway, with good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garrison, here being a yard and dock, as an appendix to Chatham; from whence the yard and garrison used to be supplied with fresh water, till an excellent spring was lately discovered here.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 162 miles from London. It is a large thriving populous place, on the borders of Derbyshire, has a fine stone bridge over the Don, and another over the Sheaf. It had a castle, built in the reign of Henry III. in which, or else in the manor-house of the park, Mary queen of Scots was prisoner 16 or 17 years; but after the death of Charles I. it was, with several others, by order of parliament, demolished. This town has been noted several hundred years for coopers and smiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the last of which especially it has been a staple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grindstones were also set up here. The houses here look black, from the continual smoke of the forges. Here are about 600 master cutlers, incorporated by the title of the curriers of Hallamshire (of which this is reckoned the chief town), who employ not less than 40,000 persons in the iron manufactures, and each of the masters gives a particular stamp to his wares. Here is a large market on Tuesday, for many commodities, but especially for corn, which is bought up for the whole West riding, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire. It has fairs on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and Nov. 23.

SHEFFNAL, a town in the county of Salop, 137 miles from London. Its market is on Friday; fairs on Aug. 5. and Nov. 22.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing new town of North America, in the British province of New Brunswick. It is situated at Port Roseway, and extends two miles on the water side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the late war. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 65. 0. W.

SHELFORD, a town in Bedfordshire, 41 miles from London. It has a market on Friday; fairs on Jan. 25. Easter-Monday, May 19. and Oct. 10.

SHEPPARD ISLES, a cluster of islands in the South Sea, to the southward of Malicoll. Lat. 16. 58. S. long. 168. 47. E. See MALICOLL.

SHEPPEY-ISLAND, in the county of Kent, encompassed by the East and West Swale, two branches of the Medway, that here fall into the Thames, and had its name from the sheep formerly kept on it, which were remarkable both for their number, and the fineness of their fleece.

SHEPION-MALLET, a town in Somersetshire, between Frome-Selwood and Glastonbury, 2 miles from Wells, and 115 from London. It has a market on Friday; fair Aug. 8.

SHEP WASH, a town in Devonshire, 209 miles from London. Fairs on April 10. Aug. 12. and Oct. 10.

SHERBORN, a town in Dorsetshire, 14 miles from Shaftesbury, on the borders of White-Hart-forest, and 118 from London. It is an ancient town, in both the coach and post road to Exeter, divided by the river Parret into two parts, called Sherborn and the Castle-town. The markets here, which are plentifully supplied with all necessaries, are on Tuesday and Saturday, fairs July 18. and 26. the 1st Monday in Oct. and the Wednesday before Holy-Thurs day. There are computed to be at least 20,000 souls here, which is more than in any other town in the county.

SHERBORN, a populous town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 181 miles from London, has a harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wharfe and Ouse. It has a market on Saturday; fair Oct. 6.

SHERIFF-HUTTON, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, near York, and scarce four miles from the forest of Galtres, has the shell of a castle. Fair on Sept. 14. 15. and 16.

SHERIFF-MUIR, in Perthshire, Scotland, lying between the Ochills and the Grampian mountains, the scene of a bloody but indecisive engagement in 1715, sometimes called the battle of Dumbane, between

seen the rebel army under the earl of Mar, and the king's forces.

SHERSTON, a town in Somersetshire, W. of Somerton. Fairs on May 12. and Oct. 2.

SHETLAND (The Isles of), lie between 61. 15. and 59. 59. of N. lat. They are in all about 86 in number, 46 of which are inhabited, and 40 others called Holms are used only for pasturage. Tho' these islands are generally deemed very inconsiderable, and have been much neglected, it is certain that they contain three times as much land as the Orkneys, and are supposed not to be inferior to Utrecht, Zealand, and all the other Dutch islands taken together. The climate in these islands is far from being agreeable, and yet they are by no means such miserable habitations as they have been represented. The spring, indeed, is very late, the summer short, and the autumn dark, rainy, and foggy, and likewise of very short duration; the winter fers in about November, and lasts till April, and sometimes till May. The soil in the interior part of the largest island called the Main-land is mountainous, marshy, and boggy; but near the coasts are sometimes flat pleasant spots for miles together, very fertile both in corn and pasture. The mountains produce fine crops of grass in the summer, and they cut considerable quantities of hay, with which they feed their cattle in the winter. The black cattle of Shetland are of a larger size than those of the more southerly islands of Orkney, owing to their having more extensive pastures. Their horses are small, but strong, stout, and well shaped; live hardy, and to a great age. These islands are in general well watered, though they have no rivers. They have, however, many rivulets and small fresh water lakes well stored with trout and eels. Some of the largest of their rivulets have trout of the weight of 15 and even 20 pounds. Their coasts afford also great quantities of fish, of which they export cod, tusk, ling, &c. in abundance. They have also coellings, haddock, whiting, turbot, skate, with a variety of other fish. In many of the bays and inlets of the sea, are prodigious quantities of excellent oysters, lobsters, mussels, cockles, and other shell fish. Their amphibious animals are seals and otters—Amber and ambergrease are sometimes found on these coasts. The principal island of Shetland, as we have already hinted, is named Main-land, which extends in length from N. to S. not less than 60 miles, but in breadth is very unequal, being in some places 20 miles broad, and in other places not more than two. The whole coast, a few places excepted, is a high inaccessible rock.

SHIELDS (SOUTH), or **SHIELDS**, a town in the county of Durham, S. of Tine,

by Tynemouth bar, is very eminent for its salt-pans, above 200 in number, where great quantities of salt are boiled and made; and on both banks of the river are many convenient houses for the entertainment of seamen and colliers, most of the Newcastle fleet having their station here usually, till their coals are brought down in the barges and lighters from Newcastle.

SHIPBORN, a town in the county of Kent, with a fair on Sept. 1.

SHIPSTON UPON STONE, a little neat town in Worcesterhire, 85 mile from London, with a market on Friday, and fairs on June 22. and Tues. after Oct. 10.

SHIRWOOD FOREST, in Nottinghamshire, takes in almost all the west part of the county, and was heretofore the famous head quarters of Robin Hood, Little John, and their gang of thieves; it is now stripped of its woods, which were their shelter, and contains several fine parks and noble seats. In some parts of this forest they dig a sort of coal, of the same nature as the pit-coal of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but more unctuous and sulphureous. For the rest, the soil of it is not so fertile as some other parts of the country.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village of Kent, situated on a hill so called, eight miles E.S.E. of London. From this hill is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surry, and even part of Suffex. The Thames also makes a magnificent appearance from it.

SHOREHAM, a town in the county of Kent, by the Darwent, four miles N.W. of Sevenoke, with a fair on May 1.

SHOREHAM (NEW), a town in the county of Suffex, 58 miles from London, and four from Steving, stands at the mouth of the river Adur. Its market is on Saturday; fair July 25.

SHOWLDHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, S. E. of Seecby, and a monastery; fairs Sept. 19. and Oct. 10.

SHRAWTON, a town in Wiltshire, N. W. of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, with a fair on Sept. 25.

SHREWSBURY, a town in the county of Salop, 113 miles from Bristol, 55 from Liverpool, 136 from York, 40 from Chester, 40 from Litchfield, 44 from Birmingham, 28 from Ludlow, 20 from Bridgnorth, 20 from Newport, and 156 from London, most delightfully situated on two eminences, with two bridges over the Severn at the foot of it, which encompasses it in the form of a horse shoe. Its situation is nearly the centre of the county. The market days for corn, cattle, and provisions, are on Wednesday and Saturday; and every Thursday is the market for Welch cottons, freezes, and fannels, of which here are sold as much as come to rool. a week, one with another. The

airs upon Saturday after March 15. Wednesdays after Easter-week, Wednesday before Holy Thurs. July 3. August 12. Oct. 2. and Dec. 12.

SHROPSHIRE, obtained its name from that given by the Saxons to Shrewsbury, which they called Scrobbesberig, which signifies a town built on a woody hill. It is bounded on the N. by Flintshire, in Wales, and Cheshire; on the E. by Staffordshire and Worcestershire; on the S. by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Radnorshire, in Wales; and on the W. by the Welch counties of Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh. It extends about 40 miles in length from N. to S. 38 in breadth, and 210 in circumference. The county lies partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford, and is divided into 15 hundreds, in which are contained 15 market towns, 52 vicarages, 170 parishes, 615 villages, with about 22,380 houses, and 111,680 inhabitants. It sends 12 members to parliament; that is, two for the county, and two for each of the following towns, viz. Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wenlock, and Bishop's Castle. The air of Shropshire is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the northern and eastern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western, being mountainous, are less fruitful, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. Under the surface are mines of lead, copper, iron-stone, and inexhaustible coal pits. Over most of the coal-pits lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder in horse mills, and boiled in coppers of water, there swims on the surface a bituminous matter, which, by evaporation, is brought to the consistence of pitch; or, by the help of an oil distilled from the same stone, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a sort of tar; both these substances serve particularly for caulking of ships, as well, if not better, than pitch or tar, it being less liable to crack.

SHROUGHTON, or EWRIN-COURTNEY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a fair on Sept. 25.

SIAM, a kingdom of the Farther India, in Asia, which some call the Upper, to distinguish it from the Lower Siam, containing Cambodia, Laos, and Malacca. It is bounded by the ocean on the W. by the kingdoms of Martaban and Laos on the N. by Cochinchina on the E. and by the peninsula of Malacca on the S. The length and breadth are uncertain, but the former is computed at 800 miles, and the latter near 300. It abounds with rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants. Here,

as in all flat countries under the Equator, they have violent periodical rains; and therefore their houses are built on pillars, so that they have no communication with each other for some months but by boats. Here are elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, tigers, with all the other tame and wild beasts of the Indies; though the inhabitants eat little flesh, they catch the deer, whereof they breed vast numbers for their skins, which they send to Japan. The diet of the Siamese is very plain and cheap; they have small bitter grapes, but no wine. Their ordinary drink is water, and their principal treat tea. They are also gross idolaters, and their priests live in convents surrounded with palisades of bamboo. The king is absolute, and disposes of the lives and fortunes of his subjects at pleasure, but lays no impositions on the necessities of life. The Siamese are strangers to military discipline, and their belief of a metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, inspires them with a horror for blood; so that the chief way of navigating war in the Indies, especially betwixt those of Siam and Pegu, is to enter one another's country and carry off the neighbours for slaves.

SIARA, a town of South America, in Brasil, and capital of a captainship of that name.

SIBA, a mountainous province of the Hittite India, in Asia.

SIBERIA, a vast tract of land, extending 18 degrees in length from N. to S. viz. from the 50th to the 68th degree of N. latitude, and comprehends the most northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia as well as Europe; it is bounded on the W. by Russia, from which it is parted by a ridge of mountains, reaching from mount Caucasus to the Northern Ocean: on the N. by the same ocean or Frozen Sea; on the E. by the Japanese Ocean and part of Great Tartary; and on the S. by the same Tartary. So that Siberia, according to the present limits of it, may be computed to be about 900 German leagues from E. to W. and about 400 from N. to S. taking it in its utmost extent, and including all the provinces belonging to it, which extend as far as the river Argus, a few days journey from the famous wall of China. The country is mostly covered with long and impenetrable woods, interspersed with high and frozen mountains, seas, lakes, and marshy grounds; and so exposed to the N. winds, that it is quite barren and desolate, and thinly inhabited. Its capital is Tobolsk, or Tobolsk.

SIBET, or ZIBET, the ancient Shebs, and the capital of a principality or kingdom of the same name, in Arabia Felix, in Asia. It is a rich populous city, and the greatest market in the world for frankincense, myrrh, aloes,

spices, and other precious drugs, gums, &c. It lies 115 miles N. of Mecca, and 370 S. of Mecca. Lat. 15. 14. N. long. 45. 10. E.

SICHEM, anciently SHECHEM, a city of Judea, in Asia, formerly a place of note.

SICHEM, or ZIBHEM, a little town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea; however it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets; but the sea is now said to have been removed by the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which destroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: The valley of Demona has more forest and fruit trees than the two others. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was an university at Catania, but now they are greatly neglected. It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the valleys just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son Ferdinand became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SIDEN, or ZIBEN, the port town of Mecca, in Arabia Felix, in Asia, situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, subject to the Arabs.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood.

SIDLEY, a town in the county of Suffolk,

near Bexill, with a fair on the 1st of Monday after June 29.

SIDMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, on the Channel, between Lyme and Exmouth, 162 miles from London, stands at the mouth of the river Side. It has fairs on Easter Tuesday, and the Wednesday after September 1.

SIDON, or ZIDON, now SAYD, a port town of Phœnicia, in Asia, now but small, though formerly the metropolis of Phœnicia, and a place of great trade.

SIDRA, an island in the Archipelago, situated at the entrance of the gulf of N. R. di Romania, belonging to Turkey. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E.

SIDRA (Gulf of), a large bay, anciently called SYRTIS MAGNA, on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. It has its name from an island situated at the bottom of the bay.

SIFBERG, a town in the duchy of Berg and Westphalia, in Germany.

SIFGEN, or SIGEN, the capital of a county of that name, in Nassau, and landgraviate of Hesse, in Germany.

SIENESI, a duchy in Italy.

SIENNA, a very ancient city of the Sienese, in the great duchy of Tuscany, in Italy, now subject to the emperor of Germany. It was formerly a powerful republic; but after strong and frequent struggles, it was forced in 1555 to submit to Florence. It is an archiepiscopal see; and the cathedral, though a Gothic structure, a master-piece of its kind. Sienna is about five miles in circuit, its walls, towers, and spires, were formerly very strong, but now decayed; so that there are no fortifications or consequence, except a citadel. It has a considerable university, famous for having the best Italian spoken in it, and without that guttural and disagreeable pronunciation common at Florence. It lies 36 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 2. 38. E.

SIERRA LEONE, a great river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lat. 8. 15. N. long. 12. 30. W. is nine miles wide. In the open and plain country, on the banks of this river, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country very supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the express purpose of cultivating West India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to

200 white persons, besides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom fourteen were soldiers) and many of the blacks died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Besides the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continue to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. Should this colony be ultimately successful, we may expect, in time, many important particulars respecting the country, which hitherto has been so little known to Europeans, that none of the accounts communicated by former voyagers are safely to be relied on.

SIERRA LEONE, or MOUNTAINS OF THE LIONS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

SIGAN, a town in the province of Kentsi, in China.

SIGETH, a fortified town of Lower Hungary, situated on the frontiers of Poland.

SIGISTAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Persia, in Asia.

SIGNY, a town of France, late in Champagne.

SIGTUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland.

SIGUENZA, a city of Old Castile, in Spain, situated on the frontiers of Arragon, and banks of the river Menares. It is the see of a bishop, has an university, and lies 60 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 17. N. long. 3. 24. W.

SILESA (Duchy of), a part of the kingdom of Bohemia, extending on both sides of the Oder, from the Carpathian mountains, where it rises, to the borders of Brandenburg. It is separated from Bohemia and Moravia on the S.W. and S. by the mountains called Rissenbergen, and bounded by

Poland on the E. by Lusatia and part of Bohemia on the W. by Brandenburg on the N. and by Hungary on the S. It is about 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, but much contracted at both extremities. On the side next Bohemia, there are many barren mountains; but the rest of the country has an excellent soil, abounding with corn, wine, and other productions. And on the mountains, which divide this duchy from Moravia, there are mines of silver the richest in Germany. These mines were mortgaged by the late emperor Charles VI. to some English merchants, by the title of the Silesian Dons, at five and seven per cent. The late king of Prussia entered this duchy very soon after the emperor's death, with an army of 30,000 men, and a declaration asserting his title, founded on ancient claims, to the possession of it, which he soon reduced. And, in 1742, a treaty was concluded at Breslaw, and guaranteed by his Britannic Majesty, whereby the queen of Hungary yielded both the Upper and Lower Silesia to the king of Prussia, except the principalities of Tschchen and Troppaw, on condition of withdrawing his troops from Bohemia, observing an exact neutrality, and paying the principal and interest to the English merchants, on account of the mortgage, on the mines of Silesia.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTFKO, a pretty large and strong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey.

SILJAND, a town in Dorsetshire, with a fair on Dec. 6.

SILLEBAR, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, having a convenient and safe harbour.

SILMISTON, a town in the county of Suff. with a fair on Sept. 19.

SILSOE, or SILVESHAW, a town in Bedfordshire, between Luton and Bedford, with fairs on May 12. and Sept. 20.

SILVERTON, a town in Devonshire, near Bradinch, with two fairs, on Midsummer day, and Sept. 4.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Casan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Volga.

SIMMEREN, or LIMMEREN, a city in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

SIMON (St.), a town of France, late in Picardy.

SIMONTHONA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna.

SINAI, a famous mountain and wilderness of Arabia Petrea, in Asia, on which the Jewish law was delivered by God to Moses. On the declivity of this mountain is a church and monastery dedicated to St Catherine, with several small chapels or cells, in which formerly were no less than 14,000 hermits;

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SIRMITA; but they have been forced to remove by the continual ravages of the Arabs. It lies in the neighbourhood of mount Horeb, and 120 miles E. of Cairo. Lat. 29. 15. N. long. 34. 12. E.

SINGAPORE, a town and island at the southernmost point of the peninsula of Malacca, in the East Indies, and opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with it, forms the straits of Singapore. Lat. 1. N. long. 104. 32. E.

SIND, or **SINDI**, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea coast.

SINGO, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia.

SINGOR, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca.

SINIGALIA, a town in the duchy of Urbino, in the ecclesiastical state, near the Adriatic.

SINNINGTON, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, near Kirkby Moorside. Fair at Martinmas.

SINOPE, an ancient city of Turkey, in Asia, having a harbour on the Euxine Sea.

SINTSHELM, a small city of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

SION, a city and sovereign state of Valais, in Switzerland, one of the oldest bishoprics in Gaul.

SION, a famous mountain of Asia, in Judea. It joins to the south side of Jerusalem, but is now inconsiderable, and answers very little to the account given of it in the scriptures.

SIOR, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea.

SIOUT, a town of Africa, and one of the largest and most populous in Egypt.

SIPHNO, a town of the island of Naxos, in the Archipelago.

SIRADIA, the capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Great Poland.

SIRHINE, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. M. Condamine says, that the art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or Serinde, according to him): for, although the art was brought into Europe under the Roman emperors, it had again been lost during the confusions that attended the subversion of the western empire. Sirhind is 198 miles N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. long. 75. 15. E.

SIRIK, or **SIRQUES**, a town of Metz, in Lorraine, situated near the Moselle, on the very borders of the duchy of Luxemburg.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia, between Hindoostan Proper and Thibet. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Thibetian mountains, on the S.E. by

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Napaul, on the S. by Rohilla, on the S.W. by Delhi, and on the N.W. by Lahore. Sirinagur is the capital, and is 160 miles N. of Delhi.

SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name.

SIRMUM, a city of Slavonia, situated on the north bank of the Save.

SIRONG, or **SERONGEE**, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malway. Lat. 24. 4. N. long. 78. 4. E.

SISEG, a town of Croatia, situated on the Save, and bordering on Slavonia.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle.

SISOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania.

SISTERON, a small city of the late province of Provence, in France.

SITIA, a town of Grece, on the north coast of the isle of Candia.

SITZART, a town of Juliers, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany.

SITTINGBORN, a town in the county of Kent, one mile from Milton, and 41 from London, being a great thoroughfare from Rochester to Canterbury. Its fairs are on Whit-Monday and O.S. 10.

SIVRAI, a town of France, in the late province of Poitou.

SIZUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany.

SKERN, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, situated on the Categate.

SKELTON CASTLE, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, between Kirkcathlam and the sea; has a market on Saturday, and a fair on Whit-Monday, and two days after.

SKIDDAW-HILL, in Cumberland, near Cocker-mouth, is reckoned the highest hill in England, there being a prospect from it of Scruddeld-hill, in Galloway, in Scotland; and is 1090 yards above the sea.

SKINBURNESS, a town in the county of Cumberland, with a fair on June 24.

SKIPTON, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 224 miles from London, is hid among precipices; in the midst of that rough rocky country called Craven. It has a plentiful market on Saturday, and fairs on March 23. Palm-Sunday, and Easter-eves, 1st Tues. after Easter, 2d Tues. after ditto, 3d Tues. after ditto, Whit-Sun-eve, Aug. 5. Nov. 20. and 22.

SKYE (The Isle of), the most considerable of all the Hebrides. It is separated on the E. from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost an hundred in circumference. The whole island is very high ground.

ground, and there are seven high mountains near each other, almost in the centre. The soil on the mountains is generally black, though there are some parts of a red colour, which they derive from iron. The arable ground is for the most part black, yet affords clay in some places, blue, red, and white; and in one or two places they have fuller's earth. The island of Skye is excellently provided with bays and harbours; the S. peninsula, called Oronska, has an excellent place for anchorage. The mountains here are of considerable height; and of some the tops are covered with snow all the year round; the tops of others are covered with sand, which the rains wash down in great quantities. All of them abound with heath and grass, which afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The highest is named Quillin, and is said to be the cause of much rain by breaking the clouds that hover over it. There is a high ridge of one continued mountain for more than 25 miles, running along the middle of the E. wing of Skye, called Trotterness, of which the part that overhangs the sea is faced with a steep rock. The arable ground is generally in the valleys betwixt the mountains, and which have always a river running through the middle. The soil is extremely fertile, insomuch that some places are said to produce constant crops without manure for 40 years. When manured with seaweed, the general produce is from 20 to 30 fold, and instances are even recorded of 100 fold produce. Skye abounds with rivers, all of which afford fish of different kinds.—Some abound with salmon, and some with the black mussels which produce pearl.—There are also a great many fresh water lakes, the largest of which is called after St Columbus on account of the chapel dedicated to that saint, which stands on an island in the middle. The bays and places of anchorage on the coast abound with many kinds of fish, particularly shell-fish. This island produces abundance of horses, cows, and hogs, all of which are exposed to the rigour of the seasons; the horses bear this treatment tolerably well, but the cows for want of food become mere skeletons in the spring, so that they cannot rise without assistance. In this extremity they often feed upon alga marina, or seaweed; and they can exactly distinguish the time of ebb from that of flood, and this whether they be within view of the sea or not.—The most remarkable of the inferior islands surrounding Skye are Balay and Fladda Chuan, or Fladda of the ocean. In the former is a spring running down the face of a rock, which petrifies into a white substance, of which very fine lime, and in great quantities, is made; there are also many caves which serve to

lodge several families who resort thither in summer for pasturing their cattle. The latter is much frequented for its plenty of fish of all kinds. Here are also some very large whales, which pursue the other fish. A flock of plovers of near 2000 arrive here from Skye every year in September, and return again in April. Six of these rocks lie at a musket shot's distance from the S. E. side of this island. That which lies most to the eastward is a strong natural fortress, and called Bord Cruin, or the Round Table, from its round form. It is about 300 paces in circumference, flat on the top, and has a deep well within it. The sides are steep precipices, so that there is only one landing place, and that so narrow, that one man, without danger to himself, might resist an army. About a mile and a half to the southward of this rock lies another, which affords a great quantity of scurvy grass of excellent quality, and which is eaten as a medicinal herb by the people of the adjacent islands. In some of the other small islands, red currants grow naturally, which are supposed to have been originally brought thither by birds. The climate of Skye is cold and moist, the S. W. wind blowing over a vast tract of sea brings abundance of rain; but the E. wind blowing over the northern part of Scotland brings fair weather, which holds good also in the other western isles. The N. wind is very cold, and destructive both to corn and grass.

SLADBORN, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, near Rowland Forest. Fairs on Feb. 14. April 15. August 1. and October 20.

SLAGEL, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the same name, in the isle of Selem.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, in Germany.

SLANKAW, a town of Moravia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany.

SLAUGHAM, a town in the county of Sussex, S. E. of Horsham, with a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, 14 miles from Lincoln, and 116 from London. Its markets on Monday after Epiphany, Easter, and Whitsuntide, are equal to some great fairs.

SLESWICK (Duchy of), or **SOUTH JUTLAND**, a province of Denmark, bounded by North Jutland on the N. from which it is separated by a line drawn from the town of Rypen, to the German Ocean, to Colding on the Lesser Belt; on the E. by the Baltic; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the North Sea, or German Ocean. Its greatest length is about 86 miles, and its greatest breadth 60. It was anciently dependent on Denmark, but is now partly

under the jurisdiction of that crown, and partly subjected to the duke of Holstein Gottorp.

SLESWICK, the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Denmark, situated on a small arm of the sea, called the Sley; it is the see of a protestant superintendent, and the cathedral is a large and beautiful structure.

SLIGO, or **ST. EGO**, a county in the province of Connaught, in Ireland, bounded by the sea and the river Trobis on the N. and N.W. by Mayo on the W. by part of that county and Roscommon on the S. and by the county of Letchin on the E.

SLINFORD, a town in the county of Sussex, near Horsham, with a fair on Easter Tuesday.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in Poland.

SLOOT, or **SLOTEN**, a town of Friesland, in the United Provinces.

SLUCZ, one of the largest towns of a duchy of the same name, in Lithuania, in Poland.

SLUTTELBURG, or rather **SCHLUSSEIBURG**, a fortress of Ingria, in Russia, on a small island in the middle of the Neva, which that river issues from the Ladoga lake.

SLUYS a pretty large town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and one of the five sea ports of Flanders, situated on a small arm of the sea, which parts it from the island of Cadland.

SMALAND, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden.

SMALCALD, a town of Hesse, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

SMARDEN, a town in the county of Kent, by the Medway, 55 miles from London, with a fair on Oct. 10.

SMEEETH, a town in the county of Kent, with two fairs, on May 12. and Sept. 10.

SMOLENSKO, the capital of a province of the same name in Russia, situated on the Nieper, near the confines of Lithuania.

SNOW, a noted cavern on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Lock Fribol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, the capital of Ionia, in Asia Minor, one of the finest ports in the Levant, at the bottom of a bay of the Atchigolgo, in Asiatic Turkey; it is beautifully situated by the side of a hill, on the river Meles, which here falls into the Hermus, and reckoned to contain 5,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews, besides Armenians, Franks, or Europeans, &c. among which are many Latin Christians. The city is about four miles in circuit, the streets large, and the whole town a continued ba-

zar or fair, the best commodities of Asia and Europe being brought hither, and sold very cheap. The consuls of England, Holland, and of France, live grand, and in stately houses, by the sea side. Besides these, here are consuls from most trading nations in Europe, a Greek archbishop, and a Latin bishop. The territory about Smyrna is very fertile, abounding with fine olive trees, vines and gardens, and the wine made here is excellent. Smyrna is subject to earthquakes; the last, which happened in 1688, overthrew the greatest part of the city, swallowed up the castle, 5000 persons, and an immense quantity of rich merchandise, and was the sixth of that kind. Besides other less terrible. This city is one of the ~~most famous~~ ^{most celebrated} for the honour of being the birth-place of the great Homer. Policarp, the disciple of John, was bishop in Smyrna, and suffered in it at a great age. The entrance of the haven is defended by forts and a castle. Smyrna lies 100 miles N. of the island of Rhodes, and 200 S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 27. N. long. 27. 26. E.

SNACKENBURG, a large trading town of Brunswick Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

SNAPE, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a horse fair for four days from Aug. 11.

SNATH, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, eight miles from Pontefract, and 178 from London. The market is on Friday; fairs on the 1st Friday in April, Aug. 10. and the 1st Friday in September.

SNEEK, an ancient, neat, and well fortified town of Friesland, in the United Provinces.

SNIATIN, a town of Red Russia, in Poland.

SNITTERFIELD, a town in Warwickshire, N. of Stratford upon Avon, with a fair on July 16.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the southern confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles, it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river, conjointly with the Nerbudda and the Ganges, makes as it were an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

SOCHACZOW, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Mazovia.

SOCHEU, a town of Asia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chenfi.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluster of isles so named by captain Cook in 1769. They are situated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes

of 150. 57. and 154. W. They are seven in number, Huahine, Ulitea, Otaha, Balabola, Mouroua, Toobace, and Tabooyamano, or Saunders's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine.—The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otahite, that little need be added here on that subject.—Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and confidence, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huahine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otahite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulitea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulitea. If the valuable animals which have been transported thither from Europe should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for future navigators.

SOCUNUSCO, a sea port town, and the capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, in North America, situated on the South Sea, 212 miles S. of Acapulco. Lat. 15. 12. N. long. 98. 16. W.

SOCKZOWA, a small town of Muklavia, in Turkey, in Europe.

SOCOTORA, an island in the Indian Ocean, abounding with cattle and corn, 50 leagues in compass, and very well peopled.

SODBURY-CHIPPING, a town in Gloucestershire, 112 miles from London. The market is on Thursday; fairs on May 23. and June 24.

SODOM (Ruins of), said to be still seen at the bottom of the lake Alphatia, or the Dead Sea, in Judea, when the water is low and clear. It was formerly a plain, on which stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah, Zaboim, &c. till destroyed by fire from heaven.

SOEST, a populous city in the county of Marck, in Westphalia, in Germany.

SOFALA, the capital city of the kingdom of the same name, in Monomotapa, in Africa, situated on the river Sofala.

SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

SOGDIANA, a country of Asia, on the N. side of Oxus, or Bactrus, which separates

it from Bactria, now a part of Usbeck Tartary.

SOGNO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

SOHAM EARLS, a town in the county of Suffolk, near Monks-Soham, with a fair for lambs on July 12.

SOHAM MONKS, a town in Cambridgeshire, 15 miles from Cambridge, and 71 from London, on the E. of the river Cam. The market is on Saturday; fair on April 28.

SOIGNIES, a small city of Hainault, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

SOISSONS, an ancient large, and considerable city of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. Here St Lewis, Philip the Hardy, and Louis XIV. were crowned. Soissons is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 65 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 23. N. long. 3. 24. E.

SOLICANIA, a large bay in the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 13. 30. S. long. 15. 10. E.

SOLFEAY. See SOUTHWOLD.

SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, near Tivoli, which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream, into the Tevere, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphureous smell arising from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in esteem.

SOLIHULL, a town in Warwickshire, 107 miles from London. Fairs, April 29. May 10. Oct. 10. and 12.

SOLINGEN, a small city in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, which was formerly a province of Cusan. Lat. 59. 16. N. long. 57. 26. E.

SOLMS, the capital of a county of the same name in the Wetteraw, and landgraviate of Hesse.

SOLONGNE, a small territory of France, which made part of the government of Orléannois, to the S. of the river Loire.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands, 18 in number, on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 7. and 12. S. and between long. 130. and 140. W. But little is known of them, as no Europeans have settled colonies there.

SOLOR, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, to the S. of the island of Celebes, governed

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governed by its own king. Lat. 9. 0. S. long. 123. 55. E.

SOLOTHURN, or **SOLEURE**, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Basle; on the E. and S. by Berne; and on the W. partly by Berne, and partly by the territories of the bishop of Basle.

SOLOTHURN, the capital of a canton of the same name, in Switzerland, situated on the river Aar.

SOLSONA, a thinly inhabited city of Catalonia, in Spain, situated on the river Cardener.

SOLTWEDEL, a large town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

SOLWAY FRITH, a large arm of the sea between Cumberland in England and Kirkcudbrightshire in Scotland.

SOLWAY MOS, a morass or swamp in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, of which, in 1771, there was a dreadful eruption, overflowing the adjacent country for several miles.

SOMBRERQ, one of the Caribbee islands, in the American Ocean, but has no settled inhabitants; it lies 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 18. 46. N. long. 61. 30. W.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Bengal, in the East Indies, noted for the fine diamonds in its river Gouel, supposed to be washed down from the S. mountains of Golconda. It lies 30 leagues from Hugueely.

SOMERSETSHIRE is bounded on the N. by Gloucestershire and the Bristol Channel; on the E. by Wiltshire; on the W. by Devonshire; and on the S. by Devonshire and Dorsetshire. It is computed to be 63 miles in length, 47 in breadth, and 240 in circumference. It is situated in the diocese of Bristol, and in that of Bath and Wells, is divided into 42 hundreds, and contains about 132 vicarages, 385 parishes, 3 cities, 31 market towns, 56,000 houses, 300,000 inhabitants, and sends 18 members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, and two burgesses for the following towns: Bristol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Ilchester, and Milbourn-port. —The air of this county is, in the lower grounds, universally mild, and generally wholesome. —The soil is various; the lower grounds, except where it is boggy, yield great quantities of corn and grass; the hilly parts are less fertile, yet in many places, by the help of art and industry, good crops of corn are raised, and, where they are most barren, they afford pasture for sheep, though, where there are mines, the grass is discovered, and the sheep that feed upon it are small and big belled. The country about Taunton is exceeding rich, and affords the greatest plenty of corn, grass, and rich fruit

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for cyder. Within the mountains are mines of lead and lapis-calaminaria. The commodities produced by this county are therefore corn, cattle, lead, wood for dyeing, Cheddar cheese, lapis-calaminaria, and Bristol-stones. It is also one of the greatest clothing countries in England: the manufactures are chiefly fine cloths, druggets, du-roys, shalloons, lorges, cantaloons, knit stockings, &c. in which vast numbers are employed.

SOMERTON, a town in Somersetshire on a branch of the Parret, between Glastonbury and Martock, 128 miles from London. The markets are on Tuesday for corn and cattle, and every other Monday for lean cattle. It has fairs on Tuesday in Easter-week, Tuesday three weeks after ditto, and six weeks after ditto, and Tuesday nine weeks after ditto.

SOMME, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMIERES, a town of the late province of Languedoc, in France.

SOMPY, a town of France, late in Champagne.

SONCINO, a small town of the Milanese in Italy.

SONDRIO, a pretty well fortified town of the Grisons, and capital of the middle Terzero, in Switzerland.

SONERGON, or **SUNNERGAUM**, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on one of the branches of the Burrampooter, 13 miles S.E. of Dacca.

SONKUAS, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope.

SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern Ocean situated S.W. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 37 miles long and 12 broad, and is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the native are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which render it a great mart. The English East India Company have a resident on this island. Lat. 5. 58. N. long. 121. 25. E.

SOPHIA, the capital of Bulgaria, in European Turkey.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Asia, in Persia
SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary 30 miles S. of Vienna.

SORA, a handsome well built city of

Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

SORA, a small but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand.

SORAW, a town of Lower Lusatia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, near the confines of Silesia.

SORBON, or SORBONNE, a village of France, in the late province of Champagne, remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, Chancellor of St Louis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORET, a small province of the Hither India, in Asia.

SOROCK, a strong town of Poland, seated on the river Neister.

SORKENITO, a city of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

SOS, a town of France, in Armagnac. It is also the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, where Ferdinand the Catholic was born.

SOSPELLO, a small town in the county of Nice and Piedmont, in Italy.

SOTEVAST, a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

SOTOVENTO ISLANDS, called also the Lesser Antilles, islands on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America; the principal of these are Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, and Curassou.

SOTTEVILLE, a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

SOTTOITZA, a large city in the province of Dwina, in Russia.

SOVANO, a small town of the Sieneze, and duchy of Tuscany, in Italy.

SOVANO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria.

SQUBISE, a little town in the late territory of Saintonge, in France.

SOUILIAC, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and late territory of Quercy.

SOULE (St), a town of France, late in Champagne.

SOUND, or ORESOUND, a passage or strait, lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side stands the town of Elsinore, and the strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road; and on the side of Sweden stands the town of Helsingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about four miles over.

SOUPROSE, a town of France, late in Gascony.

SOUR, or SUR, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Syria, seated on the sea side, with an harbour. It was here that the famous

city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remaining of it but ruins. Lat. 33. 40. N. long. 36. 5. E.

SOURCE, or SUKE, a river of the Low Countries, running through Luxemburg from W. to E. and falling into the Moselle above Triers.

SOURCE, a town of France, in the late province of Languedoc.

SOURCE, or SUZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the same name.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Limousin.

SOUTHAM, a town in Warwickshire, 83 miles from London. Its market is on Mondays; fair on July 10.

SOUTHAMPTON, in Hampshire, 73 miles from London, is the county town, between the Alre or Itching river on the E. and the Teste or Anton on the W. that here fall into that arm of the sea called Southampton-water, which runs up to it for some miles, and is so deep that ships have been built here of 1500 tons. Both rivers are navigable for some way up the country, from whence, especially from the New Forest, vast quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the shore here sometimes for two miles in length, and are stiched by the ship-builders at Portsmouth dock, few ships being of late built at Southampton. The markets are on Tues. Thurs. and Saturday; fairs on April 25. and Trinity-Monday.

SOUTHBRENT, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on Oct. 10.

SOUTHBROOK, or WATFERS, a town in the county of Suffex, W. of Sedwick-park, with a fair on March 6.

SOUTHCAVE, a town in Yorkshire, with a fair on Trinity-Monday.

SOUTH-HARTING, a town in the county of Suffex, with fairs on the 1st Wednesday in June, and Oct. 28.

SOUTH-MINSTER, a town in the county of Essex. Fairs, three days before Easter, nine days before Whitlunday, Sept. 22. and St Michael's day.

SOUTH-REPPON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a fair on July 25.

SOUTHWARD, in the county of Surrey, being only parted from London by its bridge, though but a suburb of that great city, yet contains six parishes besides several meeting houses; and for its extent, number of people, trade, wealth, hospitals, almshouses, charity-schools, is inferior to few cities in England.

SOUTHWATER, a town in the county of Suffex, with a fair on July 8.

SOUTHWELD, a village of Essex, to which the town of Brentford is a hamlet. It is seated on an eminence that commands

an extensive prospect, 16 miles E. N. E. of London.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, 140 miles from London, stands on the Great, that falls into the Trent, has its modern name from a well on the S. side of it, and is divided into two parts, viz. the Burridge or Burgage, which comprehends all that part between the market place and the Great; and the Prebendage. Its church, which is both parochial and collegiate, the only one that is so in England, except that of Rippon, is called a minster, supposed to have been founded anno 630. Here is a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday for horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c.

SOUTHWOLD, a pleasant populous town in the county of Suffolk, 104 miles from London, has a harbour S. of E. from Ness. It is strong by situation, and defended also by some guns on the cliff. Here is a market on Thursday, and fairs on Monday after Trinity-Sunday, and Aug. 24.

SOUVIGNY, a small town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnais.

SOUTRA HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermoir, in the N. part of Berwickshire in Scotland. In former times it was a noted sea-mark. In this dreary part of the country there is scarce a tree or a bush, and few houses or villages worthy of mention. Some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Chanickirk.

SOWTHAM, a well accommodated town in Warwickshire, 78 miles from London.—Its market is on Monday; fairs on April 23. and seven days after.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive, to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, old fashioned, dark and small, and yet it is affirmed they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parish church are both seated upon eminences, and look very well at a distance. The inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are, Pouhon, Geroussard, Saignes, Waspotz, and Tannetlet. The in-

habitants are employed in making toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game, to accommodate those who come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 5. 50. E.

SPAIN, IBERIA, or HISPANIA, the most western part of all the continent of Europe, i. e. encompassed on every side by the sea, except on the side of France, from which it is separated by a continued ridge of mountains, called the Pyrenees. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, the straits of Gibraltar, anciently called Fretum Gaditanum, and part of the Atlantic Ocean; on the W. by the same ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenean mountains; it lies between lat. 36. and 44. N. and extends itself in length from 10. W. to 3. E. long. that is, 5 degrees from E. to W. and 8 from N. to S. The whole compass of Spain, in a direct line from town to town, and port to port, exclusive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 60 leagues, reckoning three miles to a league, which make 1800 miles; Portugal, which was anciently a part of Spain, being included in this computation; and for this reason, we gave only a concise account of that kingdom. Spain is situated about the middle of the temperate zone, upon which account, as well as for its many ranges of high and pleasant hills, beautiful plains, and variety of rivers, it is not only a very delightful, but a very healthy country, being on the one hand free from the scorching heats to which Africa is exposed, and on the other from the frosts, rain, and other inclemencies of the more northern parts.—The sultry heats in summer last only two, or at most three months, and these are generally alleviated by cooling breezes; besides, this excessive heat is only about 4 or 5 hours at most in a day, during the above space, while all the remainder of the year is delightful and temperate. We may add, that the air is generally serene and clear; the great rains fall regularly in their seasons of spring and autumn. It must be owned, however, that the degrees of heat and cold differ very much between the northern and southern parts of Spain. The soil of this country is in general fruitful, and though it differs greatly in one place from another, and the more northern places be the most barren, yet its very mountainous and rocky parts produce something for use. They have also excellent meadow grounds. The Spanish wheat is inferior to none, if not the very best in Europe. Barley is here very good, and in such plenty, that it is the common grain for their horses and mules, oats being very scarce. Wine they likewise have in great abundance, such as Malaga, Sherry,

Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and an almost infinite variety of others equally good.— With regard to fruits, they not only have all the different sorts seen in England, and in much higher perfection, but likewise citrons, lemons, oranges, almonds, raisins, g- lves, dates, figs, pomegranates, capers, &c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed to be as good as any in the world. Their sheep, besides the exquisite taste of their flesh, are still more valuable for their incomparable wool, which exceeds any in Europe. But we must not forget their horses, so famed for their extreme swiftness, that the poets ascribed them to be engendered by the wind; those especially that are bred in Fli- madura, and parts adjacent, are reckoned the finest and most beautiful; they have also great numbers of mules in Spain for their husbandry works. The silk manufacture here is so encouraged, that about a million of people are employed about silk worms, and in gathering, spinning, and weaving all kinds of silks. The same may be said of their cotton, hemp, and flax, which employ a proportionable number of hands, not to mention other productions. If we dive into the bowels of the earth, besides gold, silver, and quicksilver, which last they send in large quantities into the West Indies, lead, copper, and excellent iron, the best of which they dig from the mountains of Biscay, and is sent all over Europe, as exceeding any other in goodness; they have great plenty of sulphur, and other minerals, as likewise jet, agate, cornelian, marble, alabaster, and other stones. With regard to their gold and silver mines, they have quite neglected them, since they have been able to draw such immense quantities of those metals from America.— The crown of Spain is hereditary and absolute, and has been so ever since the Moors over-run that country; James 714, upon the invitation of Count Julian, out of revenge to king Rodrigo, for debauching his daughter. The dominions of the Spanish monarchy are the largest, and perhaps richest of any in the world, if we include the two vast kingdoms of Mexico and Peru, in America, which are now subject to it: for these are reckoned to extend 6000 miles in length from N. to S. besides all the islands, and other vast dominions in that part of the world. Besides these, it has the Canary islands in Africa, Ceuta, Oran, and several other places of importance on the coast, and the rich Philippine islands S. E. of the coast of China in Asia, besides other small territories, so that it may be truly said the sun never sets upon the king of Spain's dominions. Upon failure of male heirs, the crown descends to the next female, and it would seem that the reigning sovereign, if he has no issue of his own, has a power of devising

it to the next royal branch, as was the case with the late Philip V. who held his title from the last will of his predecessor Charles II. his grandfather having, upon his marriage with the infanta of Spain, solemnly renounced all claim to the Spanish dominions. The king of Spain is never crowned, but the cortes and states meet and recognize his title at his accession. These cortes are in some measure the same as a parliament, consisting of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of the commons, but have lost their former privileges, and now only meet to confirm and record the decrees of the court, which will oblige their compliance, should they prove refractory. The religion now universally professed in Spain is that of the Romish church in its bigotry and superstition, and the courts of inquisition here are more severe than in any of the pope's dominions.

SPAIN (NEW). See MEXICO.

SPALATIO, or SPALATRO, a pretty large and well fortified city of Dalmatia, having a very capacious and safe harbour on the Adriatic.

SPALDICK, a town in Huntingdonshire, with fairs on the Wednesday before Whitsunday, and Nov. 28.

SPALDING, a neat populous town in Lincolnshire, in Lower Holland, 10 miles from Deeping, and 104 from London. Its market is on Tuesday; fairs on April 27. June 29. Aug. 30. Sept. 25. and Dec. 17.

SPANDAW, a town of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony in Germany.

SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the lower landgraviate of Hesse.

SPANHEIM a county of Germany, in the lower palatinate.

SPANISH TOWN, a place in the island of Jamaica. See JAGO.

SPARTEL (CAPE), a promontory on the Barbary coast in Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar, between Aradilla and Tangier. Lat. 35. 42. N. long. 5. 47. W.

SPARTIVENTO (CAPE), anciently HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, the most southern promontory of Italy, on the eastern verge of the Further Calabria, and gives name to the neighbouring gulf. Lat. 37. 50. N. long. 16. 41. E.

SPELLO, a town of Ombrina in the ecclesiastical state in Italy.

SPEY, a deep and rapid river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the country of Badenoch and Moray, and falls into the German Sea E. of the Frith of Moray.

SPEZZA, a small town, having an harbour at the bottom of the gulf of the same name in the Tuscan Sea, and Genoese territories in Italy.

SPICE ISLANDS, the name of a great number

number of islands in the Indian Ocean in Asia; the principal are Banda, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, which see under their proper heads.

SPICKELBAC, a town of Westphalia, and the capital of a county of the same name, in Germany.

SPIGNO, a town of Montserrat in Italy.

SPILIMBERGO, a town of Friuli in the Venetian territories.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, 138 miles from London. Its market is on Monday; fairs on the Monday before and after Whit Sunday, Monday fortnight after Whit Sunday, if it happens in May, otherwise no fair.

SPIRE, an imperial city, or sovereign state, under its own magistrates, in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, situated on the E. side of the Rhine, near the confines of the Spirebach, 16 miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Its chief privilege and glory was the imperial chamber, or sovereign court of judicature for appeals of the subjects of the empire, which continued here from 1530 till the city was burnt by the French in 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlaer in Hesse.

SPIRE (Bishopric of), a large district, situated on both sides of the Rhine, 40 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth, and surrounded by the territories of the elector palatine. It is a fruitful and pleasant country.

SPIREBACH, a town of the palatinate in Germany, situated on the N. side of the river of the same name, not far from the city of Spire. Near it is a great heath, noted for a dear victory obtained by the French over the Germans, commanded by the prince of Hesse Cassel, as he marched to relieve Landau in 1703.

SPIRITU-SANCTO, a town of South America, in Brazil, and capital of a government of the same name.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia in the circle of Austria in Germany, 37 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 13. 17. E.

SPITHEAD, a road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, one of the northern or arctic countries, the same with **GROENLAND**, which see.

SPOLETO, the capital of a duchy of Umbria in the ecclesiastical state in Italy.

SPOLETO (The Duchy of), a territory of Italy.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Essex, seated on a fine eminence, one mile N. E. of Chelmsford.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of North America, in the state of Massachusetts, and county of Hampshire. It is seated on the E. side of

Connecticut river, ninety-six miles W. of Boston.

SPROTAW, a town of Silesia in the kingdom of Bohemia in Germany.

SPROWSTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, N. E. of Norwich, with a fair on Aug. 2.

SPURNHEAD, in the East riding of Yorkshire, the utmost point of Holderness, at the mouth of the Humber, which some call County-hill. A light-house was built on it anno 1677; and, since 1684, there has been a beacon upon it.

SPUTTY, a town in Denbighshire, with fairs on May 21. July 3. Sept. 27. Oct. 23. and Dec. 2.

SQUILLACI, anciently a famous city of the Further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

STABLO, a town of Liege in the circle of Westphalia in Germany.

STADE, a town of Bremen in the circle of Lower Saxony in Germany.

STADSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

STAFFA, a small island, one of the Hebrides, now celebrated among naturalists on account of its basaltic pillars, resembling those of the Giants Causeway in Ireland, lies on the W. coast of Mull, about three leagues to the N. E. of Iona, and is about a mile long, and half a mile broad. In it is a remarkable cave, named after the hero Fingal. It appears to be supported by natural pillars, some of which, as measured by Sir Joseph Banks, are between 50 and 60 feet high. The length of the cave is 371 feet, the breadth at the mouth 53, and the height 111 feet. The surface of most of the pillars is rough and uneven, and the stone is a dirty brown, unlike that of the Giants Causeway, which is a fine black.

STAFFORDSHIRE, which is so named from Stafford, the county-town, is bounded on the E. by Derbyshire; on the S. by Warwickshire; on the S. and W. by Shropshire; and on the N.W. N. and N.E. by Cheshire and Derbyshire. It extends 48 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 220 in circumference. This county, which lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, is divided into 5 hundreds, and contains one city, and 18 market towns, 39 vicarages, 150 parishes, and 670 villages, with about 23,740 houses, and 142,440 inhabitants. It sends ten members to parliament; two for the county, two for the city of Litchfield, and two for each of the following towns, viz. Stafford, New-castle-under-Lyne, and Tamworth. The air of this county is generally very good, though sharp, especially on the hilly part, which lies between Trentham and Blyth. The mountains, which are mountainous, and therefore rendered the most barren, produce a short

but sweet grass, and feed as large cattle as those of Lancashire. The banks of the Dove, in particular, maintain the great dairies which supply Uttoxeter market with such store of butter and cheese. Great numbers of sheep are fed both in the northern and southern parts, but they are small, and their wool coarser than that of several other countries; but a great deal of it is manufactured in the clothing and felting business. The arable ground is no less fruitful than the pastures; and even the moor-lands, when manured with man and lime, mixed with turf ash, produce good oats and barley.—The southern parts, and some of the northern, yield wheat, rye, barley, pulse, flax, and hemp. With regard to the subterraneous productions, the marl and wood lands yield copper, lead, iron, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, excellent coal, salt, &c. In the most fruitful parts are several marls, which are used with great success on the lands. There is likewise brick earth for red bricks, and others that burn blue; fuller's-earth, potter's-clay, particularly a sort used in the glass-houses; slip, a reddish earth, and much vessels are painted yellow, red ochre, and tobacco-pipe clay. It likewise yields fire-stone, rocks of lime-stone, a kind of iron-stone called musk, as big as the crown of a hat, and containing about a pint of a cold, sharp, pleasant liquor, which the workmen are fond of; the best sort of iron-wares are made of this stone; also hematites, or blood-stone. The principal river in this county is the Trent, the third river in England.

STAFFORD, the county town of the above shire, 12 miles from Litchfield, and 135 from London, has a bridge over the Sow; situated on a plain, bounded by rising grounds at a very little distance; is an ancient borough. The market here is on Saturday; fairs on the Tuesd. before Shrove-tide, May 14. June 29. Oct. 2. and 14. This town is noted for good ale, as well as Burton-upon-Trent, and Newcastle-under-Line.

STAGIRA, now **LIBA NEVA**, a small town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Contesta in European Turkey, remarkable for being the native place of the celebrated Aristotle, hence called the Stagiritic.

STAGNO, or **STAGNO GRANDE**, a small but well fortified city, with a little but commodious harbour, and an episcopal see, in the republic of Ragusa in European Turkey.

STAGSHAWBANK, a town in the county of Northumberland, with fairs on Whitson-day, and July 4.

STAIN, or **STEIN**, a small town of Austria in Germany.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a fair on Oct. 29.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire,

111 miles from London. It has a market on Tuesday; fairs on May 6. and Sept. 4.

STALIMENE, an island of the Archipelago in Asiatic Turkey. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMBOUL, the name given by the Turks to Constantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, on the edge of Northampton and Rutland shires, has a strong bridge over the Welland to Northamptonshire, which is navigable to it by barges, 36 miles from Lincoln and Northampton, and 89 from London, between Sulton and Grantham, in the road to Newark. It was a noted place in the Romans' time. The markets here are on Monday and Friday; fairs on the Tuesday before Candlemas, Feb. 13. Monday before Midlent, Midlent-Monday, Monday before May 12. Monday after Corpus-Christi, August 5. Monday before August 12. and Nov. 8.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, with a fair on Nov. 22.

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STANCHIO, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago.

STANDISH, a town in Lancashire, N. of Wig-n., with fairs on June 29. and November 22.

STANDON, or **STANDLOW**, a town in Hertfordshire, 27 miles from London.—The market here is on Tuesday; and a fair for three days on October 13.

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STANMORE (GREAT), a village of Middlesex, 10 miles N.W. of London.

STANSED, a town in the county of Kent, two miles N.W. of Wrotham, with a fair on May 12.

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STANES, a town in the county of Middlesex, has a strong bridge, with a terry over the Thames to Surry, seven miles N. W. of Brentford, and 17 from London. Here is a market on Friday; fairs on May 11. and Sept. 19.

STANFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with fairs on June 11. and Sept. 18.

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STANMORE (GREAT), a village of Middlesex, 10 miles N.W. of London.

STANSTED, a town in the county of Kent, two miles N.W. of Wrotham, with a fair on May 12.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, 17 miles E. of Lincoln city, and 129 from London, has a market on Monday, and a fair on October 29.

STANTON, **ALL SAINTS**, and **ST. JOAN'S**, in the county of Suffolk, N. E. of Ipswich, has a fair on June 11.

S. T. A.

STANTZ, the capital of the canton of Underwald in Switzerland.

STAPLE, a town in the county of Kent, three miles S. W. of Sandwich, with a fair on July 23.

STARCARD a town of Pomerania Proper, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Germany.

STARIA, a well built and populous city of Great Novogorod, at the S. extremity of the Ilmen lake, 44 miles S. of Novogorod.

START POINT, a cape stretching out into the English Channel, near the mouth of the Dart, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of North America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is about 28 miles in length, and six in breadth. On the S. side is a considerable tract of level good land; but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note; and it is a poor inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French. It is nine miles S. W. of the city of New York.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the island of the States, of which there are three; one is in the Frozen Ocean, near Muscovy, on which it depends; and another in the Magellanic Sea, between the Strait of Maire, and Brewer's island; and the third in the Oriental Ocean, between Jesso and Yupi, in Tartary.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea coast, in a peninsula, near the fortress of Dofwick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lat. 58. 46. N. long. 6. 45. E.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunnen and canton of Bern. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high, with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name; the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kapfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUERDALE, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on August 5.

STAVERN, an ancient town of West Friesland, in the United Provinces of Holland, on the Zuyder Sea, formerly a place of considerable trade, but its harbour is now almost choked up.

STAXBO, a village in Caithnessshire, Scotland, where the cod and herring fishery is carried on to a considerable extent.

S. T. E.

STEBBING, a town in the county of Essex, N. E. of Dunmow, with a fair on July 10.

STEENBURG, a small but strong city of Dutch Brabant, on the confines of Zealand.

STEENFORT, or **STENFORT**, a town in the county of the same name, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany.

STEENKIRK, a village of Hainault in the late Austrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought here August 3. 1692, between the army of the allies commanded by king William, and Maximilian of Bavaria, who attacked the French under marshal Luxembourg in their fortified camp.

STEENWYCK, a small but strong place, of Overijssel in the United Netherlands, situated on the Aa.

STEEPLE-ASHTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a fair on Sept. 2.

STEFFBURG, a town of East Gothland in Sweden, on the Baltic.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

STEINBURG, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Meutz.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the Isle of Mona.

STELLING, a town in the county of Kent, with fairs on Holy-Thursday and Nov. 1.

STENAY, formerly the capital of Bar, situated on the E. side of the river Marfe.

STENDAL, the metropolis of the old March of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony in Germany.

STENNIS, a village of Scotland, in the island of Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, called the Broomie. At the end of this causeway, some cones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many other huge masses of stone, and a high tower, very similar to the celebrated ancient monument, called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

STEPNEY, a very ancient village in Middlesex, near London.

STEREBURG, a town of Brandenburg in the circle of Upper Saxony in Germany.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol.

STETIN, the metropolis of Swedish Pomerania in Upper Saxony in Germany, having a fine castle to the W. side of the Oder. It was formerly one of the Hanse-towns, and lies 40 miles from the sea, yet ships of good burden come up to the very walls, the river being navigable a great way above the town by smaller vessels. It is so strongly fortified.

fortified, that it is one of the most formidable places in Europe, has a good trade, and is now very populous.

STEVENAGE, a town in Hertfordshire, 2 miles N. of Knebworth, 7 W. from Buntingford, and 31 from London. King James I. granted it a market on Monday; and fairs on the Friday before Palm-Sunday, Ascension-day, St Swithin's-day and the 1st Friday in September.

STEVENSWAERT, a strong fortress of Flanders, situated in an island of the Meuse.

STEYNING, a poor little town in the county of Suffex, 51 miles from London, with scarce 200 families, but an ancient borough by prescription. Here is a market on Wednesday, and the second Wednesday every month for cattle. The fairs are on June 9. Sept. 19. and Oct. 10.

STEYRE, a neat town of Austria in Germany.

STILIGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

STILTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, 75 miles from London; it is famous for cheese.

STIRIA, a duchy in the circle of Austria in Germany, bounded by Austria on the N. by the river Save, Carinthia, and Carniola on the S. by part of Slavonia and Hungary on the E. and by Salzburg and part of Carinthia on the W. Its metropolis is Graz.

STIRLINGSHIRE, formerly **STRIVELING**, a county of Scotland, is bounded on the W. by Dumbarton or Lenoxshire; on the E. by Clackmannan and the river Forth; on the S. E. by West Lothian or Linlithgow; and on the N. by that part of Perthshire called Monteith. The face of this country is agreeably varied with hills and plains, and shaded with many woods and plantations. It is well watered with considerable streams, of which the principal is the Forth. This rises in the neighbourhood of an high mountain named Ben Lomond, and runs eastward into the Frith of Forth. The southern part is hilly, affording shelter for game, and pasturage for a great number of sheep, horses, and cattle. The eastern part is fertile in corn, and has great abundance of coal. Lead ore is likewise found in different parts of it; the whole country is full of agreeable seats belonging to the nobility and gentry; and the lakes and rivers afford abundance of salmon. About Falkirk and other parts are great numbers of antiquities mostly Roman. The country about this place is thought to have been formerly overflowed by the sea, because anchors have been dug out of the ground at some distance from the shore, viz. at the Red-brae near Larbert-bridge. Near the town of Falkirk a fair is

held annually, where above 30,000 head of black cattle, are sold to the drovers from England, &c. About four miles S. of Stirling is Loch Coulter, of an oblong form, and three miles in circumference. A very remarkable phenomenon was observed here in 1755; a large stone, about four feet diameter, of a circular form, was thrown without the water mark, leaving a furrow behind it, of a considerable depth, as far as the eye could discover for the depth of water; this stone is still to be seen near the N.W. corner, where the loch discharges itself, and forms one of the branches of the water of Bannockburn. The people of the inland parts of the county subsist by breeding cattle and farming, but those on the maritime parts and banks of rivers maintain themselves by the salmon fishery. This county has several manufactures of coarse linen cloths, plaids, and fine linen. And near to Falkirk are the Carron Works, the greatest iron manufactory in Britain.

STIRLING, the principal town of the above county, is situated on the S. side of the Forth, on a hill, which rising from the E. terminates abruptly in a steep rock, the site of the castle, resembling, on a smaller scale, the appearance of Edinburgh. The castle is of great antiquity, but its origin is not exactly known. The Scottish kings often resided here, and almost the whole minority of James VI. was spent here, under his tutor Buchanan. The view of the river Forth from the castle is remarkable on account of its windings, for though the distance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. The manufactures of Stirling are carpets, shalloons, tartans, and other woollen stuffs. It is a great thoroughfare on account of the bridge, many chusing to come this way to avoid the ferries. Fairs Jan. last Tues. O.S. May last Thurs. July last day, Sept. 8. O.S. Oct. 22. O.S. Nov. 2. and Dec. last Tues. O.S.

STIRUM, a town of the duchy of Berg in Westphalia.

STIVES, anciently **THERES**, a city of Achaia, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey; it was formerly the capital of Boeotia.

STOCHEM, a town of Liege in the circle of Westphalia in Germany.

STOCKBACH, a town of the landgraviate of Nellenburg in the circle of Saxony in Germany.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town in Hampshire, 9 miles N. from Winchester, and 67 from London, is a borough by prescription, and a noted thoroughfare, with some good inns in the S. W. road from London; but it is a poor place. The market is on Thursday fairs on Holy-Thurs. July 12. and Oct. 2.

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for cattle, especially sheep. Houghton-Downe, in the neighbourhood, is noted for horse-races.

STOCKBURY, a town in the county of Kent, 8 m. S. W. of Milton, with a fair on Aug. 2.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of the kingdom of Sweden, and the residence of its king. It is built upon piles in several little islands which lie near one another. It takes up at present 6 of these, together with the southern and northern suburbs. The city containing the greatest part of Stockholm, is inclosed and surrounded by two arms of a river, which runs with great rapidity out of the Miller Lake. Over each of these is a wooden bridge. About 300 years ago this place had only 2 or 3 cottages. It is the most, but it now surpasses the other more ancient cities, and is supposed to be as populous as Bristol, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The castle, in which the court resides, has neither strength nor beauty; but the palace of the nobility, where the diet meets, is a very stately structure. The government of the city is in the hands of the great magistrate, most of the burgesses' houses are built of brick, except in the suburbs, where they are of timber. The city is the staple of Sweden, to which most of the commodities of that kingdom, as iron, copper, and naval stores, are brought for exportation. The harbour is capable of receiving 1000 sail of ships, and has a quay near an English mile in length. The only inconvenience it is being 10 miles from the sea, its entrance is defended by two forts. Stockholm lies 300 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 416 W. of Petersburg, and 921 N. E. of London. Lat. 59. 22. N. long. 19. 30 E.

STOCKLAND, a town in the county of Dorset, W. of Milbury, with a fair on July 1.

STOCKPORT, or **STOPFORD**, a town of Cheshire, 6 miles N. E. from Altrincham, and 176 from London. Its market is on Friday; and fairs on March 4. and 25. May 1. and Oct. 25.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, N. of the Tees, 2 miles from its mouth, 21 S. from Durham, and 243 from London. It is a well built town, of great resort and business. It is well paved and kept extremely clean. It has two weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for all manner of provisions, and a fair on July 28 for four days.

STOCKWELL, a village of Surrey, in the parish of Lambeth, two miles S. W. of London.

STOCKWITH (EAST), a town in Lincolnshire, N. W. of Gainsborough, on the E. side of the Trent, with a fair on September 4.

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STOCKZOW, a town of Silesia, in Bohemia, situated on the Vistula.

STOKE, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a fair on Dec. 6.

STOKE, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on Whit-Monday.

STOKE UNDER HAMDEN, a town in Shropshire, with a fair on April 25.

STOKE GOMER, a town in Somersetshire, joins to the parish of Lydard Laurence, S. of the Quantock hills, has fairs on April 2 and Aug. 1.

STOKE, or STOKE FOGGS, a village of Buckinghamshire, 21 miles W. of London. The church-yard here was the scene of Mr Gray's celebrated elegy.

STOKEN-CHURCH, a town of Oxfordshire, N. W. of Chipping-Wycomb, has fairs on July 10. and Sept. 29.

STOKENHAM, a town in Devonshire, has a well frequented fair on Good Friday.

STOKE NEWINGTON, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, a few miles S. of Yarmouth, 21 1/2 from London. It has a good market every day, on the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

STOLBERG, a town and castle in a county of the same name in Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

STOLHOLMEN, a little town of Baden-baden, near a morass, in Suabia, in Germany.

STOLIT, a town of Pomerania, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

STON, a town of Kent, in Oxney Isle, with a fair on Holy Thursday.

STON, a town in Staffordshire, 5 m. S. from Stafford, and 140 from London, stands in the Trent, with commodious wharfs, in the great road to Chester. Its market is on Tuesday, fairs on Shrove-Tuesday, the Tuesday before Mid-Lent, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25.

STONBY, a remarkable cataract of Lanarkshire, in Scotland.

STONEHAVEN, a fishing town in Kinross-shire, Scotland.

STONEHENGE, a most remarkable heap of stones, lying upon Salisbury Plain, six miles N. of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed one upon another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled a great many diligent enquirers to account for the laying of these enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy that it is thought no artifice now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across the height.

STONEHOUSE, a town in Gloucestershire, has 2 fairs, on May 1. and Dec. 29.

STONELEY

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STONELEY, a town in Warwickshire, on the N. of the Sow, near Coventry; has a market on Thursday, and a fair at Midsummer for a week.

STORMAR, one of the subdivisions on the S. of Holstein in Germany, on the Elbe. Its capital is Hamburg.

STORNOWAY, a town in Lewis, one of the Hebrides, chiefly depending on its fisheries.

STORTFORD-BISHOPS, a town in Hertfordshire, 30 miles from London, stands on the borders of Essex. Its market is on Thursday; fairs on Holy-Thurs. Corpus-Christi, and Oct. 10.

STOUGHTON, a town in the county of Sussex, has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on May-day, Whit-Wednesday, and Nov. 11.

STOUR, a river of two streams, distinguished by the names of the Greater and the Smaller Stour, both which rise in the Northern and woody parts of Kent.

STOUR, a river which rises from three sources in Somersetshire, the first near Wincanton, the second near Pen, and the third near More Park.

STOW, a town in Lincolnshire, one mile E. of Louth, noted for a very large fair, on a neighbouring hill, for all sorts of goods, on Oct. 10.

STOW BARDOLPH, a town in the county of Norfolk, N. E. of Downham, with a fair on Saturday after Whit Sunday.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire S. of Stanton Drew, 150 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday, and a fair on Sept. 7.

STOW-MARKET, a large town in the county of Suffolk, 3 miles from Needham, 8 from Mendlesham, and 76 from London, in the centre of the county. Its fairs are on Whit-Friday, and June 24, and a large fair on Aug. 1.

STOW ON THE WOULD, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles S. from Campden, 25 N. E. from Gloucester, and 24 N. E. from Cheltenham, near the river Windrush, and 77 from London. The market is on Thursday; and the fairs, which are on May 12. and Oct. 24. have been famous for hops, cheese, and sheep, of which it is said twenty thousand have been sold in one of its October fairs.

STRADELLA, a town of the Pariese, in the duchy of Milan in Italy.

STRALEN, a town of Guelderland, formerly fortified, but taken by the French in 1672, and dismantled; subject to the king of Prussia. It lies 4 miles S. of Gueldres.

STRALSUND, a free imperial city, in Upper Saxony in Germany. It is generally fortified, and has an excellent haven, where ships come up into the very town. It is 60

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feet to Sweden, and lies sixty-five miles E. of Wismar. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 23. 23. E.

STRANGFORD, a small but ancient town in the county of Down, and one of the divisions of Ulster in Ireland, situated on a river of the same name, 9 miles N. of Down.

STRANGORD (LOUGH), a deep lake of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E. coast of Ireland.

STRANRAER, a royal borough in Wigtownshire, Scotland, situated on a bay called Loch Ryan, which used formerly to be frequented by the herring shoals, but of late they have forsaken it. It is pretty populous and well built. Fairs on May 1st Friday, Aug. 1st Friday, and Oct. 1st Friday.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is situated a quarter of a league from the Rhine, and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches, the mausoleum of marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N. of Basil, and 255 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35. N. long. 7. 51. E.

STRASBURG, a town of Culm, in Royal Prussia in Poland, situated on the river Debrantz, on the confines of Masovia, and 32 miles E. of Culm. Lat. 53. 7. N. long. 18. 28. E.

STRAFFORD, a considerable village of Essex, separated from Bow in Middlesex by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England. It is in the parish of Well Ham, four miles E.N.E. of London.

STRAFFORD-FENNY, a town in Buckinghamshire, 6 miles from Hockliff, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 from London. Its fairs are on April 19. July 18. Oct. 10. and Nov. 28.

STRAFFORD ON AVON, a town in Warwickshire, 94 miles from London, in the road to it from Henley in Arden. The chief curiosity of this place is, that it was the birth-place of Shakespeare; here also he was buried in the year 1616. The fairs are on Thursday before Lady day, May 14. Sept. 25. and Thursday next after September 25.

STRAFFORD (St MARY'S), a considerable village of Suffolk, which has a share in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles S.W. of Ipswich, and 37 N.E. of London.

STRAFFORD STONY, a large town in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on the river Ouse, to which the Watling-street comes, crosses the county, from Dunstable, 6 miles from Fenny Stratford, and

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from London, in the road to Chester. The market is on Friday, and fairs on April 20 Aug. 3 Oct. 10 and Nov. 12

STRATH, a general name given to the country in the North of Scotland, viz. Strathallan Strathavon Strathbogie, Strathcarrie Strathgairn, Strathmiglo, Strathmore, Strathnaver, Strathpey, &c. &c.

STRATHAVON, a town of Lanarkshire in Scotland, to the S. of Hamilton. It is surrounded by a little fertile tract from which it takes its name.

STRATHLAWN, a fine vale of Perthshire in Scotland, extending many miles to the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Grampian mountains, and on the S. by the Ochils. It contains a great number of villages, and the river Earn winds beautifully through it for above 20 miles.

STRATHMORRIL, an extensive valley of Kincardineshire, and one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending W. almost as far as Ben Lomond in Aberdeenshire, and thence to the N.W. by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORRIL, a river of Sutherlandshire in Scotland, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a district of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which comprises the whole N.E. part of that county. It takes its name from the river Navir.

STRATHPEY, an extensive valley of Morayshire, in Scotland, famous for giving name to a very striking and popular species of Scotch music. Lullachgourum, Rothiemurchus, and several other places celebrated in song, are met with in this fertile tract.

STRATHY, a river of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATONICE, afterwards **HADRIANOPOLIS**, a city of Caria, in Asiatic Turkey, famous for a temple, anciently dedicated to Jupiter, in which the states of Caria held their public assemblies. It lay between Alabanda and Alynda.

STRATTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, 122 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday, and fairs on May 19 Nov. 8. and Dec. 11.

STRAUBING, a well fortified town of Bavaria in Germany, situated on the S. side of the Danube.

STREATHAM, a village of Surrey, five miles S. of London. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish in 1660: it is sent in quantities to some of the hospitals in London.

STRENG, or **SIRENGNES**, a small town of Sodermania in Swedenland.

STRONA, a small island on the coast of

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Cathnesshire in Scotland, once used as a place of interment by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead sixty years, or more, were formerly to be found.

STROMBOLI, one of the Liparian islands in the Iulcan Sea, wholly uninhabited, being properly a burning mountain of an extraordinary height, 50 miles N. of Messina. Lat. 39 21 N. Long. 15 20 E.

STRONNOLLY, a town of Scotland, on the W. side of the island of Orkney. It has an excellent and well-frequented harbour. It is about nine miles W. of Kirkwall.

STRONBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster.

STRONGOLI, a city of the Hither Calabria in the kingdom of Naples.

STRONSA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situated N.E. of that called Mainland.

STRUD, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Gloucester, 4 from Minchin Hampton, the same from Bisley, and 10 from Stroud. The market is on Friday; fairs on May 12 and Aug. 27.

STROUD, a river in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn at Framilod-Passage.

STROUD, a village of Kent, which joins the N. end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway. It is 29 miles S.E. of London.

STUTTN, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths.

STURBRIDGE, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a fair on Sept. 19 for a fortnight one of the most famous in Great Britain, though it is of late lessened. It is kept near the little brook Sture, in a large open field, extending from the river Cam towards the road, for about half a mile square, between Chesterton and Cambridge, where the booths are placed in rows, like streets, by the names of which they are called as Cheap-Place, &c. and are filled with all sorts of trades, coffee-houses, taverns, eating-houses, music-houses, &c. here being stage-players, and a mixture of all sorts of people.

STURBRIDGE, a well built town in Worcesterhire, has a stone bridge on the Stour, leading to Staffordshire, 5 miles N.E. of Kidderminster, and 125 from London. It is much enriched by iron and glass works. Here is a market on Friday, and fairs on March 29 and Sept. 8. besides one lately established on the 8th of January.

STULINGEN, a town of Saabingen Germany.

STUL WEISSEBURG, a city of Lower Hungary.

STURGAT, the capital of the Duchy of Wurttemberg in Suabia in Germany.

STURMSTEDT

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STURMINSTER-NEWTON, a mean town in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, 111 miles from London, with a small market on Thursday, and fairs on May 12. and October 24.

SUABIA. See **SWABIA**.

SUANES, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars and the kingdoms of Imeretta and Carduel.

SU-AQUEM, a town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of a beglerbeglic.

SUBBIACO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Naples.

SUBHUEN, or **SE CHEU**, a province of China, divided into 10 districts, under the same number of capitals. It is bounded on the N. by Menfi; on the E. by Honan and Huguang; on the S. by Quensheu and Yuenan; and on the W. by the mountains of India. Its capital is Ching-tu.

SUCKLEBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with fairs on Friday before Holy Thursday, and Wednesday after Oct. 10.

SUDBURY, a town in the county of Suffolk, 56 miles from London, is almost surrounded by the Stour, over which it has a handsome bridge leading to Essex. The market is on Saturday; fairs on March 12. and July 10.

SUDERKOPING, a town of East Gothland in Sweden, at the bottom of an arm of the sea, 16 miles W. of the Baltic, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm.

SUDERMANIA. See **SUNDERLAND**.

SUDOREE, one of the Ferro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides.

SUEZ, the ancient **ARSINOE**, a small port town of Middle Egypt in Africa, from which the isthmus joining Africa to Asia hath its name. This town stands on the spot of the old Berenice. It lies on the northern banks of the Red Sea, 70 miles E. of Grand Cairo. It consists of about 200 houses, and has a small haven, but so shallow that large vessels cannot enter it. The Turkish galleys frequent this port, but it has no fresh water nearer than four or five miles. Lat. 30. 5. N. long. 34. 37. E.

SUFFOLK is bounded on the N. by the rivers Waveney and the lesser Ouse, which part it from Norfolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the river Stour, which divides it from Essex; and on the W. by Cambridgeshire. It extends 55 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and is divided into 22 hundreds, in which are 30 market-towns, 95 vicarages, 535 parishes, 1550 villages, 4450 houses, and 206,000 inhabitants. It sends 16 members to parliament, namely,

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2 knights for the shire, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, viz. Norwich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Etc. and St Edmundsbury, and lies in the diocese of Norwich. The air is clear and healthy, even near the sea-coast, the beach being generally sandy and shelly, which either absorbs or shoots off the sea-water, and keeps it from stagnating or forming a noisome and stinking mud, whence physicians esteem the air as good as any in England. The soil is of various qualities, so that near the shore is sandy, and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. High Suffolk, or the wood-lands, which is the inland part of the county, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marl, that yields good pasture ground, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Essex and Cambridge also affords excellent pasture; and about Bury St Edmund's, and so on to the N. and N.W. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket. The feeding of cattle and sheep on turnips is said to have been an improvement first begun in this county. Its principal produce is butter and cheese, the latter of which is frequently in this county very much the worse, on account of the goodness of the former, and is sometimes of so hard and horny a nature, as to require the force of a hatchet to cut it. This county is generally divided into two parts, namely, the Franchise or Liberty of St Edmund, which contains the W. part of the county; and the Geldable, which is the Eastern: each of these furnishes a distinct grand jury at the assizes. The principal rivers are the Waveney, the Deben, the Orwell, by some called the Gipping, and the Stour.

SIGELMESSA, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid.

SULLY, a small town of the late province of Orleans in France.

SULMONA, or **SOLMONA**, a city of the Hither Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the frontiers of Aderbizan.

SULTZBACH, a small town in a county of the same name in the palatinate of Bavaria in Germany.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting, on that side, the boundary of the eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly N.W. and S.E. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5. 33. N. and the other in 5. 56.

S. 36. 8. lat. Achcen Head, at the N. extremity of the island, is in long. 95. 34. E. It lies exposed, on the S.W. side, to the Indian Ocean; the N. point stretches into the Bay of Bengal; to the N. E. it is divided from the peninsula of Malacca by the straits of that name; to the E. by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the S.E. by the commencement of what are called the Chinese Seas; and on the S. by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr Charles Miller (son of the late botanical gardener) published an account of the manners of a particular district. In 1783, Mr Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgencies of nature. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its flanks and feet like those of the deer. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The *macaw*, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have flocks of a prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, wood-pigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country: they have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the East Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brasil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, cassia, and cotton, are also the produce of this island. It likewise abounds with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and here is procured the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe. Here also is the cabbage tree and

silk-cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sulphur, arsenic, and saltpetre, are also produced at Sumatra. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible birds-nests. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the S.W. coast. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the Eastern Islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term *Malay* being understood to mean *Musliman*.

SUMBI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 degrees of south latitude. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and black; but the inland parts are little known.

SUMEREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, in the island of Schut.

SUMMERTON, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on July 31.

SUNART, a district of Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the N. W. end of that country. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive.

SUNBURY, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, and containing some handsome villas. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of London.

SUNBURY, a sea-port of North America, in the State of Georgia, with a safe and convenient harbour.

SUNDA, the name of several islands, lying near the straits of that name in the Indian Ocean in Asia: the principal of which are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

SUNDERBUNDS, or THE WOODS, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the Subah of Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers," says major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported), they have hitherto miscarried." Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here

also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building. The breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles, to which, if we add that of the two branches of the river that bound it, we shall have about 200 miles for the distance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the sea.

SUNDERBURG, a town on the S. part of the island of Alsén in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark.

SUNDERLAND, a populous and well-built sea-port town in the county of Durham, 269 miles from London, and a member of Newcastle, S. of the Wear, where it falls into the German Ocean, which, at high water, almost surrounds it. It is a borough, with a fine church, and a market on Friday. It has been greatly enriched by the coal trade and its salt-pans, which, with the number of ships employed in carrying not only coals and salt, but glass and other merchandise, to divers parts of the kingdom, as well as abroad, makes it a fine nursery of seamen.

SUNDERLAND, or rather **SUDERMANNLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by the Meller Lake, which divides it from Uppland; by East Gothland on the S. by Nericia on the W. and by the Baltic on the E. It is the most populous district in the kingdom.

SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaïre.

SUNDBERG, a town of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the river Wart, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52.° 38. N. long. 15. 10. E.

SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, two miles N. E. of Reading.

SUNNING HILL, a village of Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

SUNTGOW, a territory of the Upper Rhine in Germany.

SUPINO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Molise.

SURAT, a city and port of the East Indies in Asia, the capital of Cambaya, situated on the banks of the river Tapte, and defended by a slight wall and some antique forts. The inhabitants are computed at 200,000, among which are very rich merchants, both Mahometans and Pagans.—The Moors, Banians, Armenians, Arabs, and Jews, carry on here a much greater trade than the Europeans. The English company's affairs are managed in the new factory by a president and council; the former, who superintends all the company's settlements on the W. and N. of India, lives in great splendor; and out of his council,

consisting of five members, are elected the deputy-governor of Bombay and the agent of Persia. The streets of Surat are lined with shops of all sorts of goods. Their artists are very ingenious, especially in carving and working in ivory. The Dutch, of all Europeans, pay the least custom here for goods; for, by the advantage of their fleet of men of war in India, they can block up the Mogul's ports, and oblige the government to submit to their terms. Surat lies 10 miles E. of the Indian Sea, 160 N. of Bombay, and as many S. of the city of Cambaya. Lat. 21. 12. N. long. 72. 27. E.

SURINAM, the chief settlement of the Dutch in Guiana in South America. The French and English were successively in possession of this place; the former quitting it as unwholesome, and the latter making no great account of it, surrendered it readily to the Dutch, who took possession of it in 1674. The colony is now become very powerful, and its principal trade consists in the products of the country, namely, sugar, cotton, gum, tobacco, wood for dyeing, &c. They have several forts, and the colony has extended itself 30 leagues above the river Surinam. It lies in lat. 6. 34. N. long. 56. 22. W.

SURINGIA, a large trading town of Asia, in Japan, and in the island of Nippon.

SURRY county is bounded on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Sussex; on the W. by Hampshire and Berkshire; and on the N. by the river Thames, which divides it from Middlesex. This county is 39 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 146 in circumference, divided into 14 hundreds, containing about 35,000 houses, 140 parishes, 11 market towns, including Southwark, 35 vicarages, and 650 villages and hamlets. It sends 14 members to parliament, pays 18 parts of the land-tax, and supplies 800 men to the national militia. It is a healthy pleasant country, on which account there are many of the nobility and gentry who have their seats here. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine list; for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly in Holmstead, and on the N. towards the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits and parks for deer. However, we meet here and there with some delightful spots interspersed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted, that a great deal of the waste ground might, by proper management, be much improved. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth;

earth; and, near Darking, grows a wild black cherry, of which a pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. It has been observed of this part of Surry, that the natives are generally of a pale complexion, resembling the people of Picardy in France; and that even the cattle are of a lighter colour than is usual in other parts of England. The rivers in this county, besides the Thames, are, the Mole, the Wey, the Wandle, and the Loddon. The duke of Norfolk's eldest son is earl of Surry.

SURSEA, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern.

SUS, a province of Morocco in Africa.

SUSA, the capital of the marquise of the same name in Piedmont in Italy; it is a small place, but well fortified, and reckoned one of the keys of that country.

SUSDALE, a city and capital of a duchy of the same name in Russia, situated on the river Klema, in the S. part of the duchy.

SUSIANA, the ancient name of Chusistan, a province of Persia.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of North America, which has its source in Lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line which divides the State of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeake.

SUSSEX county is bounded on the N. by Surry; on the N. E. and E. by Kent; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the W. by Hampshire. It is about 75 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and 195 in circumference. The air of this county is very various: along the sea-shore it is thought agreeable; but it has a much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, yet in a rich deep soil, it is apt to be foggy, very not unwholesome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely sweet and healthy. The soil is likewise various; that of the Downs, and from them to the sea, is very fertile, both in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep, whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle of the county abounds with meadows, and rich arable ground; and the N. side is shaded with extensive woods, that supply fuel for the iron works. This plentiful county therefore supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl. It is particularly famous for its wheatear, a small delicious bird, of the same size of a lark. This county has few ports, on account of its rocky shore, and its shelves and sand banks, which the S. W. winds, so common upon our coast in the winter, are continually augmenting. It is divided into six rapes, each of which has its particular castle, river, and forest; and it is subdivided into 63 hundreds, containing 944,660 square

acres, in which are contained one city, Chichester, 16 market towns, 123 vicarages, 342 parishes, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, and sends 28 members to parliament, pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. The principal rivers are, the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, the Rother, the Rye, and Cockmere. It is an earldom in the Yelverton family.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Susistan.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers in Westphalia in Germany.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, is bounded on the N. by the Ocean, on the E. and S. by the frith of Dornoch; and on the other parts by Ross-shire and the Western Seas. The northern part of this county, called Strathnaver, was formerly reckoned a shire by itself, but is now included under the general name of Sutherland. This county is more mountainous than Caithness, and consequently less fit for tillage, but abounds very much in cattle, which are of a small size as well as the horses, and frequently without horns. Stags abound in the hills; and there are besides roes, grouse, black game, and ptarmigans, with multitudes of water-fowl on the coast in the winter-time. In some places in the northern part of Sutherland are strata of coal three feet thick, and found at the depth of from 14 to 24 yards. These coals appear to be of a very sulphureous quality, as they will sometimes take fire of themselves on the bank, for which reason shipmasters are very fearful of taking them on board. The county of Sutherland, by reason of its mountains, abounds with rivers, many of which run northward into the Ocean. Considerable quantities of salmon are taken in them, and Mr Pennant mentions a very dangerous one named Hemisdale, rapid and full of great stones, which affords great numbers of lampreys, a fish detested by the natives. In Sutherland, as well as Caithness, are many of the Pictish houses mentioned in the islands of Shetland, but somewhat different in their form. Mr Pennant describes one 130 yards in circumference, round, and raised so high as to form a considerable mount. The top was hollowed, but not deeply, within were three concentric galleries at small distances from each other covered with large stones; and the side walls were about four or five feet thick. It is an earldom in the Sutherland family ever since the year 1275, and sends one member to parliament. It is remarkable in this county, that all the voters for a member of parliament hold of the family of Sutherland, an act of parliament being passed for that purpose, there not being a freeholder.

SUTRI, a town in the territory of the church,

church, and patrimony of St Peter, with a bishop's see.

SUTTON, a town in Hampshire, S. E. of Alresford, with fairs on Trinity-Monday and Nov. 6.

SUTTON, a town in Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, near Greshorpe, with a market on Monday, and a fair on July 24. and 25.

SUTTON-COFIELD, a large parish in Wiltshire, 106 miles from London, in an excellent air, among pleasant woods, but in a barren soil. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Trinity-Monday and Nov. 8.

SUTTON-VALENCE, a town in the county of Kent, 4 miles and a half S. E. from Maidstone, with a fair on Nov. 20.

SWAZANNE (Strö), a small town of France, in the department and late province of Maine. It has a considerable paper manufactory, and is 24 miles W. of Mans.

SWABIA, or **SUABIA**, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and Franconia; on the S. by Tyrol and Switzerland; on the W. by Alsace; and on the E. by Bavaria. It extends 110 miles from N. to S. and 140 from E. to W. and belongs to several princes; as the duke of Wirtemberg, the house of Austria, the elector of Bavaria, and the princes of Baden; besides the territories possessed by the imperial city of Ulm, and others.

SWAFFHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, 94 miles from London. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on May 13. July 21. and Nov. 3.

SWALIEN, a port of India, in the province of Cambaya in Asia, on the Indian Ocean, where ships unload and load merchandise for Surat, 12 miles N. W. of that city. Lat. 21. 34. N. long. 72. 20. E.

SWANSEY, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on July 13. Aug. 26. Oct. 19. and the two following Saturdays.

SWEDEN, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, comprehending the greatest part of Scandinavia, is bounded by the Baltic Sea, the Sound, and the Categate, or Shagerack, on the S. by the unpassable mountains of Norway on the W. by Danish or Norwegian Lapland on the N. and by Muscovy on the E. It lies between 56 and 69 N. lat. and between 30 and 30 E. long. being upwards of 800 miles in length from N. to S. and 500 in breadth from E. to W. Great part of this country is covered with large lakes, rocks, mountains, woods, heaths, and marshes, being mostly a wretched cold country, and few navigable rivers, but cataraets in abundance. The more northerly parts of Sweden and Lapland hardly produce

any vegetables. The riches of the country consist in mines of silver, copper, and iron, with manufactures of the two last metals. Their v. lies produce corn, but not a sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants: so that their being driven by the Russians out of Livonia and other provinces on that side, is an irreparable loss to them in this respect. The chief commodities of Sweden are copper, iron, all kinds of naval stores, and wooden ware; in return for which they receive from abroad, ~~such~~ wines, brandy, cloths, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spices, linen, and several other sorts of goods, which commonly balance their exportations, and sometimes exceed them. The management of the trade in Sweden has always been chiefly in the hands of strangers, many of the natives wanting either capacity or application, and all of them flock to carry it on. The crown of Sweden was anciently elective; but in the reign of Gustavus I. who ascended the throne in 1523, it was made hereditary in his male issue in a right line of succession, with this reservation, that in default of such issue, the right of election should return to the states. But queen Christina, the last of Gustavus's descendants, abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confirm the right of succession on the descendants of her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682, the states agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism: upon his death his sister Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the government in the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her consort, the hereditary prince of Hesse, was elected king, and continued in the same manner till 1772, when the states, who had obtained the whole power since the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent use of it, were entirely subjected by a dextrous manœuvre of Gustavus, the late king (who was assassinated in 1792), so that the government is now altogether as despotic as it was during the reigns of Charles XI. and XII.

The reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, began soon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets, and is now the established religion. The revenues of the king of Sweden are reckoned at a million sterling per annum. The forces of Sweden, before the loss of Livonia, and their German dominions of Bremen, Verden, &c. amounted to 60,000 men, which Charles XII. augmented

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mented to double that number. Sweden has at present no other dominions in Germany than that part of Pomerania lying N. W. of the river Pene, with the island of Rugen and the town of Wismar.

SWERIN, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony in Germany.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on the Drino, and confines of Servia and Bosnia, 80 miles W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 25. 18. E.

SWINDON, a town in Wiltshire, 83 miles from London, with a market on Monday, and fairs on Monday before April 5. the 2d Monday after May 11. the 2d Monday after Sept. 11. and the 2d Monday in Oct.

SWINFLEIGH, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, E. of Snath, has a market on Thursday, and fair for four days after Holy-Cross day.

SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situated to the N. E. of that called Narland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to snare in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up.

SWINSHRAD, a town in Lincolnshire, S. W. of Boston, with fairs on the 1st Thursday in June, and October 2.

SWINSTED, a town in Lincolnshire, with a fair on Monday after Old Michaelmas-day.

SWITZ, the capital of a Swiss canton of the same name.

SWITZERLAND, the seat of the 13 cantons, whole all ex and subje were anciently called Helvetii; it is bounded by the Sunngow, the Hercynian forest, and other parts of Suabia on the N. by the Lake of Constance, Tirol, and Trent on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy and Franche Comte on the W. Its length is about 260 miles, and its breadth upwards of 100; some parts of Italy and France being now comprised in it, which were not in the country of the ancient Helvetii. Though Switzerland lies between 45 and 48 deg. of N. lat. yet being situated among the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, and whose tops are covered with snow most part of the year, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. As Switzerland is sequestered as it were from other neighbouring countries by high mountains, so almost every canton is divided from the rest by a ridge of hills, which afford good pasture in summer, and on some of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two-thirds of which canton is a plain country, abounding in corn. But the soil in general does not produce it in great quantities; besides the fruits of the earth are frequently destroyed by storms or cold rains;

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so that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. In order to retrench all superfluities in dress, they prohibit the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread, lace, or jewels. The three small cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, to free themselves from the tyranny of the imperial vicars or judges, sent by the emperor, whose insolence was become intolerable, entered into a confederacy, and took up arms on the 1st of January 1308. In the year 1315, Leopold, archduke of Austria, marched against them with an army of 30,000 men, but was defeated near Morgarten, in the canton of Schwyz; after which they solemnly renewed their confederacy, and all the other cantons successively acceded to this league, which constituted the confederate body of the 13 Swiss cantons, namely Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glaris, Basle, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel. The Swissers have all the other considerations, as the abbey and town of St Gall, the Grisons, and Valais, the cities of Geneva, Mulhausen, the bishopric of Basle, &c. besides several cities and counties that are either subject to the whole confederacy, or to some particular commonwealth among them. In their general diet, the Helvetic body is represented by deputies from all the cantons, who usually meet at Baden on St. Summer-day, and very seldom sit above a month. The chief occasion of the diet's meeting, is to concert measures for the good of the whole Helvetic body, but all other matters are treated of at particular diets of the respective religions, that of the Protestants being held at Aarau, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucern. So that though the 13 cantons are generally supposed to constitute but one commonwealth, they are really so many independent republics. The constitution of the government in the 7 cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Basle, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhausen, is aristocratical, and the other six, democratical. The Protestant cantons are those of Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half of Appenzel; all the rest are Roman Catholics: the former are much the largest, and their territories more fruitful. The legislative power in the canton of Bern is in the great council of 299 persons; and the executive power is a senate of 27 chosen out of that body. The government in the other aristocratical cantons is much the same; but in the democratical ones, every parish is a distinct state, and the legislative power is lodged in the collective body of the people, every male of 16 years of age, and every servant as well as his master, having an equal share in the government. The cantons never keep any troops in pay but in time of war, and

and these have gained the reputation of being the best soldiers in Europe. All the inhabitants are regularly enrolled in the body of militia, from 16 to 60; whereof about one-third is regimented for foreign service, under the name of fusiliers, and the other two-thirds, who stay at home, serve for recruits. Though neither horse or foot receive any pay while at home, yet this is ended as soon as they take the field. In order to raise the militia on a sudden, in case of any alarm, signals are given by a fire in the night, or smoke in the day time, from the most conspicuous places; upon which the whole body take arms, and fly to the general rendezvous. Another great advantage of the militia is, that their youth always serve three or four years in the Swiss troops in foreign countries, after which their captains are obliged to give them leave to return home. By this means, one-third of the troops may be reckoned disciplined soldiers. In the war in 1712, between the two cantons of Zurich and Bern on the one part, and the five Catholic cantons on the other, about 80,000 men were in arms, though only the regimented troops were raised.—Many large rivers rise in the mountains of Switzerland, particularly the Adda, Ticino, Linz, Aar, Rufs, Inn, Ill, Rhone, and Rhine; the Danube also rises but a few leagues from Schaffhausen. Here are near 30 lakes, some so considerable as to merit the name of seas, particularly those of Constance and Geneva, being upwards of 60 miles in length. Besides these lakes, there is scarce a mountain but has one near its top, well stored with fish. In every part almost of this country, both on the mountains and in the plains, are whole forests of firs and pines, with some of oak and elm.

SWOLE, or ZWOLE, a strong and regular city of Overysel, in the United Provinces.

• **SYDENHAM**, a village of Kent, situated on the declivity of a fine hill, eight miles S. by E. of London. It is noted for its medicinal wells.

SYDLING (St NICHOLAS), a town in Dorsetshire, with a fair on Dec. 6.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S. side of Norfolk island, in the South Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are 1½ miles asunder. On this bay is formed a settlement of convicts, dependent, at present, on that in New South Wales.

SYDNEY COVE. See **HOLLAND (NEW)**.

• **SYNBORG**, a pleasant town of Funen in Denmark, having a large and commodious harbour.

SYRACUSE, a famous ancient city, and port of the Val di Noto, in a fine Bay of the Mediterranean, and E. coast of the

island of Sicily, and the capital of a once flourishing state, but now very much reduced by war and earthquakes from its ancient lustre, though still considerable on account of its harbour and strength of its walls. At the entry into the port, is a strong but irregular castle, in which is the celebrated fountain of Arethusa; and 60 feet in the sea, is seen a large bubbling called the Alphean river. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 65 miles S. of Messina, Lat. 37. 32. N, lon. 15. 10. E.

SYRIA, a considerable province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by mount Armanus, and a branch of that of the Taurus, which parts it from Armenia Minor and Cilicia; on the E. by the river Euphrates, which separates it from Mesopotamia, Diarbeck, or Arabia Deserta; and on the S. by Arabia Petrea. This country in general is blessed with a serene, temperate, and healthful air; has a rich and fertile soil, productive of every thing that can be desired. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, figs, lemons, oranges, melons, dates, cotton, pomegranates, and all kinds of pulle and garden stuff. It has a good trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather, exporting also vast quantities of salt. Syria is divided by the Turks into three beglerbegates or viceroalties, namely, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus, the seats of the respective viceroys. That of Aleppo contains the N. of Syria, or Syria Proper, Tripoli Phenice, or the middle part, and Damascus the S. part of Syria and Palestine.

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TAAFE, a very rapid river of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, which enters the sea at Cardiff. Upon this river, not far from Carphilly, is a stone bridge, called Pont y Pryddal, of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, being 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untaught genius of a common mason in this country.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile.

TABACHASAN, a town of Asia, in Natolia, in the country of Bozoc, otherwise called the beglerbeglic of Marasch, among the mountains, seated on the river Adana, near its source, about 50 miles above the town of Adana.

TABAGO, an island of America, in the South Sea, on the Bay of Panama. It is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lat. 7. 50. S. long. 80. 16. W.

TABARCA, a little island, lying opposite

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to a small town of the same name, which divides the maritime coasts of Tunis and Algier in Africa. It is about two miles from the land, and is now in possession of the noble family of the Lamellini of Genoa, who have here a governor, and a garrison of 200 men, to protect the coral fishery. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 8. 10. E.

TABASCO, the capital of a province of the same name in Mexico, at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 90 miles E. of Spirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 18. 10. N. long. 95. 5. W.

TABLE, a hill or mountain in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, the most southern promontory of Africa, here forming a bay called Table Bay.

TABOR, a small town of Bohemia, having a castle formed with a double wall, flanked with towers and bastions. It lies between Budweis and Prague, and 44 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 14. 36. E.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, having the Caspian Sea on the N. Ghilan, part of the ancient Hircania, on the W. Persian Irak on the S. and Corasan on the E.

TACHA, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate.

TACUNGA, a very populous town of Quito, in the kingdom of Peru, in America, which had formerly a noble palace of the Incas, as appears from its ruins. Here was also a temple dedicated to the sun. The inhabitants weave woollen cloths, of which they drive a considerable trade. It lies about 20 miles S. of Quito.

TADCASTER, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles from York, and 188 from London, situated near the meeting of the road from Chester and that from Cambridge to York. It has a market on Thursday.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

TADOUSAC, a settlement in North America, in Canada.

TAFALA, a city of Navarre in Spain, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Vidazo, in a plentiful country. It has an old castle, and a royal palace; and lies 22 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 47. N. long. 1. 38. W.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco.

TAFILET, a town of Biledulgerid in Africa, near the river Tafilet, fortified with walls and a good castle. It contains about 2000 houses, and has considerable manufactures, and is the great rendezvous for the European and Barbary merchants. It stands 200 miles S. E. of Morocco. Lat. 29. 56. N. long. 4. 54. W.

TAGAOST, a large town of Africa, in

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the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus.

TAGASTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine.

TAGE, a large town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy.

TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abruzzo.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Tafilt.

TAGUS, now **TAJO**, the largest river of Spain, rising on the confines of Arragon, from whence it descends from the mountains of Molina, and running S. W. through the midst of New Castile and Estremadura, passes by the cities of Aviz, Toledo and Alcantara, and then crossing Portugal with the same course, forms the harbour of Lisbon, where it is about three miles wide, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Cascaes, 8 or 10 miles below that city.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the S. W. part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Between this and Mowee lies Morotinne.

TALF, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz.

TALLIEBOURG, a small town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Saintonge, situated on the Charente; it is defended by a castle, and lies 32 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 54. N. long. 38. min. W.

TAIN, a borough town in Ross-shire, Scotland. It has a collegiate church, which was founded in 1481, and is still present. Fair, 1st Tues. after Jan. 1. March 3d Tues. July 2d Wednes. Aug. 3d Wednes. Oct. 3d Tues. Nov. 22. and Dec. Tues. before Christmas.

TAJON, a town of Asia in China, and in the province of Chiangsi.

TAIPING, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Quangsi.

TAIPING, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Nankiu.

TAITCHEN, a city and port of China, in Asia, 260 miles S. E. of Nankiu. Lat. 29. 12. N. long. 121. 20. E.

TAITONG, a strong city of Asia, in China, and in the province of Changsi.

TALAMONE, a sea port town on the coast of Delli Presidi, and the duchy of Tuscany in Italy, 15 miles N. of Orbiello.

TALAVERA, a town of Spanish Estremadura.

TALAUVERUELA, a town of Estremadura in Spain.

TALGARTH, a town in Brecknockshire,

Shire, South Wales, 10 miles from Brecknock, with fairs on March 12. May 31. July 10. Sept. 23. Nov. 3. and Dec. 3.

TALK ON THE HILL, in Staffordshire, 154 miles from London, N. of Newcastle under-Line, near the source of its water, is in the road from London to Carlisle.

TALLARD, a town of the late province of Dauphine in France.

TALLEMONT, a town of France, in the late territory of Saintonge, near the mouth of the Garonne, 40 miles S. of Rochelle.

TALSARNE, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with fairs on Sept. 8. and November 7.

TALYBONT, a town in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, with fairs on May 12. and August 7.

TAMALAMEGA, a town of America, in Terra Firma.

TAMARA, a town of Asia, in the island of Socotora, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea.

TAMARA ISLANDS are situated in Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are all sorts of refreshments, as well as gold and elephant's teeth.

TAMARACA, a captainship of South America, in Brasil.

TAMINGA, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin.

TAMMISBROOK, a town of Germany, in Thuringia.

TANWORTH, 5 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 113 from London, is so equally divided by the river Tame, which has its conflux here with the Anker, that one half, viz. the W. part, stands in Staffordshire, and the E. in Warwickshire, and each chuses a member of parliament. Here is a considerable trade in narrow cloths and other manufactures; and it is noted for exceeding good ale. The market is on Saturday; fairs on May 4. July 26. and Oct. 24.

TANAIS, a river in Russia. See **DON**.

TANARO, a river of Italy, rising between the Apennines and Ligurian Alps in the S. of Piedmont, from whence it runs N. E. through that principality, and passing by Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, falls into the Po at Bassignano, below Volza.

TANASSERIM, a city of the Further India in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name in the kingdom of Siam, 220 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 12. 18. N. long. 98. 28. E.

TANBOP, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronezh. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Zna, which falls into the Mokcha.

TANCOS, a small town of Portuguese Estremadura.

TANCROWALL, a large town on the

river Gambia in Negroland in Africa, having a factory belonging to the African company of England. It lies 35 miles above James's fort: the town is divided into two parts; one for the Portuguese, and the other for the Mundingoes. It is a place of great resort, and the richest on the whole river.

TANIAYA, one of the most easterly Philippine islands in Asia, and as being the first discovered is also called Philippina: it is about 130 leagues in compass, and lies between lat. 12. 27. and 14. 30. N. long. 124. 56. E. subject to Spain.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDE, or **ANAEERMUNDE** a town of Brandenburg in Upper Saxony in Germany situated on the Elbe, and at the mouth of the Tanger or Anger, 54 miles W. of Berlin; subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 12. 31. E.

TANGLER, anciently **TINGIS**, the capital of Mauritania Tingitana, a port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez in Africa, taken by Alphonso of Portugal in 1471, who fortified it with walls and other works. Anno 1662, it was given to Charles II. of England, upon his marriage with Catharine infant of Portugal, but he growing weary of the charges of defending it against the attempts of the Moors, caused it to be blown up and destroyed in 1684, and is now only a poor fishing town, re-peopled by the Moors. It lies at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 49. N. long. 7. 5. W.

TANGLEY, a town in Hampshire, near Andover, with a fair on April 15.

TANGU, a province of Chinese Tartary, lying N. W. of the great wall.

TANJOUR, a province of the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N. by the mountains of Gats on the W. by Madura and the fishing coast on the S. and by the sea on the E. being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.

TANJOUR, the capital of a province of the same name in the East Indies, subject to its own king, who is tributary to the Mogul. It lies 62 miles S. W. of Tranquebar. Lat. 11. 36. N. long. 79. 10. E.

TANKIA, or **TINKIA LING**, a town and fortress of Asia, in Thibet, situated at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W. by S. of Lassa.

TANNA, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here some time in his second voyage to the South Sea. The inhabitants are a brave people, and not inhospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the islands, and the soil is very fertile in

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in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. This island is situated in 19. 30. S. lat. and 46 E. long.

TANORE, a sea port of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lat. 10. 55. N. long. 75. 50 E.

TANTALLAN, a ruinous castle in Haddingtonshire, in Scotland, two miles E. of North Berwick. It is seated on a high rock, overlooking the sea, which washes it on three sides. It was destroyed by the Commissioners in 1639.

TAORMINA, anciently **TAUROMINIUM**, a small town in the Val di Demona in Sicily, situated on a rocky mountain, formerly called Taurus, famous both for its costly marble and excellent wine. In the neighbourhood of this town, the sea waters under the rocks make a hideous roaring at certain times; from whence it is imagined, that the water which has been swallowed by Charybdis is thrown up again here. It lies 18 miles S. of Messina. Lat. 38. 21. N. long. 15. 34 E.

TAPACRI, a province of South America, in Peru.

TAPLOF, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on a hill, on the bank of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, picturesque appearance, and handsome villas. It is about one mile from Maidenhead, and 25 W. by N. of London.

TAPFE, a river of the East Indies in Asia, running from E. to W. through the province of Guzarate, or Cambaya, and falling into the Indian Ocean a little below Surar.

TAPUYAS, or **TAUYERS**, and **TAPINAMBOES**, the names of two tribes of American savages in Brazil.

TARACON, anciently **TYRIASONA**, a city of Arragon in Spain, situated at the foot of the famous mountain Moncayo, on the river Chiles.

TARAGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, and one of the principal in the kingdom of Tassilet.

TARAGONA, anciently **TARRACCO**, a city and port of Catalonia in Spain, and in the time of the Romans a well fortified colony to defend the province against the Carthaginians; but it was reduced to its present state by the devastations of the Moors and Goths. It is commodiously situated on the Mediterranean, with a safe harbour for small ships, between the rivers Gaya and Francoli. It has an university, and is the see of an archbishop, whose revenue is 16,000 decats. The present inhabitants are about 3000 families. It stands in a pleasant country, 45 miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 8. N. long. 2. 18. E.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnais.

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TARASCON, a very old town of Provence in France, situated on the Rhone.

TARBE, or **TARBES**, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrennees and late county of Bigorre.

TARENTEISE (Duchy of), the S. subdivision of Savoy, bounded by the duchy of Aouste and the Alps on the E. by Faucigny on the N. by Savoy Proprie on the W. and by Maurienne on the S. subject to the king of Sardinia.

TARENTO, **TARENTUM**, once the capital of a famous republic, now a small city of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, having an harbour on the Gulf of Otranto, near the mouth of the Tara. It has nothing left of its ancient grandeur but ruins, and the archiepiscopal see. It lies 45 miles W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 18. 19. E.

TARGA, a town of Astrak, in the kingdom of Fez.

TARGAROD, a considerable fortified town of Moldavia, in European Turkey.

TARGOVISCO, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Walachia.

TARIFFA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain.

TARKU, a city of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, and the capital of Daghestan, having an harbour on the western coast of the Caspian Sea.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the department of Lozere, and having watered Mithoud, Alby, Gaillac, Montrauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne, near that town. Castres is the capital.

TARO, or **BORGO-DI VAL-DI-TARO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, and capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro.

TARO, a river of Italy, rising in the mountains which terminate the Genoese dominions, from whence it runs N.E. through Parma, and falls into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, a city in the province of Suz, and in the kingdom of Morocco, in Africa, near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 30. 18. N. long. 10. 10. W.

TARPERLEY, a town of Cheshire, with fairs on May 1. Monday after Bartholomew; and Dec. 10.

TARRING, a town in the county of Suffolk, with fairs on April 1. and Oct. 2.

TARSUS, now **TERASSO**, anciently the capital of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, but now a province of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the river Cydnus, six miles from its mouth, and on the N. of the Levant. By the ruins of its walls it appears to have been 42 miles in circuit. It is at present a mere

mere heap of ruins, but an archiepiscopal see, and lies 100 miles N. of Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 35. 18. E.

TARTARY (LESSER), a very large country, in Turkey in Europe, in alliance with the Turks, and in some measure subject to them, lying on the S. of Muscovy, between the borders of that empire, the Sea of Asoph, and the Black Sea. The mouth of the Don or Tanais is its eastern boundary, and the river Neister the western; so that it may be reckoned 390 miles from E. to W. but it is not of a proportionate breadth. The inhabitants are a fierce wild people, living in tents, which they remove occasionally. The only town among them is Asoph. They are divided into several hordes, and each governed by a particular ruler, called Murse. They pay no tribute, but are obliged to take up arms whenever the Turks require it. They can raise 20,000 men, and fight only on horseback. Another part of the kingdom of Tartary is called Crim or Precon Tartary, and is a peninsula between the Black Sea and the Palus Mæotis. The Black Sea furrounds it on the S.W. and partly on the E. on which side it has also the strait of Caffa, which parts it from Circassia; on the N. it has the Palus Mæotis or sea of Asoph, and on the N. W. it is joined to Lesser Tartary by a narrow isthmus. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 145 miles, and its greatest breadth from W. to E. about 140, but in general not above 80. This peninsula is very fruitful; but the Tartars do not take much care to cultivate it. They dwell in towns and villages, but their houses are mostly wretched cottages.

TARTARY (GREAT), the ancient Scythia and Scirica. It lies between 35 and 55 deg. of N. lat. and between 55 and 115 of E. long. being about 4000 miles in length, and 2400 in breadth. Their wealth consists in cattle, and their employment in grazing. They carry on neither manufacture nor trade, except in slaves and horses; and in this trade their barbarity extends to their own children, and those of their neighbours they can steal. They rove about in hordes or clans. The western part of Tartary, since the time of the late Czar Peter the Great, who extended his conquest even to the northern coast of the Caspian Sea, has been subject to Russia. The Chinese are masters of the S. and E. parts. Several clans maintain their independency, especially towards the N. of Persia and the Indies. The Tartars are divided into three different nations; namely, the Tartars properly so called, the Calmucks, and the Mougals. They are also subdivided into several branches, the most considerable of which are the Ul-

beck Tartars, who are situated on the N. of Persia, between the Caspian Sea and the dominions of the Great Mogul. When their forces are not divided, they can bring into the field an army of 40,000 or 50,000 horse. To the N. E. of Usbeck, on the other side of the river Gihon, are seated the Tartars of Bockara. The Mougals inhabit that part of Great Tartary which has the Eastern Ocean on the E. China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and Siberia on the N. They are governed by a chanzy but since the eastern inhabitants of this country have invaded China, his power is very much lessened; however, he can still bring into the field an army of 50,000 or 60,000 horse. Cathay, though a part of Great Tartary, is generally reckoned a northern province of China. Northern Tartary is a barren, cold, and desolate country; and the southern parts, though enjoying a temperate climate and rich soil, are entirely neglected, from the migratory manner of life of the inhabitants.

TASIO, or **THASSUS**, an island of the Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, about 40 miles in compass, lying near the coast of Romania, in European Turkey; its capital is of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles. Lat. 40. 37. N. long. 27. 12. E.

TATTA, or **SINDA**, a province of the East India, in Asia, bounded on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Buckor; on the E. by part of Jeilmere and Soret; and on the S. by the gulf of India, which parts it from Guzurat. It was reduced about thirty years ago by Kouli Khan, then sovereign of Persia.

TATTA, the capital of the above province, situated on the river Indus, 218 miles N.W. of Guzurat. Lat. 25. 46. N. long. 68. 16. E.

TATTERSWALL, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, which is navigable by boats to the Witham, 12 miles N.W. of Boston, and 118 from London. Its market is on Friday, and fairs on May 11. and September 25.

TAVASTUS, the capital of Tavestland, or Tavestia, in the southern part of the province of Finland, in Sweden, situated on a river which a little before it falls into the Wana lake. It is strong from its situation; is subject to Sweden, and lies 86 miles N. E. of Abo. Lat. 61. 24. N. long. 23. 36. E.

TAUBER, a river of Germany, having its source in the marquisate of Anspach and circle of Franconia, from whence it runs N. W. by Mergetheim, and falls into the river Main at W. rheim.

TAVERNA, or **TABERNA**, a town in the Further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples.

Naples, in Italy, situated at the foot of the Apennines, near the ruins of the ancient Friskene, 68 miles N E of Reggio Lat 39. 21 N long 17 15 E

TAVIR, a city of Algirve, in Portugal, situated on the southern coast of the Ocean

TAVISFOCK, a town of Devonshire, near the Tamar, 30 miles S W of Exeter, and 205 from London, is a very ancient borough by prescription, never incorporated. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Bedford's eldest son, and sends two members to parliament. Its market is on Thursday, and fairs on Jan 17 May 6. Sept 9 Oct 10 and Dec 11

TAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire seated on the river Thone, 47 miles from Bristol, and 145 from London. It is a populous borough, and one of the burghs in the kingdom. It sends two members to parliament. The market here is on Wednesday and Saturday, fairs, June 17 and July 7 for a week

TAURFAU, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne

TAURIS, a city of Aiderbeizan, in Persia, in Asia, the ancient Ecbatana, capital of Media. It is a very large city, the second in this empire, is situated at the end of a plain, and at the foot of a mountain, has neither walls nor fortifications, the little river Stringsha runs through it, and sometimes occasions dreadful devastations, carrying away the houses built on its banks. The ancient city was 15 miles in circuit, and its walls 70 cubits high; but the present is only five miles in circumference, though it is said to contain upwards of 500,000 inhabitants, and carries on a very considerable trade. It lies 100 miles S E. of Erzerum, and 336 N of Isfahan Lat 38. 25 N long 46 38 E.

TAURUS and ANTI TAURUS, a prodigious ridge of mountains in Lusitania, in Asia Minor, running quite through it from W to E

TAW, a river of Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns westerly to join the Trowridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel

TAWTON, a town in Devonshire, with fairs on Oct 2. and Dec 17.

TAWY, a river of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the sea at Swansea Bay

TAY, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after spreading into a lake of the same name, 25 miles long, and about two broad, runs E. through Athol, then turning to the S.E. in

a course of near 40 miles, exclusive of windings, falls into the frith of Tay

TAYREBELT, a province of Africa, in Bukdulgerid, and in the middle of the Zaira, or Desart, it contains three small towns, and has a great many palm trees

TAYIREN, a city of China, in China, in Asia 240 miles S W of Peking Lat 38. 37 N long 108 14 E

TEYOAN, a town of Asia, and capital of the island of Formosa, lying in the Pacific Sea

TEHRNIGOF, a government of Russia, which was formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is less than the right shore of the Dniepr

TEBESSA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of the kingdom of Algiers

TEBZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco and capital of a province of the same name

TECK, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrennes, passes by Ceret, Belolo, and Illit, and a little after falls into the Mediterranean Sea

TECKLINBURG, a city of Westphalia, in Germany, an capital of a country of the same name

TECUI, or TEOHUI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco

TECOANITEPEC, a considerable town of North America, in the government of Guaxaca

TECORT, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Bukdulgerid

TECUITLI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco

TEDDINGTON, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames

TEDLLEZ, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in a province of the same name

TEDNESI, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea

TEDSI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

TEES, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean at Middleborough.

TEFFZARA, an ancient, large, and strong town of Africa, in Barbary.

TEFLIS, a small city of Cathuel, a kingdom of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey

TEGAN, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Hequang

TEGAPATAN,

TEGAPATAN, a town of the Hither India, in Asia, with an harbour near Cape Comorin, eighty miles S. of Cochin. The Dutch have a factory and small fort here. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 76. 7. E.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name, to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the desert of Saharah.

TESENYI, a small town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan.

TEGEUT, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus.

TEGLIO, a town of the Grisons, which gives name to the Valtellina.

TEGORARIN, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the Desert.

TEGOVARIN, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid.

TEGTEZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Fez.

TEHAMA, a subdivision of Arabia Felix, situated on the Red Sea, in Asia, between the provinces of Mecca and Hadramut.

TEISSE, or **TILEISSE**, a river of Hungary, having its source in the Carpathian mountains, from whence it runs W. by Toczay, then winding S. washes Zolmuck and Segedin, and after uniting its stream with the river Meriss, discharges itself into the Danube, opposite to Salanken.

TELESIN, a province of Algiers, in Africa, on the confines of Morocco.

TELGA, a town of Sudermania, in Sweden Proper, twelve miles south-west from Stockholm.

TELLICHERRY, a sea port town of the East Indies, on a bay of the Malabar coast. Here the English have a factory and fort. It lies 28 miles N. of Calicut. Lat. 12. 13. N. long. 75. 17. E.

TELSHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on Aug. 16.

TEMECEN, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

TEMENDEFUST, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers.

TEMESWAER, a large and strong city in the Bannat of the same name, in Slavonia, 58 miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 1. N. long. 22. 52. E.

TEMLAN, a kingdom of Africa, in Netherland.

TEMISSA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzouk, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles E.N.E. of Mourzouk.

TEMMELET, a small but populous town in the kingdom of Morocco.

TEMPLIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Uckermark, on the confines of the middle Marche, near the lake Dolgen.

TEMROCK, a town of Circassian Tartary, in Asia, having an harbour on the S. coast of the Palus Maotis, 24 miles E. of the straits of Kassa. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 40. 31. E.

TENACERIN, or **TENASSERIN**, an ancient and populous town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, 131 miles from London. It is a well built town, on the river Temd, or Temc, which comes out of Shropshire; and has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on April 15. July 18. and Sept. 16.

TENBY, or **TENBIGH**, a neat town in Pembrokeshire, on the sea shore, 247 miles from London. Here are two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; fairs on Whit-Tuesd. May 4. July 20. Oct. 20. and Dec. 4.

TENCH'S ISLAND, a well inhabited island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieut. Ball in 1790.

TENDE, a handsome borough in the kingdom of Nice, situated on the Rhodia, near the confines of Piedmont, in Italy.

TENDRING, a town in the county of Essex, S. W. of Harwich, in the middle of the hundred to which it gives name; has a fair on Sept. 21.

TENEDOS, a small island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Phrygia Minor, a little to the W. of the ruins of Troy, behind which the Grecian fleet is supposed to have retired, when they pretended to raise the siege before they surprised the city. On it is a town of the same name. Lat. 39. 57. N. long. 26. 14. E.

TENERIFF, the principal of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is very fruitful, abounding in corn, wine, and oil; but full of mountains, the most considerable of which is that called the Peak or Pico de Teneriff, one of the highest in the world; the top is of a conical figure, and white, so that it may be seen 120 miles off. This island, in 1704, was visited with the most dreadful earthquake ever known, several volcanos bursting out in the mountains, by which whole towns were swallowed up or overturned, and many thousand people destroyed by torrents of liquid fire, whereby most of the island was converted into a desert. These islands might justly deserve the title of Fortunate, given them by the ancients, were they not subject to such melancholy calamities, producing every thing

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that can be desired. Lat. 28. 17. N. long. 15. 29 W

TINI ITT, a town of America, in Terra Firma

TINI /, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremelen.

TINEZ, a prisoner of Africa, bounded on the E by that of Agura.

TINZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco

TINCHU, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Xantong

TINNLADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia

TINERDEN a town in the county of Kent, by the river Foale, six miles E of Cranbrook, and 35 from London, with a market on Friday, and a fair on the 6th of May

TINZGFZET, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremelen

TIOAH, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary and in Bilqa

TIAMO, anciently **TIARAMNA**, a small city of the Iuthia Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples

TIASSON a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord

TICRA, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It is very fertile in wheat and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 45 N. long. 27. 1 W. See AZORES

TIRGA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco

TIRGOWSK, the capital of Wajachia in European Turkey

TIRKI a town of Circassia, in Asia

TIRMINI, or **TIRMOPI** a city of the capitanate of the kingdom of Naples

TIRMUDLN, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. of Sluys.

TIRNATF, the chief, though not the largest of the Moeca or Cive islands, in the Indian Ocean, and belonging to the Dutch. It lies a little to the W. of the island of Gibola. Lat. 1. 17. N. long. 125. 12. E.

TIRNIUSE, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders.

TIRNI, anciently **INTFRAMNA**, a city of Ombrina, in the pope's territories, in Italy, between the two branches of the Neraro, over which it hath a bridge, and about two miles above the town is a famous cascade, falling from a precipice 300 feet high. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 48 miles N.E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 13. 41. E

TERNOVA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria.

TERRACINA, anciently **ANXUR**

TERRACINA, now a poor little town of

T E R

the Campania di Roma, in the pope's territories, in Italy.

TERRA DEL ESPERITU SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Except the hills and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantation. Besides the bay of St Philip and St Jago, on the N. side of it, the isles which lie along the S. and E. coast form several good bays and harbours. Lat. 16 S. long. 165 E.

TERRA DEL FUGO. Under this name are comprehended several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr Forster saw in his voyage to the South Sea, the climate would not appear to be so rigorous and tempestuous as it is represented in Anson's voyage. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, Mr Forster found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland Islands, it is called a log-crow head duck, among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large mussel shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noses very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life, their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few stragling short hairs instead of a beard, and from their nose there is a constant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. Those which Mr Forster saw had no other cloathing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. The rest of their body was perfectly naked, not

At least regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes than that of another nation.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of South America, containing Popayan, New Granada, formerly called Santa Fe, Castillo del Oro, and the new Andalusia; Venezuela, Rio de la Hacha, Santa Maria, Carthagena, and Terra Firma Proper, or the isthmus of Darien. It is bounded on the S. by Peru, the Amazons country, and part of Guiana; on the S. E. by the river Oronoko, which parts it from Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by that part of it called the North Sea; and on the W. by the South Sea, where the isthmus of Darien also separates it from New Spain. Its greatest length from the South Sea to the mouth of the Oronoko is above 1060 miles, and its greatest breadth about 750, extending almost from the Equator to lat. 12. 30. N. and from long. 62. to 83. W. It is subject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER, a narrow neck of land joining South and North America, otherwise called the isthmus of Darien or Panama. It is bounded on the E. by the river and gulf of Darien, which separates it from Carthagena; on the S. by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by the same ocean and Veragua in North America. It lies between lat. 8. and 10. N. and between long. 78. and 83. W. in the form of a crescent round Panama bay, being 300 miles in length, and about 60 in breadth from the North to the South Sea. Its principal towns are Porto Bello on the former, and Panama on the latter. The land of this continent is every where of an unequal surface, being full of mountains and valleys, famous for their height, depth, and extent.

TERRA NUOVA, an ancient town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia.

TERRING, a town in the county of Suffolk, W. of New Shoreham, and 53 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on April 5. and Oct. 2.

TERROYENNE, a town of the late pro-

vince of Artuis, in the French Netherlands.

TERVEL, a considerable town of Arragon in Spain.

TERVERE, or **CAMPVERE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and on the N.E. coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal. It is four miles N.E. of Middelburg. Previous to the revolution, the Scots nation had some peculiar privileges at this port, which an officer called a Conservator was appointed to protect. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 3. 42. E.

TESCHEN, one of the oldest cities of Silesia, in Germany.

TESEODILT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco.

TESSIN, or **TESSINO**, a river of Italy, having its source in the Alps.

TESTINIUG, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, with seven fairs, viz. on May 24. Friday after Trinity, July 2. Aug. 22. Sept. 26. Oct. 19. and Nov. 13.

TETBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles W. from Cirencester, 26 E. from Bristol, 19 S. from Gloucester, and 99 from London. It is a populous town, with fairs on Ash Wednesday, and July 22.

TETICAGO, a large lake of Callao, in Peru, in South America, upwards of 200 miles in compass. The towns on its banks are some of the most delightful places in South America.

TETUAN, a walled town of Habat, in the empire of Morocco, in Africa, situated on the Cos, just within the Straits of Gibraltar, and about three miles from the sea. It contains about 30,000 souls, of which 5000 are Jews, who have all the trade in their hands, being the brokers between the Moors and Christians. The bashaw's palace here is a magnificent structure. Tetuan lies 62 miles S.E. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 26. N. long. 4. 52. W.

TEVERONE, or **TIVERONE**, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, fifty miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the Sibyl Albana, to whom a temple here was dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes headlong over a lofty precipice, the noise of its fall resounding through the hills and groves of Tivoli: a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and, having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. The elegant form of the Sibyl's temple indicates its having been built when the art was in the highest state of perfection at Rome.

Rome It is seated on a point of the mountain, fronting the gr and side

TILVIO, a beautiful river in Roxburghshire, Scotland

TIGRART, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez

TIZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid.

TREWESBURY a large beautiful, and populous town in Gloucestershire, nine miles from Gloucester, and 10 miles from London, noted for the great battle May 4 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster. It lies at the conflux of the Severn and Avon, which, with the little rivers Carron and Swallowate, comprises its ten or two members to parliament. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on March 7 May 14 June 22 Sept 4 and Oct 10 besides the 1st Wednesday in September for cheese

TILXEL, a small island of Holland in the United Provinces at the mouth of the Zuyder sea, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, through which most ships pass to Amsterdam, it has a strong castle and a good garrison Lat 53 10 N long 5 57 E

TFYN, a town of Bohemia, lying 50 miles W of Prague

TILZUCO, a town of North America, in New Spain, seated on the lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name

TIZILA, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen

TEZOLE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet.

THABOR, a strong town of Germany, in Bohemia

THAMEL, or **TAME**, a town in Oxfordshire, 10 miles from Oxford, and 46 from London, gives its name to the hundred, and takes its name from the river Thames. The market, which is well furnished with live cattle, and all necessaries, is on Tuesday, and fairs on Easter Tuesday, and Old Michaelmas day

THAMES, a river which, if considered with respect to its course and navigation, is not to be equalled by any other in the known world. It rises from a small spring, a little to the SW of Caversham, in Gloucestershire, and, taking its course eastward, at Lechlade receives the river Colne, about 73 miles from London. From Lechlade it continues its course N E to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell, after which it runs S. W. to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorchester, where it receives the same and the, and continuing its course S E flows by the borders of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent,

and passing by a number of towns and fine villages, proceeds by Westminster and London, to Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, and so on to the sea. It is impossible to represent the beauties with which the banks of this noble river are embellished, from Windsor to London, the numerous villages on its banks being all adorned with the magnificent houses and fine gardens of the nobility. This river is navigable for a full ebb, in Oxfordshire, which is 230 miles from its mouth and the tide flows as high as Richmond in Surrey, which, following the course of the river, is 70 miles from the sea. At London, its depth is sufficient for the navigation of large ships, which renders it one of the great ports for trade in the universe. The water is justly esteemed exceedingly wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages during which it works itself perfectly fine. It likewise abounds with a great variety of fish, in, as the tide is influenced by the moon, to each tide is 24 minutes later than that before, and there are wants but 12 minutes of a whole hour in 24

THAMES, a river of North America, in the state of Connecticut

THANDITION, alias **FRANCION**, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a fair on July 31

THANKESBURY, in the N E part of the county of Kent, lies open to the sea on the N and E with the river Wantsum on the W and S is about 10 miles long, from the North Island to Sarrebury, and about eight broad from Westgate to Sandwich Ferry. In this island are several villages, but only seven parish churches, and a rectorial. It is an earldom in the last family

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Constantine. It is 12 miles in length and 18 in breadth, and abounds in all the necessaries of life

THAXTED, a town in the county of Essex, anciently a borough, on the Chelmer, near its source 42 miles from London. The market is on Friday, and fairs on May 16. and Aug 10

THEBAID a large country of Africa, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Thebes to the Red Sea

THEBES, the ancient capital of Egypt, in Achaia, now Iuvada in European Turkey, near the site of the present Ithya. The largest city of this name in Africa was that in the province of Thebais in Egypt, which had an hundred gates, but it is now in ruins.

THELMOAT, a town in the county of Kent, near Igham, with a fair on St Peter's and St Paul's, for three days

THEMIA,

T H O

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades.

THERMOPYLE, a narrow pass from Achaia to Thessaly, in European Turkey, celebrated for the glorious stand Leonidas the Lacedaemonian king made here with 400 men, against Xerxes's formidable army, till the former were all cut in pieces.

HERVERTON, a town in Devonshire, N. E. of Crediton, with a fair on Monday after July 7.

THESSALONICA. See **SALONICHI**.

THESSALY, a province of European Turkey, almost entirely surrounded with mountains, separating it on the N. from Macedonia; on the W. from Epirus; and on the S. from Achaia, now Livadia; on the E. it has the Aegean Sea and the gulf of Salonichi. This country has been famous in the remotest antiquity for the courage of its inhabitants, and goodness of its horses. The most considerable city is Larissa.

THETFORD, a town in the county of Norfolk and Suffolk, divided by the river Ouse, in a pleasant open country, 10 miles from Bury, and 80 from London, stands on two navigable rivers, the Thet and Ouse, the first of which runs through it. It sends two members to parliament. The market is on Saturday, and fairs on May 14. Aug. 2. and Sept. 25.

THEYSSE. See **TEISSE**.

TIBET, or **TIBET**, the largest kingdom of Tartary, in Asia, bounded by Great Tartary on the N. by China on the E. by the Mogul's country on the S. and by the Usbecks on the W.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge defended by a horn work, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 6. 15. E.

THIRSK. See **THRUSK**.

THOMAS (St), a city of the East Indies, on the Coromandel coast, taken by the Moors and Dutch from the Portuguese. It lies three miles S. of Fort St George, and is the see of a bishop. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 80. 14. E.

THOMAS (St), one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. The soil is very fruitful, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is situated under the equinoctial, and in long. 8. 5. E.

THOMAS (St), a town of Guiana, in South America, on the banks of the Orinoko. This place Sir Walter Raleigh attacked when he went in search of a gold mine by order of king James I. Lat. 7. 5. N. long. 62. 36. W.

T H R

THOMOND. See **CLARE**.

THONON, the capital of the duchy of Chablais, in Savoy, in Italy, situated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva.

THORN, a city of Royal Prussia, in Poland, and a Hans town, situated on the Weichsel. It is the best and best built place in this palatinate. Here the famous astronomer Copernicus was born in 1473, and died in 1543. It has an university, and lies 72 miles S. of Danzig, and 80 N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 19. 15. E.

THORN, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 167 miles from London, stands in the Marsh-land, on the river Dun. Its market is on Wednesday, and fairs on the 1st Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after June 11. and on the same days after October 11.

THORNBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, on a rivulet that runs two miles off into the Severn, is 24 miles from Gloucester, 7 S. from Berkeley, 6 W. from Wickwar, 11 N. from Bristol, and 121 from London. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs on Easter Monday, Aug. 15. and the Monday before St Thomas's-day.

THORNCOMB, a town in Devonshire, N. E. of Axminster, with a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

THORNHILL, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Fairs, March 20. O. S. May 1st Tues. O. S. Aug. 1st Tues. O. S. and Dec. 1st Tues. O. S.

THORP, a town in the county of Surry, near Egham, has two manors, viz. Thorp and Hall-Place, with a fair on June 9.

THOUARS, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Poitou.

THOULOUSE, or **TOULOUSE**, a city of the late province of Languedoc in France, situated on the Garonne, over which it has a noble bridge. Though this is one of the largest cities in the kingdom, it is neither rich nor populous. It has an university, and was the see of an archbishop. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and was one of the most flourishing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in process of time it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. It lies 62 miles N. of the Pyrenees, 82 W. of the Mediterranean, and 312 S. of Paris. Lat. 43. 38. N. long. 1. 10. E.

THRACE, the modern Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe. See **ROMANIA**.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, 5 miles from Oundle, and 75 from London, has a market on Tuesday, and a fair on August 5.

THREE-LORDS, a town in Carmarthenshire.

T I G

Sheshire, South Wales, with two fairs, on Holy-Tuesday and November 12.

TIRUSK, or **TIRSK**, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 210 miles from London. The market is on Monday; fairs once a fortnight, Shrove-Tuesday, Tuesday after Lady-day, Tuesday after St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Luke's. It sends two members to parliament.

THUIN, a town of Liege, and belongs to the prince of that name, though indited within Hannaut, it stands on the river Sambre, 9 miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 37. N long. 4. 20 E.

THULL, of the ancients, supposed to be the Orkney Islands in Scotland, and Shetland in the same country to be their Ultima Thule.

THUN, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, about four leagues long and one broad.

THURINGIA (Thuringia), a subdivision of Upper Saxony in Germany; bounded by the duchy of Brunswick, and particularly of Aulhal, on the N. by Misnia on the E. from which it is separated by the river Saale, by Franconia on the S. and by Hesse on the W.

THURSO, a borough town in Caithness-shire, Scotland, with a considerable trade, which has been greatly promoted by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. of Ulbster. The fishmen and cod fisheries here employ a number of hands. It is the county town.

TIBER, a large river of Italy, running from N. to S. thro' the pope's dominions; it passes by Perugia, and Orvieto, and after visiting Rome, falls into the Tiber in Sea at Ostia, 15 miles below that metropolis.

TIDSWALL, or **TIDESWALL**, a town in Derbyshire, 148 miles from London, has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on May 3. Oct. 18. and the 1st Wednesday in September.

TIDOR, one of the Moluccas, or Clove Islands, in the Indian Ocean, 100 miles E. of the island of Celebes. Lat. 1. 5. N long. 125. 12. E.

TIEL, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland.

TIENCHIN, a large and handsome town of Asia, in China, in the province of Peking.

TIGRA, a kingdom of Asia, in Abyssinia, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Senaar and of Balawle, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by the kingdoms of Angor and Bagendai; and on the W. by those of Senaar and Dambia.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in the mountains of Armenia, from whence it runs S. drying Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, from the ancient Assyria, now Kurdistan, and after visiting Bagdad, unites its waters with the Euphrates, in Eyraca Ara-

T I N

bia, or the ancient Chaldaea, whose united streams fall into the Gulf of Persia, below Bassora. This is reckoned one of the rivers which environed paradise.

TILBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands.

TILBURY-FORT lies opposite to Gravesend. It is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to King Charles II. with bastions, the largest of any in England. It has a double moat; the innermost of which is 180 feet broad, with a good counter-scarp, a covered way, ravelins and tenailles, and a platform, on which 106 cannon are placed, from 24 to 46 pounds each, besides smaller ones planted between them, and the bastions and curtains also are planted with guns; and here is a high tower, called the Block-house, which is said to have been built in the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the land side 2. 2. two redoubts of brick; and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The fortification is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermost being pointed with iron enters the solid chalk rock, which extends under the town to the chalk hills in Kent.

TINIMOUTH, a port in the county of Northumberland, which is at the mouth of the Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcastle, and 27 from London, has a large stately castle on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. The line here is not above seven feet at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcastle, a sand lies across the mouth of it, called the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it called the Black-Middins; but to prevent ships running on them by night, there are light-houses set up and maintained by the Trinity-house at Newcastle.

TIRLEMONT, or **TIRLEMONT**, a village of the late Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant and the quarter of Louvain.

TIMANA, a town of South America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures.

TIMOR, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, having mines of gold, in possession of the Dutch, as are the others between that and Java. It lies between lat. 8. and 10. S. and between long. 122. and 126. E.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the frontiers of Dalmatia, 34 miles N. E. of Sebenico. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 18. 14. E.

TINGMOUTH (KAS), a town in Devonshire, was once a borough, whose inhabitants vie with Exeter for antiquity. It has a well frequented fair on Sept. 29.

TINGIOESIS, a people of Asia, in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit

T I N

habits the banks of the river Janíca, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of the North Sea.

TINIAN, an island lying in the East Indian Ocean, and one of the Marianas. It was visited by commodore Anson in his cruise towards Manila, one of the Philippines.—It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the soil is every where dry and healthy; and being withal somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, interspersed with vallies of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of swine, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceeding good, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nut, with cabbages growing on the same tree, as also guavas, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to these islands, called chimay, and by the English bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, and is fittest for use when full-grown, but not quite ripe. Here are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and fennel. There are now no inhabitants; but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and

T I V

in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lat. 15. N. long. 146. E.

TINO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Sam. Lat. 37. 21. N. long. 26. 16. E.

TINZULIE, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras.

TINZEDA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's county, on the E. by the Queen's county and Kilkenny, on the S. by Waterford, and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The S. parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the N. inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, and called Phelim-dhe-Madina. It contains 15,998 houses, 147 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The river Shure runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cashel and Carrick.

TIPRA, a kingdom in the most northern part of the empire of Ava, in the East Indies in Asia, very little known.

TIPTRAY-HOUSE, a town in the county of Essex, S. E. of Brasteds, has a fair on July 25.

TIRANO, a handsome and populous town of the country of the Grisons.

TIREE, a small island, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, noted for its marble quarry, and for a handsome breed of little horses.

TIRLEMONT. See **TILLEMONT**.

TIRNAU, a strong, handsome, and considerable town of Upper Hungary.

TIROI, a county of Austria in Germany, bounded by Suabia and Bavaria on the N. by the Grisons and Trent on the S. by Carinthia on the E. and by Switzerland on the W. It is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 65 from N. to S. full of mountains, and barren in many parts; but the vallies are extremely fruitful, and afford good pasture. It has mineral and salt springs, with mines of silver, copper, and iron, and is subject to the house of Austria. Its capital is Inspruck.

TITAN, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, on the coast of Provence, and the most eastern of the Hieres.

TITICATA, an island of South America, in Peru.

TITMONING, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg.

TIFUL, a strong town and fortress of Upper Hungary.

TIVERTON, an ancient town in Devonshire, 15 miles N. of Exeter, and 166 from London, noted for the greatest woollen manufactory.

manufactory in the county, next to Exeter.—The markets here are on Tuesdays and Saturdays; the fairs Tuesday fortnight after Whitsonide, and Oct. 16. Here is also a market on Mondays for kersey.

TIVOLI, or CHIVOLI MOUNTAINS, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there have been many sharp battles between the English and Scots.

TIVOLI, or TIBUR, a town of the Campania of Rome, situated on a hill, covered with olive trees for five or six miles, near the Tiberone, which forms a famous cascade from a steep rock, in a cave of wh'ch is said to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tiburtine Sybil, whence she delivered her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and at present it has an elegant summer-house, and fine gardens, belonging to the duke of Modena. Tivoli's sulphurous lake is also very curious. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 24 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 8. N. long. 13. 36. E.

TLASCALA, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico.

TLASCALA, a province of North America, in New Spain, which extends from the North to the South Sea.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long from S.W. to N.E. and about nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is agreeably diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any of the islands in these seas. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but by that of Paris, in 1763, it was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1783; but it was taken by the English, April 13. 1793. It is 120 miles S. of Barbadoes. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 59. 0. W.

TOBAGO (LITTLE), an island near the N.E. extremity of Tobago. It is two miles long, and a mile broad.

TOBERMORY, a fishing station in the island of Mull, under the patronage of the British Society.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia in Asiatic Russia, situated at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh; is well fortified, and has a good garrison, being the residence of a wayvode. It is also a famous mart for provisions. Hither, or near it, the Russian state prisoners are usually banished. It lies 812 miles E. of Moscow, and 1015 in the same

direction from Petersburg. Lat. 57. 30. N. long. 67. 13. E.

TOCAT, a city of Pontus Polemoniacus in Asia, situated at the foot, and on the declivity of two high hills. It is considered as the centre of the Asiatic commerce; and is said to contain 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian, and about 500 Greek. It is the greatest thoroughfare for the caravans of Smyrna, &c. into Persia and Arabia, of any in this country. It lies 112 miles S. of Sinope, and the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 39. E.

TOCAYMA, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada.

TOCKAY, a very strong town and citadel of Upper Hungary, in an island formed by the confluence of the Theiss and Bodrock; often taken by the Turks and Imperialists. Its wine is highly esteemed all over Europe, and sold at a great price. It is also famous for a medicinal earth found in its neighbourhood, and lies 74 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 21. 15. E.

TOCKINGTON, a hamlet in Ovington parish in Gloucestershire, has fairs on May 9. and Sept. 6.

TODI, a city of Spoleto in the pope's dominions in Italy.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland.

TOLEDO, the capital of New Castile, and was anciently the royal seat of the Goths and Moors. It stands on a steep craggy rock, encompassed by the Tagus, over which are two noble bridges. The land side is fortified by a strong wall, and 150 stately towers, formerly reckoned a place of strength. The country round it is very fertile and delightful. The cathedral is a noble structure, and its treasure of inestimable value; it is an archiepiscopal see, and the revenue is considerable, that the late queen of Spain obtained it from the pope, for one of her sons, tho' a minor. The lands for the repairs of the church are said to be of the annual value of 300,000 ducats, and for the dignitaries and canons 200,000 more. The archbishop is great chancellor of Castile, has a diocese of 802 parishes, to which belong 17 towns, besides a great many villages. This famous city, however, is now brought to ruin and decay, and kept in existence only by the church. It formerly contained 200,000 souls, but is now reduced to 25,000: the citizens are fled; the monks remain: the same desolation has spread to the surrounding villages.

TOLÉN, the capital of an island of the same name in Zealand, one of the United Provinces.

TOLENTINO, a small city of Ancona, in the pope's dominions in Italy.

TOLESBURG, a small sea port town of Livonia,

Livonia, in Sweden, situated on the Gulf of Finland.

TOLHUY, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces.

TOLLER-DOWN, a town in Dorsetshire, where there are held three fairs, on May 29. and 30. July 2. and Sept. 11.

TOLLERTON, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, in the forest of Galtres, has a fair on Aug. 26.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Friuli in the Venetian dominions in Italy.

TOLNA, a fortified town of Lower Hungary.

TOLOSA, a walled town of Guipuscoa, in Biscay, in Spain, situated on the Araxes, over which it has a stately bridge, 16 miles S. W. of Fontarabia. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 4. 30. W.

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America.

TOMAK, a town of Portuguese Estremadura.

TOMBAK, a town of Brabant in the late Austrian Netherlands.

TOMBELAINE, a small island, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in France.

TOMBUL, a town in a kingdom of the same name in Negroland, in Africa.

TOMBAMBA, a town of Quito, a province of Peru in South America.

TOMSK, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk and province of Tomsk.

TONDEREN, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E. end, and its greatest length from E. to W. The S. shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole N. side is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour or anchoring-place to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lat. 21. 8. S. long. 184. 55. E.

TONGEREN, or **TONGRES**, a town of Liege, in the late Austrian Netherlands.

TONG-TCHUW, is a large town in China, 12 miles from Peking, said to contain 500,000 inhabitants.

TONGUSIANS a people who inhabit

the eastern parts of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the late province of Saintonge.

TONNAY CHARENTE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the late province of Saintonge.

TONNEINS, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven miles E. of Marmande.

TONNERRE, a town of France, in the late province of Burgundy.

TONNINGEN, a town of Slefwick in Denmark.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of the East Indies in Asia, bounded by Cochinchina on the S. by Laos and the kingdom of Brama on the W. by Quansi and Junnan in China on the N. and by the Bay of Tonquin, or the Gulf of Cochinchina, on the E. It lies between lat. 17. and 26. N. and between long. 101. and 108. E. being 500 miles in length, and 400 in breadth where broadest, but not half so much in some parts. It is a healthy country, and a temperate climate, but its seasons, like those under the tropics, are very different. The periodical rains begin in May, and last till November; but if these fail, they have hardly any crop. About the equinox they have dreadful storms, called Tuff-ons, when no ships can live in the seas near the coast. Their fruits are excellent, and in great variety and abundance. They have good timber for building ships, and pine trees for masts. Tonquin produces silk; and its principal manufactures are in that commodity; also gauze and lacerated wares, nearly equal to those of Japan. Their exports and imports are generally in foreign bottoms. They have a plentiful fishery on the coast, in which many hands are employed. Rice is almost the only grain the soil produces. Their forests abound with tigers, elephants, and apes; and their fields with black cattle, hogs, and vast numbers of geese, pullets, ducks, and turtles. They have few birds, but vast swarms of gnats; a great variety of melons, pulse, and garden vegetables. The great men ride upon elephants. The Tonquinese are in general pagans, have a great variety of images, of which the most common are the horse, the elephant, and the goat.

TONSBURG, a town in the province of Agerhuys, in Norway.

TOOBOUAI, a small island in the South Seas, discovered by captain Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or six miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending

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extending almost all round it, bordered with a white sand beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to them numerous. According to the information captain Cook received from some of the natives who spoke the language of Otaheite, this island is plentifully stored with hogs and fowls, and produces the several kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other islands in the neighbourhood. Lat 23 25 S long. 150 37 E.

TORPILLY, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, to the S of Thrusk 24 miles N of York, and being situated on the great northern road, there are several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It has no market, but has one fair, on July 17 and 18.

TORPHAM a town in Devonshire, four miles from Exeter and 176 from London. It has a market on Thursdays, and a fair on St Margaret's day.

TOR, a town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, seated on the Red Sea.

TORBLY, a village in Devonshire, 12 miles N from Dartmouth, with a bay in the British channel, about 12 miles in compass, where was the general station of our fleets, during king William's war with France. King William, when prince of Orange landed here on the 4th of November 1688, from the fleet which brought him from Holland. A S or S E wind soon turned forced ships to put out from hence to sea, or to run into Dartmouth.

TORBOLI, a town in the bishopric of Trent in Italy.

TORCILLA. See **TORLILA DE MONGRIS**.

TORCHIO, a small city and island of the duchy of Venice.

TORDESILLAS, anciently **TURRIS SYLLANA**, a large town of Leon in Spain.

TORLILA DE MONGRIS, a large port town of Spain, in Catalonia.

TORGAW, a town in the circle of Saxony in Germany.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

TORVIS a river of Spain, running from S. E to N. W. across Leon.

TORNA, a well fortified town of Upper Hungary near the S. V.

TORNALAPMARK, the most northern country of Swedish Lapland having the Doerme mountains on the N. W. Ula Lapmark on the S. W. and S. with part of Bothnia and Kemi Lapmark on the E. and Danish Lapland on the N.

TORNEA, the capital of the above mentioned Tornea Lapmark, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, and bottom of the

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Gulf of Bothnia, 400 miles N of Stockholm. Here the mensuration of a degree of the meridian at the arctic circle was performed by M. Maupertuis, and his companions. Lat 65 42 N long 22 47 E.

TORNEA, a river rising in the mountains of the Norwegian Lapmark, from whence it runs through the province of the same name in Lapland, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia at the town of Tornega.

TORNOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia.

TORON, a city of Leon in Spain.

TORPILLY, a town of Cheshire, N. W. of Nantwich, a great thoroughfare to Cheshire. It has fairs on May 1 Monday after Aug 24 and Dec 10.

TORR, a name given to several elevations on Dartmore in Devonshire, &c. and by way of eminence Mam Tor, an abrupt precipice Derbyshire, which rises on the right hand side of the road from Castle to Buxton, but is a mile, and is situated 1000 feet above the level of Cheltenham V. ley.

TORRIGLIA, a small town in the Genoa territory in Italy.

TORRIGIO, a town of New Castile in Spain.

TORRES, a town of Granada in Spain.

TORRIS NOVAS, a populous walled town of Portuguese Hieronyma.

TORRIS VILDRAS, a town of Andalgal in Strumadura.

TORRINGION (GREAT), a town in Devonshire, 195 miles from London, has a bridge over the Towy river, and is an ancient and populous borough, from whence a great trade is carried on to Ireland, &c. and especially in fluff. It has a good market for corn, flesh, &c. on Saturdays, and fairs on May 4 July 5 and Oct 10. It gives title of viscount to the Bosc family.

TORSII, or **TORSILIA**, a town of Sardinia in Sweden Proper.

TORTOLA, one of the Virgin Islands, near Porto Rico, on which depend the little islands of Jost Van Dykes Little V. Dykes, Guanica Island, and Beef and Trench islands. In this, which is the principal of the English Virgin Islands, is almost all the trade carried on; it is near five leagues long and two broad, but badly watered and reckoned unhealthy. The cultivated cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers. Lat 18 15 N long 63 35 W.

TORTONA, the capital city of the Tortoise, in the duchy of Milan.

TORTOSA, a city of Catalonia in Spain.

TORTUGA, a large uninhabited island of the Lesser Antilles, in the American Ocean, on the coast of Terra Firma, and from its abounding with salt, called Sal Tortuga.

TORTUGA, so called from the great numbers of tortoises found near it; an island

80 miles in circuit in the American Ocean, near the N. coast of Hispaniola, and 80 miles N. of Pettigoues.

TOSA, a town of Catalonia in Spain.

TOSCANELLA, a small city of St Peter's Patrimony in Italy.

TOTNESS, a town in Devonshire, has a fine bridge over the river Dart, leading to Bury-Pomeroy, 8 miles from Dartmouth, and 198 from London, is a borough by prescription, and the oldest in the county. Its markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and Airson May 1. July 25. Oct. 28. and Easter-Tuesday.

TOUL, a fortified city of the late province of Lorraine.

TOULOMBA, or TOULMABINI, a fortress of Hindoustan Proper, in the province of Lahore, seated on the S. bank of the Rauce, seventy miles E.N.E. of Moultan.

TOULON, a celebrated city and sea-port of France, in that part of the late province of Provence which is now denominated the department of the Var. It is a very ancient place; having been founded, according to the common opinion, by a Roman general. It is the chief town of the department, and, before the great revolution in 1789, was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are not computed at more than 80,000; which is not to be wondered at, when we reflect, that it experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague three times in the sixteenth century, in 1418, 1461, and 1476; once in the sixteenth, in 1587; four times in the seventeenth, in 1621, 1630, 1647, and 1664; and once in this century, in 1720. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The first, which is very ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (the Tree Street), which is a kind of court or mall, and the town-house: the gate of this is surmounted by a balcony, which is supported by two Termini, the masterpieces of the famous Pujet. The New Quarter, which forms as it were a second city, contains, beside the magnificent works constructed in the reign of Louis XIV. many fine houses, among which that of the late seminary merits beyond comparison the preference, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or the Merchants Port, and the New Port or the King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royalty, and universal destruction of all its symbols, in this distracted country. The Merchants Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which stands the townhouse, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Harbour was constructed by Louis XIV. as were

the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels: the first object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury, for musquets, pistols, halberds, &c. In the park of artillery are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long sail room, the foundry for cannon, the dock-yard, the basin, &c. are all worthy of observation. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, some merchants, and, which is most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the galleys, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building newly erected for that purpose. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. This place was destroyed toward the end of the tenth century, and pillaged by the African pirates almost as soon as rebuilt. The constable of Bourbon, at the head of the imperial troops, obtained possession of it in 1524, as did Charles V. in 1536; but, in the next century, Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy could not enter it; and prince Eugene, in 1707, ineffectually laid siege to it. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of very great extent, and the entrance is defended on both sides by a fort with strong batteries. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them in the late reign: "that the king of France was greater there than at Versailles." Toulon is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, in 43. 7. N. lat. 5. 37. E. long. It is 17 leagues S.E. of Aix, 15 S.E. of Marseilles, and 217 S.E. of Paris. This city was surrendered by the inhabitants, in September 1793, to the British Admiral Lord Hood, as a condition and means of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France, according to the constitution of 1789. Lord Hood, accordingly, in conjunction with the Spanish land and naval forces, took possession of the harbour and forts in the name of Louis XVII. It was garrisoned for some time by the British troops, and their allies, the Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Sardinians; but the French republicans having laid siege to it, the garrison was obliged to evacuate the

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the place in the month of December following.

TOULOUS. See **THONLOUSE.**

TOURAINE, a late province of France; bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Orleansois; on the S. by Berri; and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou.

TOUR-DE-ROUSSE LON, a town of France, in the late province of Roussillon.

TOUR-DU-PIN, a town of France, late in Dauphiny.

TOURINE, a town of Liege in Germany.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town of France, late in Normandy.

TOURNAY, a fortified city of the late Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt. It is a populous and elegant city, with a considerable linen manufacture. Tournay lies 13 miles E. of Lille, is the see of a bishop, and became, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, one of the Dutch barrier towns. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 3. 37. E.

TOURNAYSIS, a country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and late province of Dauphiny.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, in a pleasant country, fertile in corn and wine.

TOURS, the capital city of the late province of Touraine in France, situated on the S. bank of the Loire, over which is a fine stone bridge. It is a large and well built city, and the streets very clean by reason of several fountains in it, with a fine, small above 3000 paces long. It was an archiepiscopal see, and the cathedral is a fine structure.—Here the reformed of France were first called Huguenots. In this city was also a royal palace. It lies 60 miles S. W. of Orleans, and 110 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 31. N. long. 51. min. E.

TOUSIRA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid.

TOWCESTER, a handsome old populous town in Northamptonshire, 6 miles from Northampton, and 60 from London, in the road to Chester, with good inns for travellers. The market is on Tuesday; fairs on Aug. 10. Sept. 23. and Oct. 18: and here are annual horse-races. Here was also a fair on March 25. which is since altered to March 22.

TOWYN, a town in Merionethshire, North Wales, has a fair on May 14.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Silesia in the kingdom of Bohemia in Germany.

TRAKRBACH, a strong and important town of Spauheim, in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or headland of

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Andalusia in Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 6. 24. W.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see.

TRAJETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavori.

TRAINA, a town in the Val di Demona in the island of Sicily.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Galicia, on the E. by the kingdom of Leon, and on the S. by the Douro, which separates it from Beira.

TRANCHIN, or **TRENCHIN**, a town of Upper Hungary.

TRANCHIN, a county of Upper Hungary.

TRANCON, an ancient city of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes.

TR. NENT, a village in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the great road from Edinburgh to London.

TRANI, a handsome well built city of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples.

TRANQUEBAR. See **TRINCUMBAR.**

TRANSILVANIA, a principality, comprehending, at present, only part of the ancient Wallachia, being bounded on the N. by the Carpathian or Crapach mountains; on the S. by Wallachia Proper; on the E. by Moldavia and part of Wallachia; and on the W. by Hungary Upper and Lower.—The air is generally wholesome and temperate, the soil producing corn, wine, and fruits; and it is every where encompassed with forests on the sides of high hills and mountains, in which are mines of all sort of minerals, particularly iron and copper. Seven passes lead into this country, formed by so many rivers, narrow, and all defended by forts with garrisons. Transilvania having been long a frontier country, must consequently have been a scene of frequent devastation from contending powers, particularly the Turks and Imperialists.

TRAON, or **TRAW**, a strong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia.

TRAPANO, anciently **TREPANUM**, a city and considerable mart in the Val de Mazaro in the island of Sicily, situated on the peninsula, facing the W. defended by a castle to the S. its haven is large but exposed to S. winds, and was one of the last places taken by the Romans from the Carthaginians. It lies 36 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 12. 12. E.

TRAPEZOND, or **TREBIZOND**, a walled city, having an harbour on the eastern part of Anadia in Asiatic Turkey, and on the S. coast

T R E

T. coast of the Euxine Sea; but ill built, and worse peopled. It was the metropolis of an empire of the same name founded by Alexius Comnenus a Frenchman, in 1209, and which continued in the same family till 1460, when David, the last of that house, was subdued and put to death by Mahomet II. since which time it has continued in the possession of the Turks.

TRAPPE, an abbey of France, in the late province of Perche, and in the diocese of Séez, in a large valley surrounded with mountains. The monks were famous for observing the rules of their order, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the country of Spangheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place on account of its towers, which is seated on a mountain, and whose crown commands the passage of the Moselle, and prevents vessels from entering the palatinate. It is 22 miles N. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 28 S. W. of Coblenz. Lat. 49. 55. N. long. 7. 7. E.

TRAVANCORE, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin; on the E. by the kingdom of Madura; and on the S. and W. by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Holstein in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

TRAVEMUND, the port town of Lubbeck, in the duchy of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, and passes into Austria.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria.

TRAUSSAN, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

TRAYGUER, a town of Valencia, in Spain.

TREBEGNA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia in Europe.

TREBES, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which rises in the territory of Genoa.

TREBISIACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia.

TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia.

TRESECASTLE, a town in Brecknockshire, South Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, and 174 from London, with fairs on April 5. May 2. Aug. 14. Oct. 14. Nov. 13. and Dec. 14.

TREFRHIW, a town in Caernarvon-

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shire, North Wales, with fairs on May 10. Sept. 3. and Nov. 3.

TREFURT, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony in Germany.

TREGANETHAW, a town of Cornwall, S. W. of Truro, has fairs on May 6. and Aug. 12.

TREGANNON, a town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with a market on Thurs. and a fair on March 5.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, 16 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 256 from London, stands on the river Falle, which is navigable to it by boats from Falmouth. It sends two members to parliament. Fairs on Shrove-Tues. May 3. July 25. Sept. 2. and Nov. 6.

TREGUIER, a town of France, late in Lower Bretagne.

TRELLERBOURG, a town of Schonen, a peninsula of Sweden.

TREMENSEN, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers.

TREMITI, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the late province of Poitou.

TRIMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

TRINT, a bishopric lying among the Alps, and in the circle of Austria.

TRENT, the capital of the bishopric of the same name, in Austria in Germany, on the river Adige, encompassed with steep unpassable hills, except from Tirol to the N. and Verona to the S. The city is about a mile in circuit, and pretty populous, surrounded with a single wall, and defended by an old castle; it has many stately palaces and beautiful churches.

TRENT is one of the capital rivers in England, it running a course of near 200 miles, before it reaches the Humber. Its spring-head is in the high lands of Staffordshire, and from thence it runs through Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. The name is derived by some from the thirty smaller rivers it receives, and by others from thirty different kinds of fish found in it. It enters Nottinghamshire at the S. W. point, where it is joined by the Erewash, and runs to the eastward till it reaches Newark, where it forms an island, and, turning to the northward, runs into Lincolnshire, and by the late inland navigation, extends into all the midland counties of the kingdom, and by the Oxfordshire canal, has a communication with the Thames, as it had before with the Severn, &c.

TRENTON, a town of North America, capital of New Jersey, of which state it is also the largest town. It is seated on the N. E. side of the river Delaware, north of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 75. 0. W.

TREPORT,

T R I

TREPORT, a town of France, late in Normandy.

TREPIOW, a town of Pomerania in Upper Saxony in Germany.

TRESEN, or **TROSA**, a town of Sudermania in Sweden, situated on the Baltic.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four fertile islands on the W. coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull.

TRETHIMROW, a strong town of Poland, in Lower Volhunia.

TREVENA, a town of Cornwall, near Tintagel Castle, with a fair on Oct. 19.

TREVES, a town of France in the late province of Anjou.

TREVES. See **TRIERS**.

TREVI, the ancient **TIBBIA**, an episcopal city of Umbria in the ecclesiastical State in Italy.

TREVINO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples.

TREVIGIO, or **TREVISO**, the capital of the Marca Trevigiana, in the Venetian dominions, on the Sile.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Biscay.

TREVISANO, a marquisate of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the gulf of Venice; on the S. by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino and the Bellunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the principal town.

TREVOUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim.

TREZZO, a town of the Mantuan in Italy.

TRIEBSERS, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the duchy of Mecklenburg.

TRIERS, an electorate in the circle of the Lower Rhine in Germany, bounded by Cologne, Berge, and Juliers on the N. by Lorraine and the palatinate on the S. by Luxembourg on the W. and by Wetterau on the E. It is 80 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth. The parts situated on the banks of the Rhine and Moselle are populous, and abound with good corn; but those on the S. and W. are barren, cold, windy, and ill peopled. The archbishop, as sovereign, is second elector of Germany.

TRIERS, or rather **TREVES**, a city of the Lower Rhine in Germany, situated on the Moselle; being the capital of the electorate of the same name. It is equal to most towns in Europe for antiquity; was once very considerable, but now neither large nor important; has been often taken, being in-

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duced a place of no great strength. It is 60 miles S. of Cologne, and the same distance W. of Ments. Lat. 49. 59. N. long. 6. 10. E.

TRIESTE, the capital of Istria in Carniola, and circle of Austria in Germany, a small but strong and populous place, with a large harbour on the Adriatic, the only one which the house of Austria has in this country; it is the see of a bishop, and defended by two castles. It was made a free port by the late emperor Charles VI. but on his losing Naples and Sicily, all his schemes of establishing a great trade here vanished. It lies 58 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 14. 14. E.

TRINCUMBAR, or **TRANQUEBAR**, a fortress and colony belonging to the Danes in the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel. The town is about 2 miles in circumference, and lies about 84 miles S. of fort St George. Lat. 11. 50. N. long. 78. 58. E.

TRIN, a pretty little town in Hertfordshire, the most westerly in the county, next to Bucks, is 4 miles from Wendover, and 31 from London. It has a fair on Sept. 29. and a good market on Friday, especially for corn, of which here are large granaries.

TRINIDAD, a town of South America in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada.

TRINIDAD, an island in the American Ocean, forming one side of the strait of Paria, or Bocca de Drago, in Terra Firma, in South America; it is 90 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The climate is unwholesome, the island being generally covered with thick fogs; but the soil is good, and proper for planting of sugar-canes, tobacco, and maize, and abounds in all the fruits common to America. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lat. 10. 38. N. long. 60. 28. W.

TRINIDAD, an open town of Guatemala in New Spain in America, situated at the mouth of the river Zelen, 124 miles S. E. of Guatemala; subject to Spain. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 94. 17. W.

TRINO, the capital of a territory of the same name in Montserrat in Italy.

TRINQUEMALE, a sea-port on the N. E. side of the island of Ceylon in the East Indies, 113 miles N. E. of Candy. It was taken from the Dutch, with the whole island in 1796. Lat. 9. 15. N. long. 80. 24. E.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Egypt on the S. by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W. partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1200 miles along the Mediterranean from N. W. to S. E. but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous.

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palous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barca.

TRIPOLI, the metropolis of the republic of the same name in Africa, situated on the Mediterranean; it is not very large, but populous, and surrounded with good walls and other works. The inhabitants live chiefly by piracies; though their country produces corn, wine, silk, and wool. Europeans trade with them in several articles, but their greatest profit is by the slaves they take at sea. Some valuable monuments of its ancient splendor are still remaining. It is 300 miles S. E. of Tunis. The dey of Tripoli is a sort of doge or chief, as well as general of the whole nation, but is not so absolute as those of Algiers and Tunis: for here a Turkish pasha from the grand signor resides, who controuls the dey or sovereign, and levies tribute on his subjects. Lat. 32. 54. N. long. 13. 13. E.

TRIPOLI, a city of Phœnicia, a province of Syria in Asia, commodiously situated at the foot of mount Libanus, from whence a small river runs through the city. It lies about a mile and a half from the Levant, and hath a commodious harbour, defended by 6 square castles or towers built along the shore. It is the seat of the Turkish viceroy or beglerbeg. The fields and gardens are well stocked with mulberry trees, and a considerable silk manufacture is carried on here. It lies 98 miles S. of Scanderoon. Lat. 34. 54. N. long. 36. 7. E.

TRIQUIER, or **TREQUEIR**, an ancient city on the northern coast of Brittany in France.

TRIST, an island of North America, in New Spain, and on the S. coast of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the island of Port Royal, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited.

TRICHINOPOLY, a strong town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is 208 miles S. S. W. of Madras. Lat. 10. 49. N. long. 78. 46. E.

TRIVENTO, a small episcopal city of Molise in the kingdom of Naples.

TROJA, a small city of the Capitanate in the kingdom of Naples.

TROIS RIVIERES, a small open town of Canada in North America, situated on the river of St. Lawrence, 80 miles S. W. of Quebec; subdued to England. It was taken from the French in 1760. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 75. 25. W.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name.

TRON. See **TRUEN**.

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TROPEA, a city of the Further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples.

TROPEZ (Str.), a small but strong town of the late province of Provence in France.

TROPPEAU, a city of Silesia in Germany.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, near 99 miles from London. The market is on Saturday, and a fair on July 25.

TROY, anciently **ILION**, the capital of Troas and Mylia in Asia, situated on the Scawander, and near the Egean sea, rendered famous by Homer and Virgil for the 10 years siege it sustained from the Greeks: Its magnificent ruins shew that it was once a very considerable city; it lies 20 miles S. of the Hellespont, and 100 N. of Smyrna. Lat. 39. 36. N. long. 26. 38. E.

TROYES, a city of the late province of Champagne in France, one of the most considerable places in the kingdom for its linen and other manufactures. It is a large fortified place, was the see of a bishop, and lies 70 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 45. 16. E.

TRUEN, or **TRON** (Str.), a town in the county of Haltsain and bishopric of Liege.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, W. of the river Fal, 251 miles from London, is a branch of the port of Falmouth, has the benefit of coining tin, and the lord warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here. It sends 2 members to parliament. The markets, which are on Wednesday and Saturday, are well frequented; the fairs are on Wednesday after Michaelmas Sunday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, Nov. 19, and Dec. 18.

TRUXILLO, anciently **TURRIS JULIA**, a town of Spanish Estremadura, situated on a hill, and the birth-place of Don Francisco Pezzaro, the conqueror of Peru. It lies 98 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 21. S. long. 6. 16. W.

TRUXILLO, one of the chief cities of Peru, near the sea-shore, situated near the mouth of a river, 259 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 8. 6. N. long. 77. 30. W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, on the Terra Firma in South America, 125 miles S. of the lake of Maracaibo; subject to Spain. Lat. 9. 21. N. long. 69. 16. W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Guatimala in New Spain in North America, having an harbour at the bottom of St. Giles's bay on the gulf of Honduras, 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. Lat. 15. 36. N. long. 88. 36. W.

TSCHUTSKI, a country situated between the eastern extremity of Asia and the N. W. coast of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the S.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account

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Some call it a city, but it is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles N.N.E. of Galway, and 25 W.S.W. of Roscommon.

TUBAN, a town of Asia, in the East Indies and one of the strongest in the island of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lat. 6. 0. S. long. 111. 51. E.

TUBERI (Str), an ancient town of France, in the late province of Languedoc.

TUBINGEN, the second town of Wirtemberg Stutgard, in Suabia in Germany, situated on the Neckar; subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 48. 31. N. long. 8. 49. E.

TUCUMAN, a province of South America, and the S. W. division of Paraguay; subject to Spain.

TUCUYO, a town of New Granada, in Terra Firma in South America, situated on a river of the same name, 200 miles S. of the city of Maracaibo; subject to Spain. Lat. 7. 10. N. long. 68. 36. W.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, N. of Dunstable, 39 miles from London. The market is on Thursday; fairs on April 25, the 1st Monday in June, Sept. 4. Nov. 20. and Dec. 6.

TUDELA, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

TUERA, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in Muscovite Russia.

TUERA, a duchy of the empire of Russia, bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Novogorod; on the E. by that of Rostov; and on the S. by that of Moscow, and the province of Rzeva.

TUILLE, a town of the late territory of Limosin, in France.

TULN, an ancient town of Austria in Germany.

TUMEL, a rapid river of Perthshire in Scotland, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tunnel, and afterward falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in Siberia.

TUNBRIDGE (or the Town of Bridges), a town in the county of Kent, 5 miles S. E. from Sevenoake, and 30 from London, is so called from the river Tun, and four other little streams here of the Medway, over each of which there is a stone bridge. Its market is on Friday; fairs on Ash Wednes. July 5. and Oct. 29. The wells, or chalybeate springs, so much resorted to by the nobility and gentry, in June, July, and August, are 4 or 5 miles S. of the town, but the most part in its parish, at the bottom of these hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which there are many fine fruit gardens, but

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they are fed from a spring in the next parish of Spelhurst. Here is a manufactory of a better sort of toys in wood, called Tun-bridge ware.

TUNGCHANG, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in China, seated in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lat. 37. 3. N. long. 115. 45. E.

TUNGCHUEN, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Suchuen. Lat. 27. 30. N. long. 102. 25. E.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, in Terra Firma in South America.

TUNIS, a kingdom in Barbary in Africa, once the celebrated republic of Carthage; but now reduced within a small compass being bounded on the E. by Tripoli; on the W. by the river Gualdibarbar, which passes from Constantia; on the S. by Bisédulgerid, properly so called; and on the N. by the Mediterranean; is 200 miles in length from E. to W. along the coast of the Mediterranean, but of unequal breadth. The present Tuncle are not the descendants of the ancient Carthaginians, but a medley of Goths, Vandals, Arabs, Moors, and Turks, blended with renegades of all nations and religions, so that they prove a nest of desperate banditti and pirates. The soil and climate is much the same with that of Tripoli, as is also the government of this kingdom. The dey or sovereign is absolute, and being elected by the Turkish soldiers, is liable to be deposed and murdered by them as the dey of Algiers, who seldom reign long. The inhabitants rarely apply themselves to agriculture or trade, their chief employment being piracy. The Europeans, however, carry on some commerce with them, which consists in oil, olives, dates, soap, kali, or ash, ostrich feathers, camels and horses. The Jews, who are very numerous here, as in most of the coast towns of Barbary, are commonly their brokers. The Tuncle, notwithstanding their infamous original, value themselves upon their nobility, and use the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa like slaves.

TUNIS, the capital of the kingdom of the same name in Barbary in Africa, situated on a plain; it is a populous place, about a league in circumference, walled, fortified, and defended by a stout castle. It stands near a large lake, 3 miles S. of the ruins of old Carthage, and 300 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 26. N. long. 10. 16. E.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

TURCOMANIA, the ancient Armenia Major, a province now of Turkey in Asia; it is bounded on the S. by Mesopotamia, or Diarbeck Proper; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Persia; and on the W. by Cappadocia.

Cappadocia and Armenia Minor. Its capital is Erzerum.

TURCOMANS, a people of Asia, divided into two branches, one of which inhabit the western part of Turcomania, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, having the Kurds and Georgians on the E. They pass for the richest shepherds in the Turkish empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the sake of pastures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, consisting of camels, sheep, and goats. The other branch dwell near the Caspian Sea, and are all good horsemen, robbers, and of the Mahometan religion. The former pay a tribute to the Turks, and the latter to the Tatars.

TURENNE, a town of the late territory of Limosin, in France; it gave title to the celebrated marshal of that name, and lies 40 miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 8. N. long. 1. 21. E.

TURIN, the capital city of Piedmont, and the king of Sardinia's dominions in Italy, situated at the junction of the Po and Doria. The city is of a square figure, finely fortified with 5 bastions and other strong works; the streets are straight, broad, and handsome; the piazzas, palaces, churches, and other public buildings grand and beautiful, and the royal palace remarkably elegant. In 1706 it held out a very hard siege of 10 weeks, when it was relieved by the army of the allies, commanded by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, who attacked the French before the place, and gained a complete victory, having taken their cannon, with all their ammunition and baggage. In this action the Duke of Orleans and marshal Marsin were wounded, the latter mortally, and the same evening the duke entered his capital, which was reduced to a heap of ruins. It lies 100 miles S. W. of Milan, and the same number N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 7. 16. E.

TURKEY, or TURKY, a considerable empire, containing several rich and extensive countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In Europe the Turks possess Romania, Bulgaria, Bessarabia, Budziac, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, part of Slavonia and Hungary, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Ragusa, ancient Greece, and in general the numerous islands on its coasts, or in the Archipelago, with Tartary the Besi and Crim Tartary, which two last are tributaries or allies to the Turks. In Asia they are possessed of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, the islands on the coast of Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, or Judea, Arabia, Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, Yezack, or Chaldeea, Curdistan, or Assyria, Armenia Major, now Turcomania, part of Georgia, Mengrelia, and Circassia. In Africa, they are masters of

Egypt. Yet notwithstanding the vast advantages that might be drawn from so great an extent of country, in the very heart of our continent, they are lost to the Turks through their natural indolence, for they are above applying themselves to trade and manufactures; these they leave to despised Christians. The merchandize of other countries are carried to them in foreign bottoms, as in like manner are exported the produce and manufactures of their own, and all the advantage they reap is from the duties of exports and imports. The number of Christians exceeds that of Mahometans, especially in European Turkey, where they are allowed the free exercise of their religion, in compensation for their labour and industry, which are the main support of this empire; and they are never forced into their armies, but left to follow their several employments; the gentry of Turkey taking the defence of their country, and the business of foreign conquests entirely upon themselves. The commodities exported from Turkey, are principally raw silks, carpets, goats hair and wool, mohair, cotton, woollen yarn, demitties, chagrins, cordovans, coffee, turpentine, terra Lemnia, rhubarb, gum Arabic, opium, chinchina root, and other drugs, wine, oil, figs, raisins, dates, &c. The grand seignior, or Ottoman emperor, is an absolute sovereign, and the throne hereditary; for though his guards, called the janizaries, frequently depose him as they please, they commonly prefer the nearest relation to the imperial dignity. The grand seignior indeed has an absolute authority over the inhabitants of the seraglio, his bashaws and officers, as well as over his Christian subjects; yet the Turkish gentry, who have no place at court, or dependence on the sovereign, enjoy their liberties and properties, and pay no taxes to the government, the attempting to impose whil, or any innovation of their customs in the least, would hazard the deposing of the grand seignior. His bashaw, governor, and officers of state, together with the inhabitants of the seraglio, and even the janizaries, are the children of Christian parents, either taken in war, or purchased from Georgia or Circassia, and trained up by the Turks in military discipline from their infancy, and in the Mahometan religion. The Turkish militia is very numerous, but the flower of all, and their chief dependence are the janizaries, of which 25,000 are always in pay. Other troops bear this name, but are not enrolled with the former, and may amount to about 100,000 in the whole Turkish empire. The sedar or commanding officer of the janizaries in every province, takes money of the Turks to be entered into this body; for which each by this means purchases the privilege

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of committing any outrages with impunity, and being screened from justice; since a janizary is accountable to none but his officers for any violence he may commit. The general of this militia is called Aga of the Janizaries, and is always chosen out of the royal chamber of the seraglio; because as it is an office of great importance, it is thought necessary to be entrusted to one whose education and prement has made him a creature of the court. The Turkish cavalry or saphis, being like the infantry or janizaries, trained up in warlike exercises, compose a formidable body. Besides these are great bodies of forces in every province, which constitute their numerous armies. But their numbers often occasion their defeat, as they charge in too great confusion. However the renegade bakhaw Bouneval having introduced the French discipline among them, they made a good advantage of it in the recovery of the vast extent of country S. of the Danube. The Turks, considering their extensive dominions, which lie on several seas, with their many commodious harbours, are but weak in maritime force, principally owing to their neglect of navigation and foreign commerce, so that they are in great want of good mariners, skilful pilots, and experienced officers; those who belong to the grand seignior scarcely knowing how to use the compass. The revenues of the grand seignior are partly fixed, and partly casual. The fixed are those arising from the customs, the capitation or poll-tax imposed upon the Jews and the Christians, the excise upon all the produce of soil, and the annual sums from the tributaries, besides five millions of livres returned from Egypt. The casual revenues consist in inheritances, the price being heir to the great and small to whom he gave pensions, and also to the soldiers when they die without children. If only daughters are left, he receives two thirds of the estate. The spoils of the great men of the Porte, and of the bashaws, rise to an immense sum; very often the grand seignior does not stay for their dying a natural death, or give them time to conceal their treasure, but their gold, silver, jewels, and heads, are carried at once to the seraglio. Besides, such as the sultan gratifies with any post of consequence are indispensably obliged to make him presents. The established religion throughout Turkey is Mahometanism, or that propagated by the impostor Mahomet, but Christians and Jews are tolerated among them.

TURNER'S-HILL, a town in the county of Sussex, has fairs on Easter-Tuesday, and Oct. 16.

TURNHOUT, a small city in the late Austrian Low Countries.

TURSAN, a small territory of France, in the late province of Gascony.

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TURSIS, a town of the Basilicate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

TUSCANY, part of the ancient Etruria, being bounded on the N. by the Marca d'Ancona Romagna, Bologna, Modena, and Parmesan; by the Tuscan Sea on the S. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugian, Orvietano, St Peter's Patrimony, and duchy of Castro on the E. and by the sea and the republic of Genoa on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is computed at about 130 miles, and from E. to W. something less than 120. Though some parts of this country lie in the barren Apennines with very cold air, and few towns or inhabitants, yet here are several rich valleys. The mountains yield mines; the hills and dales are covered with vines, producing excellent wine, besides citrons, Rhons, oranges, olives, &c. and the plains with corn of all sorts, rice, and whatever is necessary, useful, or delightful. No country is better planted with mulberry trees for feeding their silk worms, and thereby enabling the natives to make the most valuable silk. The government of this duchy was despotic, the duke's council being composed of a few confidants; only, in cases of difficulty, he called 12 counsellors to their assistance, who were men of experience. Since this country came into the hands of the duke of Lorraine (afterwards emperor), having been obliged to quit his paternal duchy to France, in lieu of this, it was under a regency at Florence, under which the people were governed by their ancient laws, the duke having made no alterations in them, but rather confirmed those ancient privileges they enjoyed, while they were a free people. The late emperor Leopold, when duke of Tuscany, made a new code of criminal laws, by which capital punishments are inflicted in cases of murder only. These laws met with the entire approbation of his subjects. The revenues of this duchy compute to amount to one million of ducats, arising from the tenths of the yearly value of every house, the tenth of all estates sold, the ground rents of the houses in Leghorn, and other cities, 8 per cent. out of the portions of women that marry, 5 shillings on every head of cattle when sold, and almost a general excise on all provisions. Besides the ordinary militia, he has only his guards, and some armed galleys at sea. And upon occasion he hires mercenaries, particularly Swiss troops. In Tuscany are the dominions of other sovereigns, as those of the republic of Lucca, the state Delle Presidii, belonging to the Spaniards, and some other domains, which have particular proprietors.

TUTBURY, or **STUTESBURY**, a town in Staffordshire, on the Dove, a little before it joins the Trent, 128 miles from London.

Here

T Y R

Here is a market on Tucklay; and fairs on Feb. 14. Aug. 15. and Dec. 1.

TUTICORIN, or **TUTUCURIN**, a factory belonging to the Dutch in Madura, a province of the East Indies, 60 miles E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 35. N. long. 77. 10. E.

TUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Saxia.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire, in the South Clay, 137 miles from London, is the port and stage town between Newark and Bantree, is the York road. Here is a market on Monday, and fairs on May 12. and Sept. 25.

TOUY, a pleasant walled city of Galicia in Spain.

TWEED, a large and beautiful river of Scotland, rising in the confines of Clydesdale, from which it runs eastward through Tweeddale, and afterwards dividing the two kingdoms, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick. In its course it receives several rivulets and streams, and abounds with salmon.

TWEEDSMUIR, rugged and heathy mountains in the S. part of Peeblesshire in Scotland.

TWERE, the capital of a duchy of the same name in Russia.

TWICKENHAM, a very pleasant village of Middlesex, 11 miles from London, on the Thames, between Isleworth and Tuddington, and between two brooks that here fall into that river, has several fine houses.

TWIFORD, a town in Berkshire, near the conflux of the Thames with the London, has a fair on July 25.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Podlachia.

TYNDRUM, a small village in Perthshire, Scotland, being the highest part of the country, the rivers on either side flowing towards opposite seas. There is a lead mine in the neighbourhood.

TYNE, or **LYNE**, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Trent at Hanford.

TYNE, the principal river of Northumberland, formed of a south branch from the county of Durham, and a north one from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flowing to Newcastle, enters the German Ocean at Tinemouth.

TYNE, a rapid river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S. of Haddingtonshire, waters the town of Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

TYRE, anciently the capital of Phœnicia, in Syria, and Asiatic Turkey, with a harbour on the Levant, once famous for its trade, strength, and opulence, but now lies in ruins,

V A I

64 miles S. W. of Damascus. Lat. 32. 34. N. long. 38. E.

TYRNAW, a little town of Upper Hungary.

TYROI. See **TIROL**.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Londonderry; on the E. by Armagh and Lough Neagh; on the S. by Fermanagh; and on the W. by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 12,683 houses, 30 parishes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal town is Dungannon. It gives title of earl to the eldest son of the marquess of Waterford.

TYSOE, a town in Warwickshire, has a fair at Lammas-tide for four days.

TYSTAD, a town of North Jutland, in Denmark.

TZADURILIA, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia.

TZARITZA, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Asiatic.

TZERNOVIAR, or **TZENOGAR**, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Asiatic.

U, V

VAA, a town of France, in the late generality of Tours.

VAAST (S^t), a town of France, late in Normandy.

VABRES, a thinly peopled city of the late province of Rouergue in France, 55 miles N. E. from Toulouse. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 2. 50. E.

VACHA, a town of Hesse Cassel, subject to the Landgrave, confining on Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of the city of Hesse Cassel. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 10. E.

VADA, a town of Tuscany in Italy, with a harbour on the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 42. 17. N. long. 11. 20. E.

VADO, a town of the Genoese territories in Italy, with a port, three miles W. of Savona. Lat. 44. 16. N. long. 9. 7. E.

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland.

VAENA, a town of Andalusia in Spain, 25 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 4. 6. W.

VAIHINGEN, a town of the duchy of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia in Germany, on the Neckar, 26 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 8. 46. E.

VAISEAUX (The Isle of), a small island of North America, on the N. coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a small city of the late province

of Provence in France; it was the see of a bishop, and lies 29 miles N. E. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 18. N. long. 5. min. E.

VAL, a village three miles W. of Maastricht, in the bishopric of Liege, in Westphalia, famous for a sharp battle fought near it, July 2. 1744, between the allies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French under marshal count Saxe; when the former being overpowered by numbers, and after a great slaughter on both sides, particularly of the French, retreated to Maastricht in good order, under the cannon of that place.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in Sicily. It means the Valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mo nt Aetna, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants, according to a computation made some time ago, are 300,342 in number.—The capital town is Messina.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, a province in Sicily, so called from a town of the same name, which is the capital.

VAL-DI-NOTO, one of the three provinces of Sicily, so named from the capital town.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Apennine mountains, 14 miles E. of Florence.

VALAIS, a valley lying E. and W. of about 100 miles extent, between high mountains among the Alps, with Switzerland on the N. and E. being separated from the canton of Bern by the Rhone; it has the Milanese and duchy of Aosta on the S. and Savoy on the W. and is divided into Upper and Lower; the first consisting of seven independent communities, and the second of six. They are both very populous, and contain 55 parishes, which form a republic, in alliance with the Swiss cantons, and are all Roman Catholics. A great part of the country is frequently overflowed by the Rhone, which bounds it all along to the lake of Geneva. It produces all sorts of good grapes, particularly the muscadine; there is no want of wheat, rye, and barley, with variety of fruits. Their harvest, according to the situation of the country, is so unequal, that in one day's journey a traveller meets with all the four seasons; but it begins in the valleys in May, and ends in the mountains in October.

VALDIVIA. See **BALDIVIA**.

VALE OF WHITE-HORSE, a fertile tract in Buckinghamshire, extending from Princesden almost to Abingdon, so called from the representation of a horse, in exact proportion, on the side of a hill, that takes

up near an acre, and was, it is supposed, made by the Saxons, whose device is a white horse. About Midsummer every year, the people of the next parish go and weed it, in order to keep the horse in shape and colour, and, after the work is over, they end the day in merriment. This vale yields a vast quantity of barley.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the late province of Guienne.

VALENCE, a walled city of the late province of Dauphiny in France.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. by New Castile and the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy always a perpetual spring. It is watered with a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in other parts of Spain; and the women are more handsome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure gardens round about it, which amount to nearly the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the 13th century, who were all obliged to leave it. The inhabitants are very civil, agreeable in conversation, and more addicted to gaiety than the other Spaniards. The women are the most beautiful in the kingdom, and also the most elegant. The city is very handsome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with 14 silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are bastions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactories of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry, for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is charming.

V A L

ly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the sea, where there is a harbour, 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 160 S. W. of Barcelona, and 160 E. S. E. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years afterwards. The city of Valencia is flourishing, and rapidly increasing in trade and population. Lat. 39° 23' N. long. 0° 10' E.

• **VALENCIA**, or **VALENZA DE AL-CANARA**, a town of Spanish Estremadura.

• **VALENCIA**, a town of Terra Firma in South America.

• **VALENCIENNES**, a strong, large, and well built city of Hanault, in the French Netherlands, on the Scheldt; it is defended by 2 citadel, and sluices that carry the country round under water; it has considerable silk and linen manufactures, and an university. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1674. In 1793, it was reduced, after a gallant resistance, by the British and Austrian forces under the duke of York; but in 1794 it again fell into the hands of the French, in whose possession it still continues. It lies 15 miles S. of Tournay.

• **VALENTINE**, a town of France, in the late territory of Cominges, the passage or usual road into Spain.

• **VALENZA**, a strong town of Laumellinse, in the duchy of Milan in Italy, on the Po.

• **VALENZO DO MINHO**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-de-Minho-e-Duero.

• **VALENTTE**, a town of France, late in Anjoumois.

• **VALKENBURG**, by the French called **FAQUEMONT**, a town of Limburg, in the Netherlands.

• **VANKOWAR**, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube.

• **VALLADOLID**, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. It is a considerable city, having an university, colleges, cathedral, palace, courts of justice, one of the two high courts of chancery, and is the see of a bishop. The city has 15 parish churches, with five annexed, 46 convents, 227 priests, six hospitals for the sick, for infants, and for lunatics, 3000 families, and 20,000 souls. The university has more than 3000 students, 42 professors, and 50 doctors, distributed in seven colleges. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded with a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another square

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in the middle of the city, surrounded with handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being four stories; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock, made in the same manner as that of Strasbourg. Valladolid is much fallen from its former flourishing situation; but will probably resume its importance when the canal of Castile, which passes near it, is completed. This canal is nine feet deep, 20 feet wide at bottom, and 56 at top, and in its whole extent it will be about 140 leagues. About twenty leagues of it are already finished; and when the whole is completed there will be nothing in Europe equal to it in point of workmanship, extent, or utility. The environs of the city are a fine plain, covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the rivers Echarva and Pisuerga, near the Douro, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, 80 S. E. of Leon, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 41° 50' N. long. 4° 25' W.

• **VALLADOLID**, a town of Honduras, on a river falling into a gulf of that name, in Mexico in America.

• **VALLAGE**, a small territory of France, in Champagne.

• **VALLÉMONT**, a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

• **VALLÉNGIN**, a town, and the capital of the county of the same name in Switzerland, a little republic under the protection of the king of Prussia, near Neuchâtel lake.

• **VALLERS**, a town of France, late in Touraine.

• **VALLERY** (St), a sea port town of the late province of Picardy in France, on the English channel.

• **VALLERY-IN-CAUX** (St), a town of France, late in Normandy.

• **VALLIER** (St), a town of France, late in Dauphiny.

• **VALNA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

• **VALOGNE**, a town of France, in the late province of Normandy.

• **VALOIS**, a duchy in the Isle of France.

• **VALONA**, a town of Albania in European Turkey.

• **VALONA**. See **VOLONA**.

• **VALPARAISO**, a town of St Jago, and the port of that city, in Chili in South America, on the Pacific Ocean, 50 miles N. of St Jago, and subject to Spain. Lat. 33° 30' S. long. 77° 25' W.

• **VALRAS**,

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VALRAS, or **VAURAS**, a town of France, in the Comtat Venaissin.

VALS, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Dauphiny.

VALTELINE, the S. E. subdivision of the Grisons, a fine valley and populous country in Switzerland, through which runs the river Adda.

VALVERDE, a town of Beira in Portugal, near the confines of Spanish Estremadura.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura.

VAN, a large and populous city of Turcomania, in Turkey in Asia, on the N. extremity of the lake bearing its name, and on the confines of Persia.

VAN, a lake near the last mentioned town, about 50 miles in circuit, abounding in fish.

VANDREVRE, a town of France, late in Champagne.

VANDALA, the duchy of a country of Ducal Pomerania.

VANDALIA, the ancient seat of the Vandals, being the countries of Mecklenburg and Pomerania in Germany, on the S. shore of the Baltic; it is still a subdivision of this country, and Gustrów its capital.

VANDALS, anciently a people of Germany, who dwelt along the Baltic Sea, between the rivers Vistula, Elbe, and Trave. There were several emigrations of these people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits, particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andalusia. Here they settled, but were driven away 33 years after by the Goths.

VAN DIMEN'S LAND, a part of New Holland, situated in the South Seas, first discovered by Tasman in 1642, visited by captain Furneaux in 1773, and afterwards by captain Cook. See **HOLLAND (NEW)**.

VANNES, or **VENNES**, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Brittany.

VAR, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the county of Nice.

VAR, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean three miles W. of Nice.

VARAMBON, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

VAREN, a town of France, late in Rouergue.

VAREND (Sr), a town of France, late in Poitou.

VARENDORPH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the

V A U

department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne, 14 miles S. E. of Moulins.

VARNA, a town of Bulgaria in Turkey in Europe, at the W. extremity of the Euxine Sea.

VARS, a town of France, late in Sain tonge.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the late diocese of Auxerre.

VASSERBURG, or rather **WASSERBURG**, a town of Bavaria in Germany.

VATAN, a town of France, late in Berry.

VATICAN, a very magnificent palace belonging to the pope, in the city of Rome, situated on one of the seven hills upon which Old Rome was built. It consists of several thousand rooms, and other parts, of which the most admired are its grand staircase, the pope's apartments, but especially the library, a beautiful structure, incapable of any further improvements, and the richest repository in the world, both for printed and manuscript books.

VAUCLEUSE, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, eight miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barr.

VAUD, a district of a territory of Switzerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to those of Yverdon and Merat. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Switzerland; its inhabitants are robust and good soldiers, but very indolent.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the late province of Auvergne.

VAUDEMONT, the capital of a country of the same name in the late province of Lorraine.

VAUDOIS (The Valleys of), lie in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldenses and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the hanc of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstition of the church of Rome in 1160.—Being banished from France, he came here with his disciples, whose descendants have the same aversion for popery; and upon that account have undergone very severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of the late province of Lorraine, in France, seated on the Sarre.

VAUGE, high mountains dividing Alsace from Lorraine to the W. and the latter from the Franche Comté.

VAUR,

VAUR, a town of the late province of Languedoc, in France.

VAUSIES, a town of France, late in Poitou.

VAUVERT, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

VAUKHALL, in the parish of Lambeth and county of Surry, on the S.W. side of the archbishop of Canterbury's palace, in the road to Battersea and Clapham. At this place are those called Spring Gardens, or Vauxhall, laid out in so grand a taste, that they are frequented in the three summer months by most of the nobility and gentry, and are often honoured with some of the royal family, who are here entertained with the best band of music in England. Here are fine pavilions, shady groves, and most delightful walks, illuminated by above 3000 lamps. Here are, among others, two curious statues of Apollo the god, and Mr Handel the master of music; and in the centre of the area, where the walks terminate, is erected the temple for the musicians, which is encompassed all round with handsome seats, decorated with pleasant paintings on subjects most happily adapted to the season, place, and company. Near the turnpike, where the road turns off from this place to Newington, are still to be seen the remains of a bastion, and of some lines cast up by the Romans. By the direction of these lines, which seem to have been thrown up from Lambeth (to which the Roman military way crossed the Thames from the horse ferry) quite round through St George's Fields, Kent Street, &c. to the Thames at Deptford, it is hardly to be doubted that they were cast up to prevent the incursions of the Britons into Kent.

UBEDA, a well walled city of Andalusia, in Spain.

UPPELINGEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and province of Rottenberg.

UBES (St), corruptly for SETUBAL, a considerable sea port of Estremadura, in Portugal, on a capacious bay of the ocean, and 21 miles S. of Lisbon. It is a walled strong town, much resorted to by the northern nations, especially for the salt made here, which they carry to the American States. The country round it has plenty of good wine and fruit, and is one of the most flourishing places in the kingdom, but suffered much by the earthquake at Lisbon.

UBLEY, or **UPTON**, a town in Somersetshire, S.W. of Stanton Drew, has a fair on Oct. 4.

UBY, or **PILO UBY**, an island of Asia, in the East Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Diam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water, and plenty of wood.

It is 10 miles from Pulo-Condor. Lat. 8. 25. N. long. 105. 36. E.

UCKERMÜNDE, a town of Pomerania, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

UCKFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, eight miles from Lewes, has a fair on May 14.

UDAY (St), a town of Cornwall, has fairs on May 20. and Sept. 14.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia or Russian Tartary on the S.E. bank of the Baital Nke.

UDINO, an ancient city, and the capital of Friuli, in the Venetian territories, in Italy.

VECHT, or **VEICHT**, a town on the borders of Diepholt, in the bishopric of Munster and Westphalia, in Germany.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces of Holland, which running from E. to W. acrofs Overysseel, falls into the Zuyder Sea below Swartzluis.

VECHT, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia.

VEILLANA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

VEIT (St), a town of Upper Carinthia, in the circle of Austria, in Germany.

VEIT (St), a town of Carniola and Austria, in Germany.

VELA, a noted cape of Terra Firma, in South America.

VELAY, a subdivision of the late province of Languedoc, in France, lying on the N. E.

VELDENTZ, a town of the palatinate in the Lower Rhine, in Germany.

VELEZ, a city of New Castile, in Spain, near the Mediterranean.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada.

VELIKA, a town of Slavonia, in European Turkey.

VELIKI-USTIUG, a province of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Ustug is the capital.

VELLETRI, a city in the Campania of Rome, and pope's dominions, in Italy.

VELORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road leading from the Mysore into the Carnatic.

VENA, or **MONTI-DELLA-VENA**, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the lake Carnatic. They are part of the Julian or Pennine Alps of the ancients.

V E N

VENAFRO, a small episcopal town in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy

VENAÏSSIN, a territory of France, bounded on the E by Provence, on the N by Dauphine; on the S by the river Durance, and on the W by the Rhone. Its capital is Avignon

VENANT (St), a town of Artois, in the French Low Countries

VENCE, a city in France, on the confines of Piedmont

VENDÉE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital

VENDOME, a city of France, in the department of Lour and Cher and late province of Blaisois.

VLNEZUTLA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, comprehending Caracas, bounded by New Andalusia on the E, New Granada on the S, Rio de la Hacha on the W and the North Sea on the N, being 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Along the sea coast of this province are high mountains and deep valleys, pointing to the shore from S to N. It abounds with wild game, the soil produces plenty of corn, and they have two harvests a year, with rich pastures, fruit, sugar, and tobacco, and their plantations of cotton, reckoned the best in America. Here also are gold sands, so that in this province are as many populous towns as in any part of the Spanish dominions in America

VENLZUELA, a spacious gulf of the Terra Firma coast of South America, which communicates by a narrow strait with Maracaibo lake.

VENGEONS, a town of France, in the late province of Normandy

VI NICE, a republic in Italy, whose dominions lie on the continent, in Dalmatia, with the islands on its coasts and in the Aegean Sea. That part of them on the Mainland is bounded by the Grecians, Trent and Tirol, on the N, by Carniola and the gulf of Venice on the E, by Romania and the duchy of Mantua on the S, and the Milanese on the W; being 180 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is a champion country, its soil fruitful, producing corn and wine, with rich pastures, and plenty of silk, and all sorts of cattle. The flesh of the sheep are esteemed, and the sheep of Persia have very fine wool.

VENICE (City of), the capital of the duchy or dogado of Venice, and all the Venetian territories standing in the lagoons of the Adriatic, about five miles from the continent. These lagoons were little islands, of spots of ground, appearing above the sea, which overgrew the neighbouring parts.

V E N

To which, upon the invasion of Italy by the Goths and Huns, in the 5th century, several wealthy men, both from Padua and other contiguous parts, fled hither, where they might probably live in safety with their wealth from those dreadful invaders. Accordingly they began, in 420 or 421, to lay the first foundation of this city on 72 lagoons, of which islands at this day there is a greater number than this city stands upon. It is so happily situated that no enemy, either by land or sea, can approach it, and the access to these lagoons is so difficult, that it has been thought unnecessary to enclose it with a wall, nor has it been besieged since its first foundation, during a space of above 1200 years. Its numerous palaces and lofty towers, rising as it were out of the water, without any thing to intercept the prospect, make a grand appearance, their one view is from the land or sea. Its circuit is about six miles, and the number of its inhabitants about 20,000. Here are a vast many canals, by means of which one may go by water to any part of the city, on these canals are 1100 quays for walking, and sometimes they take up the whole space from one side of the street to the other. Over the several canals are upwards of 450 bridges the most remarkable of which is the Rialto consisting of one arch the third part of a circle, and 90 feet wide, built over the great canal. The piazza of St Mark has not its equal any where for magnificent buildings, and those on the grand canal are most of them stately palaces, faced with marble and pillars of several orders. The rooms are commonly hung with gilt leather or tapestry, and their ceilings of iron, consequently they yield no shelter to the vermin common in London, Paris, and other cities. But with these advantages they have had cellaring for their wine and their water is not good, except what is brought from the mountains, and in summer their canals emit a noisome stench. The sovereignty in Venice is an absolute aristocracy, and lodged in the nobility, the number of which is at present 1500, and these constitute the grand council or assembly of the states. They are styled Noble Venetians, and their honours are hereditary. The doge of Venice is clothed in royal robes, and has all the pageantry of a sovereign prince, but very little share in the government. Besides the grand council, which is the legislature, there are several other councils which have the administration committed to them; and one of these may imprison and put to death any nobleman, and even the doge himself, without bringing him to trial. Though the noblemen of the city of Venice have great privileges, those on the continent, of ancient original,

original, have hardly any, nor are they at all respected in Venice. The force of the republic, both at sea and land, scarce amounts to 14,000, of which about 12,000 are usually in the field. They pretend, indeed, they can raise a much greater number, and that they could in case of necessity fit out 30 men of war, 100 galleys, and 10 galleasses, though one can hardly imagine how they could raise half that number, for their state hath lost a considerable share of its former strength through the number of conquests they have made on Terra Firma, which have raised the jealousy and resentment of Christian powers, and was likely, some centuries ago, to have proved their utter destruction, but the Venetians seldom engage the Turks at sea without foreign assistance. A nobleman of Venice is always generalissimo at sea, but for land service they commonly chuse some foreign general, who is attended by several lieutenants, without whom he can do nothing, and they prefer Swiss Germans, and other foreign troops, before their own subjects. But they desire, as it is their interest, to live in peace with other powers, war hurting their traffic, which is their chief support, though this was much more considerable when they were the carriers of all the Asiatic goods from Alexandria and distributed them to all the countries of Europe. They have, however, commodities and manufactures of their own to trade with, as wrought silks of several sorts, brocades, gold and silver stuffs, damasks, and velvets. Their exports are wine, oil, fruits, steel, copper, glass, chesses, &c. and what merchandise they purchase in Turkey are taken off in Germany. Though the religion of Venice be the Romish the pope has no authority here, being looked on as no more than a temporal prince. Their church is under the patriarchs of Aquileia and Venice, who are entirely subject to the state, and are not allowed to cypher, and the court ofquisition can put none of their decrees in execution, without the leave of the republic, so that Venice is not governed by priests or monks, who may take what liberty they please, in their manner of life, provided they do not meddle with the state, and the nuns of Venice have not a much better character for chastity than their clergy. The patriarch was for restraining the liberties taken in the religious houses in Venice, and for that end began with the nuns of St. Laurence, but they plainly told him that they were noble Venetians, and chose that manner of life for their own convenience, and would not be subject to his regulations, and the senate at last interposing, desired he would desist. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the free exercise of their religion; and those of any

other, or even none, may live quietly and without molestation, provided they neither speak against that of the country, nor meddle with state affairs. But no Jesuits are allowed to live here, except such as are natives of the state, and whose superior must be one born in this metropolis. This city, in general, is neatly built, and the flooring of the houses, which are elegantly finished, is particularly admired, being made of a red cement, so hard and smooth, that you may see your face in it. But of this rich and finery it may be said, that from the scarcity of fuel, and even earth to cover their dead, the dampness of the air and stagnation of the canals, with the other inconveniences above mentioned, it may be an agreeable place to spend a month or two in, but not to be continued in all one's life. It lies 152 miles E. of Milan, and 226 N. of Rome.

V L I N O, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, in the United Provinces of Holland.

V I N N E S. See V A N N E S.

V I N O S A, a town of the Basilicate, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

V I N I A D E C R U Z, a town of the isthmus of Darien, in South America.

V I N I M I G L I A, a sea port town in the Genoese territories in Italy.

V I R A, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a bishopric, and a harbour.

V I R A C R U Z, the grand port of New Spain, in the province of Pascala, or los Angeles, in Mexico in America, having a fine harbour, protected by a fort, on a rock of neighbouring island called St. John de Ulva, in the gulf of Mexico. It is a place of very great extent, and for trade one of the most considerable perhaps in the world, being the natural centre of the American trade, and the magazine of all the merchandise sent from New Spain, or that is transported thither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of East India commodities overland from Acapulco, being brought thither from the Philippine islands. Upon the annual arrival of the fleets here for Old Spain, a fair is opened which lasts many weeks, when this place may be said to be immensely rich. Its situation is unwholesome from the rank bogs about it, and the soil being barren. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered several times by the Buccaneers, the Spaniards have built forts and placed sentinels along the coast; their ordinary garrison consists only of 60 horse, and two companies of foot. At the old town, 15 or 16 miles further W. Cortes landed on Good Friday 1518, and being determined to conquer Mexico or die, sunk the ships that transported his hundred of men thither. La Vera Cruz stands 205 miles S.E.

V E R

SE of the city of Mexico. Lat 18 41 N long 102 18 W

VIRAGUA, a province of Guatemala and Mexico, in North America, bounded on the W by Costa Rica, on the E by Panama, on the N by the gulf of Mexico, and on the S by the Pacific Ocean. This province was granted to Columbus the first discoverer of the country, and his property with the title of duke. It is very mountainous, woody, and barren, but has inexhaustible mines of silver, and some of gold, the dust of the latter being found in the sands of the rivers. Its capital is Santa Fe.

VLRA PAZ a province of North America in New Spain

VIRA PAZ, or **COBAN**, the capital of a province in Mexico, in America

VIRRHILL an ancient town of France in the department of Oise and the province of the Ile de France

VIRALLI, a city of Piedmont in Italy, situated at the confluence of the Aosta and Cervo

VKKD (Cape de), a headland on the W coast of Africa, 40 miles N W of the mouth of the Gambia Lat 14 43 N long 17 6 W

VIRI, the islands of Cape de Verd are seated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W of the cape of this name. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of N lat and the 17th and 20th in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St Anthony, St Vincent, St Lucia, St Nicholas, the Isle of St. Br, Vista Mayo, St Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which lie in this place

VERDEN, a county and city of Lower Saxony in Germany belonging to the elector of Hanover. See **VERDUN**

VERDUN, an ancient strong and considerable town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Lorraine with a strong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance for the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they durst not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height, but it is run a kable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. There are several abbies, collegiate, and parish churches, and the most curious structures besides are the bishop's palace, the town house, and the Jesuits college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats they make. It is seated on the river Maas, which runs thro' the middle, 42 miles S W of L'Imbourg, 150 E. of Paris. Lat 49 9 N. long. 48. 5. E.

VERDUN, a small town of France, late a bishop's see.

VERDUN, a strong city of France, in

V E R

the department of Meuse and late province of Lorraine

VIRE See **VERVIRE**.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy, which, with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn and excellent flax.

VERMANION, a town of France, in the late province of Burgundy

VERMONT, a free and independent state, of North America. The first inhabitants of this state were emigrants from New Hampshire and New York, and settled to the westward on lands that were neither cultivated nor claimed by any other province. Here they found good numbers of Indians, and spread themselves over a vast extent, as may be seen from the following particulars which they have preserved to the Congresses as the limits of their territory. Beginning at the N W corner of the last of the state, which is the N W corner of the whole state, from thence they extend easterly on the N line of Massachusetts to the W bank of the Connecticut river, thence up the river it extends to the forty-fifth degree of N lat thence W in said lat line to the centre of the deepest channel of Lake Champlain, W of Missisquoi bay, thence southerly in the deepest channel of the said lake, as also the channels of South and East Bay, the head of the lake, thence up the deepest channel of Pulisney river to the W line of the town of Poultney W of the Pulisney report through Arlington in Salisbury Brimington and Poultney, to the place of beginning. A lat may be the number of miles. The entire boundaries include as not easily to be known of no maps of the back settlements, in which this infant but flourishing colony is settled, that can enable us to determine this matter with any precision. The inhabitants of New York and New Hampshire have long looked with a jealous eye on the growing greatness of the Vermontese, whose situation enabled them to rival their eastern neighbours in the Indian trade. The New Hampshire men and the New Yorkers had no hopes of oppressing the Vermontese, while the colonies were in the hands of the mother country, but as soon as the unhappy war commenced, they applied to congress, represented the Vermontese as a disaffected people, and accused them of having encroached on the limits of their provinces. The Vermontese, on their part, made remonstrances to congress, praying to be considered as an independent state, but as such firmly attached to the general cause of American liberty, that they were willing to supply their quota of militia, and begged to be represented in congress by delegates, to be elected by the freemen of Vermont. Congress, however,

did not then think fit to comply with their demands, and decided in favour of the provinces of New Hampshire and New York, by considerably contracting the boundaries of Vermont. Soon after this refusal, the congress finding that general Haldiman, governor of Canada, had attempted to profit by the dispute, and was forming a league with them, they thought proper to relax their former severity, and transmitted a proposal to the Vermonters stating, that they were willing to admit their title to the rank of a free and independent state. This proposal was accepted by a large majority in the provincial congress of Vermont, and the matter was finally adjudged in the month of April 1782. The persons, manners, and customs of the Vermonters, are nearly the same with those provinces from which they emigrated, but their soil and climate is said to be much better.

VERMONT, a town of the late province of Normandy, in France.

VERNOIS, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the government of Rязань.

VERNON SUR SEINE, a fortified town of the late province of Normandy, in France.

VEROLA, a town of the Campagna of Rome.

VERONA, a fortified city, and capital of the Veronese in the Venetian territories in Italy situated on the river Adige. It has several monuments of antiquity, particularly an amphitheatre of an oval figure, the greatest diameter of which is 212 feet, with 44 rows of seats of white marble still entire, and capable of containing 25,000 spectators, the remains of a triumphal arch, and temple, consecrated to Jupiter. This city was the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Titus Livius, Plautus, the two Plinys, elder and younger, Vitruvius the architect, and Tacitus. It is the see of a bishop, has an university, and lies 24 miles N. of Mantua.

VERONIA, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino and Paduano, on the S. by the Mantuano, and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERVIA, a strong fortress of Aosta, in Piedmont, in Italy.

VERVILLIERS, a town in the late province of the Isle of France, adorned with a royal palace, which Louis XIV. rendered one of the finest in the world. It stands on a rising ground, in a hunting country, and in the midst of a valley agreeably surrounded with hills.

VERSILLAC, a town of France, late in Breton.

VERTEUIL, a town of France, in the late diocese of Bourdeaux.

VERIUS, a town of France, late in Champagne.

VRVIC, a town of the Netherlands, in Holland.

VRVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege.

VRVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne.

VRZAL, a town of France, late in Lorraine.

VRZIL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine.

VRILLY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soisson.

VRJOU, a town of the late province of French Comptee.

VRSPIN, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary.

VRUVIUS, a famous volcano, about 7 or 8 miles from the city of Naples in Italy, always covered with clouds of smoke, and sometimes vents out dreadful flames. The ascent to the top is very difficult, and one takes hill way up the leg in a kind of burnt soil. In 1744, seven or eight eruptions are reckoned to have happened since the reign of Augustus, and about 13 since, which have done great damage to the adjacent country, besides the dreadful earthquakes caused by its subterraneous fires. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 15. 10. E.

VRVAY, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland.

VRUDRI, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnais.

VRVNL, a town of France, late in Dauphiny.

VRZEL, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nevers.

VRFA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh.

VRFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name.

VRFOUMB, a town in Devonshire, has fairs on the Wednesday before Good-Friday, July 9. and Aug. 12.

VRGNIO, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

VRGOCZ, a castle in Upper Hungary, with a small town, which is the chief place of a country of the same name.

VRGOGNA, a town of the Milanese in Italy.

VRADANA, a town of the Mantuan.

VRANA, a city of Navarre, lying a league on the Ebro, on the confines of Castile.

VRANA.

VIANA DE FEZ DE LIMA, as standing on the mouth of the Lima, a considerable sea port town of Entr' Douro-e-Minho, in Portugal.

VIANDEN, or **WIANDEN**, a town of Luxembourg, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

VIANE, or **VIANA**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland.

VIATKA, or **WIATKA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Muscovite Tartary.

VIATKA, a province of the Russian empire, in Muscovite Tartary.

VIBRAIS, a town of France, in the late government of Maine.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see.

VICÉGRAD, a town of Lower Hungary.

VIC-EN-TARLADES, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

VICENTINO, one of the Venetian territories in Italy, bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Trent, and on the S. by the Paduano.

VICENZA, a town of the Vicentino, in the Venetian territories in Italy.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in the late province of Armagnac.

VICHI, a town of France, in the late province of Bourbonnois.

VICHO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro.

VIC-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the late province of Auvergne.

VICOVARO, a town of Sabina, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy.

VICTOIRE (Sr), a town of France, late in Guianic.

VICTOR-EN-CAUX (Sr), a town of France, late in Normandy.

VICTORIA, or **VITTORIA**, a town of Biscay, and the capital of Alava in Spain.

VIDIN, or **WIDIN**, an important fortress of Servia in European Turkey.

VIENNA, the capital of Lower Austria, and all the king of Hungary's dominions, situated on the little river Wien, which falls near it into the Danube: It is well fortified, in the modern manner, with 12 large and spacious bastions, and a deep ditch. The city is not above 5 miles round, but has large suburbs; it is very populous, most of the nobility and gentry in the hereditary countries residing here. Some of the houses are well built of stone six stories high, with flat roofs; it is the see of an archbishop, and its cathedral, which is dedicated to St Stephen, is a stately fabric, but the windows are decorated by painted glass. Among its

rich convents is one of the Scotch nation, built in honour of their countryman St Columban, the patron of Austria. Here is a noble university, frequented by students from most of the nations in Europe. The imperial palace is not suitable to the grandeur of its owner, the apartments being low, dark, and meanly furnished; but few princes have a finer treasure in tapestry. The emperor's library here indeed is inferior to none in Europe, for the number and value of the books, and several curious manuscripts. Here is the best arsenal in the empire. One of the six gates of the city is called the Scots gate, in remembrance of some notable exploit performed there by the troops of that nation. The several suburbs of the city which communicate with one another, encompass it in the form of a bow; the principal of these is Leopoldstad on the N. The Pratz, which is a grove on an island formed by the Danube, is greatly frequented in fine weather. This city has sustained several sieges, particularly a very terrible one from the Turks in 1683 which lasted two months, but in a very critical moment was relieved by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and the duke of Lorraine. The palaces of the nobility and great officers of state are magnificent, particularly that of the famous prince Eugene, so much admired for grandeur, convenience, and rich furniture. Vienna lies 134 miles S. E. of Prague, and 615 of London, 205 E. of Munich, 554 of Paris, 312 N. W. of Belgrade, and 712 in the same direction from Constantinople.

VIENNE, a large city of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphine.

VIENNE, a river of France, which rises in Lower Limosin, passes into Marche and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at Candé.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. Poitiers is the capital. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur.

VIENNE (UPPER), a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

VIERZON, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry.

VIESTE, or **VISTI**, a mean city of the Capitanate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc.

VIGEOIS, a town of France, late in Limosin.

VIGEVANO,

VIGEVANO, a city of the Vigevanasco, a thé duchy of Milan in Italy.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege in Germany.

VIGO, a sea port and walled town of Galicia in Spain, situated in Bayon Bay, at the mouth of a spacious harbour. Here, in Oct. 2. 1702, Sir George Rooke, with the confederate fleet of English and Dutch, attacked a French Squadron under monsieur Chateau Repard, convoying 13 Spanish galleons, whilst the duke of Ormond drove the Spaniards from the castles on shore that defended the harbour; admiral Popson at the same time breaking the boom across the mouth of the harbour. The confederates took 9 galleons, and 5 large men of war, having destroyed 4 other galleons, with 14 men of war, besides plate and other valuable spoils; of the former a considerable quantity was taken, though the greatest part was landed before the engagement. Vigo lies 10 miles S. of Compostella, and 70 S. E. of Cape Finisterre.

VIHIERS, a town of France, in the late province of Anjou.

VILAINE, a river of France, which has its source in the department of Maine, and falls into the Bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard.

VILLA ARAGONESE, a town of Sarlinia.

VILLA BOWIM, or **BOIN**, a town of Alentejo in Portugal.

VILLACH, a town of Upper Carinthia, and circle of Austria in Germany.

VILLA DE CONDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho.

VILLA FLOR, a handsome, but small town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura.

VILLA FRANCA, a sea-port town of Nice, and the principality of Piedmont in Italy.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of the Venetian dominions in Italy.

VILLA FRANCA, the capital of St Michael, one of the Azores, or Western Islands.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spanish Estremadura.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia.

VILLA-DE-HORTA, the principal town of the island of Fyal, one of the Azores.

VILLA DE MOSE, a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti.

VILLA PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon.

VILLARDONNEL, a town of France, in the late province of Languedoc.

VILLA REAL, a town of Tra-os-Montes in Portugal.

VILLA REAL, a town of Valencia in Spain.

VILLA DEL REY, a town of Spanish Estremadura.

VILLA RICA, a sea-port town of Mexico in North America.

VILLA RICA, a town of South America, in Chili, seated on the Lake Malabaugen.

VILLA VICIOSA, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo.

VILLA VICIOSA, a town of New Castile in Spain.

VILLA VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Asturias in Spain.

VILLE COMTAT, a town of France, late in Rouergue.

VILLE COMTE, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

VILLE DAGNE, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

VILLE DIEU, a town of France, late in Normandy.

VILLE FORT, a town of France, late in Languedoc.

VILLE FRANCKE, a town of the late province of Lyonnais in France.

VILLE FRANCHÉ, a handsome town of France, and late capital of Beaujolais.

VILLE FRANCKE, a strong town of France, in the late province of Roussillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees.

VILLE JULEVE, a town of France, four miles S. of Paris.

VILLELOIN, a town of France, in the late diocese of Tours.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the late province of Languedoc.

VILLENA, a town of New Castile in Spain, 40 miles N. of Murcia. This place the confederates were besieging in 1707, when upon receiving advice that the French and Spaniards had advanced to Almanza, the Earl of Galway raised the siege, fought the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in which he was entirely defeated, with the loss of most of the English, who were either killed on the spot or taken prisoners. Lat. 38. 49. N. long. 4. 15. W.

VILLENAUXE, a town of France, in Champagne.

VILLERS-COTTERETS, a town of France, in the late province of the Isle of France.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the

the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Brisgaw.

- **VILVORDE**, a small, but strong town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

VIMOUNERS, a town of France, late in Normandy.

VINCENT (CAPE), a famous headland of Algarve in Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 8. 43. W.

- **VINCENT (SAN)**, a considerable town in the island of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

VINCENT (Sr) an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa Lucia. It is 20 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almost of a round figure. It is the most populous of those which the ancient inhabitants yet possess. The duke of Monrague sent a colony hither in 1722, to people this island, but they were driven back by the French. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763. It was taken by the French during the present war, but retaken by the British in 1796. Lat. 13. 50. N. long. 61. 20. W.

VINCENT (Sr), a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, and in the county of Ruxa, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the river Elbro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 2. 40. W.

VINCENT (Sr), a maritime province of South America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the republic of St Paul, and the captainship of Rio Janeiro; on the E. by the same captainship, and the sea; and on the W. by the province of Gualacos; subject to Portugal. The capital town is of the same name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 24. 15. S. lon. 46. 30. W.

VINGORLA, a Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindostan, and on the coast of Concan, a little N. of Goa.

VINTIMIGLIA. See VENTIMIGLIA.

VIRE, a neat walled city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a cluster of 12 small islands of the Antilles, in the American Ocean, lying to the E. of Porto Rico; two of them, viz. Santa Cruz and St Thomas, are subject to Denmark; Tortia and Spanish Town belong to Great Britain; some belong to Spain; and some are barren and uninhabited.

- **VIRGINIA**, one of the Thirteen and independent States of North America. It is bounded on the S. by Carolina; on the N. by Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and part of Maryland; but on the W. the bounds are not settled. The entrance into Virginia by shipping is by the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, which runs up into the bay above 200 miles; likewise all ships must call at the mouth if they are bound to Maryland.

The principal rivers are, James, York, Rapahannock, and Patomack, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil of Virginia is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables and trees of all sorts. The lands towards the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, tho' they are at present well stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large.—The names of the trees are not taken notice of, because, properly speaking, they all differ, in some respect or other, from those in Europe. At the heads of the rivers there are mountains, velleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. But it is to be supposed, that as the country grows more populous, most of the trees will be cut down, and it will be well if they don't run into the other extreme, and leave the country destitute of wood. There are also great varieties of earth for medicine, scouring, making all sorts of earthen ware, and pipes; and there is also marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, such as red and yellow oker; and in the upper parts are mines of antimony, tale, coal, with quarries of slate and stone for building, as also pebble-stones. However, the coal is at present of no use, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In process of time there is great reason to believe that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which at present the inhabitants do not think it worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, some of which grow there naturally, and some have been transplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almost every where upon standard trees, and yet are exceedingly good. There are very few towns in Virginia, or even villages, for the planters have houses scattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. Jamestown was formerly the principal, but of late Williamsburg, where there is a college. It consists of one long broad street, with a few houses at some distance from each other.—In general it is an hospitable country, and they

they are so ready to entertain each other, and strangers, that a man may travel thro' at without any expence. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the eastern parts of Virginia, because they rather chuse to live by themselves, and follow their own customs. With regard to their complexions, stature, and manner of living, they resemble the other Americans. The Virginians are in general sensible, polite, and hospitable, and in an inde, idlent spirit. The poor are ignorant and bigoted, and all are of an inquisitive turn, and in many of her respects very much resemble the people in the eastern states. They differ from them, however, in their morals, the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, swearing, horse-racing, cock-fighting, and most kinds of dissipation. There is a much greater disparity between the rich and the poor in Virginia, than in any of the northern states.

VISITZ, a small but fortified city of Luge, in the Austrian Low Countries.

VISIAN VOIOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver.

VISHOUR, a well fortified city, and the capital of the kingdom of Decan in the British India in Asia.

VISUPOD, a town of Great Poland.

VIST (NORTH and SOUTH), two of the Hebrides.

North Vist, which lies to the southward of Harris, is rated by a chymist of about 9 miles over, is somewhat in the considerable being about 30 miles in circumference. The wide it mounts into, covered with heath, and fitted for pasturage than cultivation, but the western part is arable and produces a plentiful yield, yielding from 10 to 30 fold in a favourable season, and when marbled with sea ware. *South Vist* is situated in this island, about five miles to the southward of Hermetra, and has its name from three rocks on its S side, on which grow plenty of large mussels, called madders. It forms a most capacious harbour, capable of containing three hundreds of vessels of any burden, and has several islands within it, which contribute greatly to its security.

South Vist is about 21 miles in length, and broad or four in breadth. It very much resembles North Vist in its soil and production, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and healthy on the S but plain and arable on the W. It likewise abounds in fresh water lakes, which have plenty of trout and eels, but do a considerable deal of damage to the arable ground by overflowing it in the winter.

VISTULA, or WISTLA, a large river of Poland, rising in the mountains S of Silesia, from whence it runs E, and washes Cracow; then running N, it is joined by Warlaw, and

at last falls into the Baltic below the city of Danzig.

VITRBO, a well built city of St Peter's patrimony, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy.

VIRI, a town of France, in the late province of Brittany.

VITRI, a town of the late province of Champagne in France.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, late in Burgundy.

VITTORIA, See VICTORIA.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile.

VIVIER, an ancient town of France, in the government of Arles and late province of Dauphiny in France.

VIVONI, a town of France, late in Poitou.

VIVY, a town of France, late in Anjou.

VIZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Rumelia.

UKIRNUNDI, a town in Germany, in Pomerania.

UKRANIE, a S W subdivision of Muscovy, bordering by Zimogost on the N. by Belgorod on the E, and the country of the Cossacks on the S. by Little Tartary and the country of the old Cossacks on the W. and by Volhyma or Polish Ukraine on the W. It has its name from being a frontier against the Turks and Tartars, and is the habitation of the Cossacks, a kind of freebooters and plunderers.

ULADI AW, a city and land, and capital of a province of the same name.

ULCAMIL or ULUMA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea.

ULFRIED, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

ULFI, one of the Society Isles, in the South Sea. Lat 16° 13' S long. 151° 26' W.

ULIAPPOI, a newly erected fishing village on the North River, under the patronage of the London Society.

ULISWATER, a mere in Westmorland, which, near Dal Mire, exchanges its name to Lymont. This mere is 7 or 8 miles in length, and of a great breadth and depth, and well stocked with fish.

ULM, an imperial city, and sovereign state of Swabia in Germany, situated on the W side of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after receiving the Lauter and Blau, opposite to the mouth of the Iller.

ULMIEN, a town in the electorate of Prussia and Lower Rhine in Germany.

ULFIA, or ULFFA, a town in the county of Cumberland, with two fairs, on Monday before Easter, and June 5.

ULFIER, a province of Russia, bounded on the E by St George's Channel, on the W by the Northern Ocean, on the N by the Western Ocean, and on the S by the

province of Leinster, and on the S. W. by that of Connaught; being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Bann, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry-water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, and the soil in general is fruitful in corn and grass, and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and bees. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, 115,539 inhabitants, 55 baronies, 29 boroughs three return parliament-men, 30 castles, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry. It is an Irish earldom belonging to the duke of York.

ULTZEN, a town of Brunswick Lunenburg in Lower Saxony in Germany, on the N. side of the Aller, at the confluence of the Wiper, and two other rivulets which form the Elmenau. From this place the first English Saxons came to Britain. It is subject to the elector of Hanover, and lies 27 miles S. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 22. N. long. 10. 40. E.

ULVERSTON, a town in Lancashire, N. E. of Fountains, 266 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and the first Thursday after Oct. 23. for pedlars ware.

UMA, a town of West Bothnia in Sweden, the capital of a territory.

UMAGIAGUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco.

UMAGO, a town of Italy, in Istria.

UMBRIATICA, a small and almost ruined city of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

UNDERSWEN, or **UNDERSEEN**, a handsome town of Germany, in the canton of Bern.

UNDERWALD, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the lake of Lucern; on the E. by mountains separating it from Uri; on the S. by mount Brunich, which separates it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by part of Lucern, being 28 miles from N. to S. and 15 from E. to W. This canton is mountainous and barren, but has some pleasant pastures and woods. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

UNDERWOOD, a town in Devonshire, built in 1670 on July 5.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, from which the kingdom takes its name.

UNITED NETHERLANDS, THE **UNITED PROVINCES OF HOLLAND**, THE **NETHERLANDS**, or **STATES OF HOLLAND**.

A general name for the provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland, which are united by a common treaty.

on the N. and W. by Westphalia in Germany on the E. by Brabant, Flanders, and the duchy of Cleves on the S. being about 150 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, including the Zuyder-see, which occupies a considerable part of that space. The violent proceedings of Philip II. king of Spain, particularly under the cruel duke of Alva, induced the provinces of Holland and Zealand to unite themselves for the support of their liberty, by a particular alliance signed April 23. 1576, under William of Nassau prince of Orange, whom they invested with the supreme authority in all matters relating to the war. The example of these two provinces drew several others to unite, who at last entered into an alliance with them, called the pacification of Ghent. Several towns of the Netherlands subscribed to this union; but they were either conquered again, or voluntarily yielded from it; so that 7 provinces only continued united as they do at this day. The country of the United Provinces lies very low, at the mouths of several large rivers, and is intersected by a great many canals, which form numerous little islands subject to inundations, both of the sea and land floods, the waters being wholly kept out by dykes or prodigious banks of earth; but these have been broken down in some parts, and whole towns overflowed, the tops of steeples being still visible at low water. But tho' inundations have overrun part of this country, a great deal more has been gained by draining and walling out the sea. The air of this moist country is very unhealthy, and the people not so long lived as in countries which stand higher. On the provinces lying next the sea, especially the W. coast of Holland, is a ridge of sandy barren hills, 18 miles in length, which break the fury of the waves, but produce hardly any vegetables: beyond these, however, are rich pastures and corn lands, or a mossy soil, from which they cut turf, the only fuel they have in this country. Most of their meadows lying under water in winter, are either dried or drained in summer, and the ouse or slime left on the ground renders them extremely fruitful, so that they feed great numbers of cattle. But tho' the country does not yield corn sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants, they have as great plenty of it as any nation in the world, and indeed of the produce of every country; for in these provinces they have magazines of every valuable production purchased when cheap, and sold out when dear; and most part of the merchandize imported is manufactured here, and exported to considerable advantage. They have woollen and linen manufactures; they also make velvets, satins, and other silks, gold and silver brocades, and all kinds of paper.

They build more ships than any other nation in Europe, having always immense quantities of timber and naval stores. Their fisheries are an inexhaustible fund of wealth, those of the herring employing above 800 vessels, from 30 to 50 tons, for which there are two seasons, the first for 5 weeks on the coast of Scotland, from the latter end of June to the latter end of July; and the second from the middle of September to the end of November on the coast of England, about Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Their Greenland fishery employs above 200 sail of ships every year, from 250 to 400 tons. The inland fishery is likewise of great importance to the Dutch, their lakes and rivers affording them almost every kind of fresh water fish, and those that are proper to the sea are taken on every part of their coast, and what is more than sufficient for home consumption is pickled up for exportation. Their cod-fishery is equal to that of any nation. But what chiefly enables the Dutch to carry on a beneficial trade almost to every part of the world, is their famous East India company. The fine spices they have engrossed by driving all other nations from the islands in which they grow, and being wholly in possession of these valuable commodities, they set what price they please upon them: here they are enabled to purchase the productions of every other country, and seldom lay out any specie, but in 1766 they lost the Cape of Good Hope and several of their India possessions, by which that trade must be greatly injured. The United Provinces consist of a confederacy of several independent states or sovereigns, united together for their common defence; but on condition, that they shall every one still enjoy their own respective laws and privileges. And as they are thus allied together, it is requisite that they should meet, in order to consult about the most proper methods for promoting their common interest, and accordingly each particular state appoints some person to represent it, and this assembly is called the Assembly of the States General, who are styled High and Mighty Lords, or their High Mightinesses. As this assembly cannot make war, peace, alliances, or impose taxes without the consent of every province and city; so neither can the particular states of any province determine upon any thing of this kind, without the consent of every city and petty republic in it. The states general sit constantly at the Hague, among whom neither governor nor stadtholder, captain general, nor any officer in the army, is suffered to have a seat. Each province appoints alternately a weekly president, who presides in the centre of the assembly. Every province sends what number of representatives they

please, but all from one province have only a single voice. The states of Holland are composed of the representatives of the nobility, who have one voice, and of 88 cities, which have also one each. The supreme authority in the city of Amsterdam is lodged in the senate, consisting of 36 members: the dignity of a senator is for life, unless forfeited by mal-administration, voluntary resignation, or removal of habitation, when the surviving senators elect another in his room. The senate also elects the deputies of the states of Holland, and appoints the burgo-masters and eschevins, which are equivalent to mayor and aldermen. The pensioner may be resorted to our recorder, who is always a person well versed in the civil law and customs of the country, and has a very great influence in the state, and is usually applied to by foreign ministers. In other cities of the republic, the government is much the same. The ordinary revenue of the republic, in time of peace, is about 21 millions of guilders, or near 2 millions sterling, out of which are paid a body of 25,000 men, composed of foreigners and national troops, the former being Switzers, the latter Hollanders, and their fleet is seldom less than 50 ships of war in commission, but their navy is of late prodigiously decreased. In case of a war and other pressing occasions, the extraordinary expenses of the republic are provided for by the hundredth part, and sometimes by two hundredth parts of the estates of the people, as also by a poll-tax, general excise on houses, lands, and all sorts of provisions. The customs on imports and exports are low and easy, it being the maxim of the republic to treat this great source of power, namely, trade, as gently as possible, for fear of deriving so unprofitable and losing a traveller into other countries, yet they bring in yearly very considerable sums: and such is the wisdom of the governors, that many taxes fall upon the rich and middling sort of people, rather than the poor. From a very small beginning this republic, chiefly through the assistance of queen Elizabeth of England, has been raised to make a figure equal to any power in Europe. The stadtholdership had been made hereditary even in the heirs female of the late prince of Orange; but French politics prevailing in 1795, the prince was drove out of the country, and the old form of government greatly altered.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. That portion of North America which formerly belonged to Great Britain, the inhabitants of which, by a memorable and successful struggle, effected their independence. In the treaty of peace, concluded in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus defined. "And thus the empire which

might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western extremity of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of N. latitude, from thence by a line due W. on said latitude, until it strikes the river Sagadahoc or Connecticut; thence along the middle of the said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the common high water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication to lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward to the Isle Royal and Phillipaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods, thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due W. course, to the river Mississippi, thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-fifth degree of N. lat. E. by a line to be drawn due E. from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees N. of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catapouchie; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean; E. by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly south, to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the coast of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due E. from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as may hereafter

before have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia."

The names of the different states are—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The following separate governments have since been added, Vermont, Western Territory, and Kentucky. The length of the United States is 1250 miles; breadth 100, and lies between 31 and 46. N. lat. and 8 and 24 W. long from Philadelphia.

UNNA, a town in the county of Mark, and circle of Westphalia in Germany.

UNNA, a river of Russia, in European Turkey, running from S. to N. after which it reaches the coast to the E. and falls into the river Danube, which forms part of the boundary between Christiania and Turkey.

UNN, one of the most remote of the Shetland islands.

UNNEN, one of the two provinces of the government of Krimm, in Russia. Mikasick, seated on the Unn, is the capital.

VOIDABLE, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

VOEDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht.

VOGHIERA, a town of the duchy of Milan in Italy.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine.

VOIGTLAND, a division of Misnia, a province of Upper Saxony in Germany; subject to the Elector of Saxony at Weissen.

VOIRON, a town of France, late in Dauphiny.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Carinthia in the circle of Austria in Germany.

VOLANO, or VALONA, a seaport town of the ecclesiastical state in Italy.

VOLGA, or VOLGA.

VOLHINIA, otherwise called the palatinate of Kiow, a part of Red Russia in Poland, comprehended in the Ukraine; the Boristhenes or Nieper passes through the middle of it from N. W. to S. E. dividing it into two parts, of which only the western is subject to Poland, the eastern being under the Muscovites. The former is fruitful; but the latter, though abounding with lake trout, is a mere desert, by reason of the neighbourhood of the Tartars. It was almost ruined by the Muscovites, the czar obliging the Cossacks to accept lands as his country. These were originally a crew of dissolute robbers, assembled from all the neighbouring frontiers to practise piracy on the Black Sea. But after several unsuccessfull revolts, and de-

feats given them by the Poles, they have been much less considerable. See UKRAINE.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, and capital of a territory of the same name; on the Zuider Zee.

VOLLORE, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

VOLVO, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Junna.

VOLODIMIR, or **VIALIMIR**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital is of the same name.

VOLOGDA, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, as it contained the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Vukla-Ussug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Vukla-Ussug.

VOLOGDA, a town of Russia, in the government and province of the same name.

VOLONA, a city of Albania in European Turkey.

VOLEA, a fine large river of Guinea in Africa, which after a course from N. to S. falls into the Atlantic Ocean E. of Accra. It has a very rapid current, discharging itself violently through a very wide mouth into the sea.

VOIGERRA, a beautiful town of Pisa, in the great duchy of Tuscany in Italy.

VOIGERRA, an old episcopal city of the Capitanie, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

VOIGURNO, a river of Naples rising in the M. Ate, from whence it falls by Benevento, and running E. by Capua falls into the gulf of Gaeta, a bay of the Lucanian Sea.

VOIVIC, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne.

VOORN, one of the islands of Holland, bounded by the Meuse, which separates it from the continent, and the island of Holmunde to the N. by the Buisch sea on the E. by another branch of the Meuse which parts it from Gorée and Overlacken on the S. and by the German Ocean on the W. is 24 miles in length, and but 5 in breadth. Its capital, the *Buisch*, stands on the N.W. part, near Helwooduys, whether the packet boats come weekly from Harwich.

VORREPE, a town of France, in the late province of Dauphiny.

VORONSK, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name in Muscovite Russia.

WOSGLE, a department of France, including that part of Lorrain which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the department of Upper Saxony

and Upper Rhine; that is, from Franche Comté and Alsace.

VOUINAY, a town of the late province of Burgundy in France.

UPHAVEN, a town in Wiltshire, 20 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with a fair on July 15.

UPLANDIA, a province of Sweden, bounded by Gestrícia on the N. W. by the Baltic on the N. E. and S. E. and by Sudermannia and Westmannia on the S. and W.

UPPINHAM, a town in Rutlandshire, 92 miles from London. It has a market on Wednesday, with fairs on March 7. and July 7.

UPSALA, a very ancient city of Uplandia in Sweden, situated on the river Sal, formerly the capital of the N. and the royal residence, it is large, but has no considerable fortifications; it is the see of an archbishop, and its cathedral the finest church in the kingdom. Above the city is a large strong castle. It has also an university, and lies 40 mi. N. of Stockholm.

UPTON, a town in Worcester-shire, 20 miles from London, has a market on Thursdays, and fairs on Whit-Thurs. May 22. Thurf. after Midlent, Thurf. before St. Matthew, and Sept. 2.

URAGUA, the W. subdivision of the province of La Plata in South America, subjected to Spain, it is bounded by the province of Guayra on the N. by the mouth of Rio de la Plata on the S. by the Cap. Uruguay on the E. and the province of Parana on the W.

URAL, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Uralisk, in the province of Orenburg, falls into the Caspian Sea, by three mouths, below Ouzul.

URALIAN COSACKS, a people that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, in Asia, on the S. side of the river Ural.

URALSK, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Orenburg, seated on the Ural, 377 miles N.N.W. of Astracan.

URANBURG, a castle of Denmark, built for an observatory by the famous Tycho Brahe, on the island of Huen in the Baltic.

URBAIN (St.), a town of France, late in Champagne.

URBANSKA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino.

URBINO, a province of the ecclesiastical state in Italy, bounded on the N. E. by the Gulf of Venice; on the S. by the Romagna and Umbria; on the E. by Ancona; and on the N. and W. by Tuscany and Romagna; it is 70 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth.

URBINO, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in the papal dominions in Italy, near the head of the Adriatic, it is the largest

of an archbishop, and has a magnificent palace, and a fine cathedral, is the birth place of Polydore Virgil and the celebrated Raphael. It lies 62 miles N W of Ancona.

URCEI, a town of Catalonia in Spain.

URI, one of the Swiss cantons, situated on the S side of the Lucerne lake, bounded on the E by the Grisons and Canton of Glaris, on the S by that of the Italian brothers, and on the W by the canton of Unterwald and part of Bern. Here are only villages, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

URGONS, a town of France, late in Orléans.

USBECK TARTARS, the most considerable branch of that roving nation, situated to the N of Persia between the Caspian Sea and the dominions of the Great Mogul.

USCOPIA See SCOPIA.

USDOM, an island and town of Pomerania in Germany, formed by the P. and Oder, where they fall into the Baltic.

USERCHÉ, a town of France, in the department of Corruze and late province of Limousin.

USHANT, a small island of France, 15 miles W. of the coast of Brittany opposite to Pointe Canguet. Lat 48 30 N long 4 54 W.

USSEL, a town of France, in the late province of Lorraine.

USON, a town of France, late in Auvergne.

USUANO, a town of the Cremonese and duchy of Milan in Italy.

USICA, a city of Africa famous for the death of Cato. It is now called Byserta, and is a considerable town of Tunis with a harbor on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, defended by two towers. It lies 30 miles N W. of the ruins of Old Carthage. Lat 37. 30 N long 9 36 E.

USKOD, a town of Russia, in the government of Volozda, and capital of the province of Volski Uskug.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuyder See, on the W by the province of Holland; on the S by the Rhine which divides it from Guelders and the city of Holland; and on the E. by Guelders. It is the greatest town both S. & N. in the country, and its breadth from S. to N. is 11 miles. The ground is high, fertile, pleasant, and more proper for agriculture than any other of the province, and the approach better.

UTRECHT, an ancient city, and the seat of the university of the same name, in the Netherlands. It is situated on the Rhine, and is one of the most important cities in the country.

brick, and many of them stately, with excellent cellaring, which cannot be had in Holland. Persons of distinction resort greatly to it, for the salubrity of its air, and pleasantness of its situation. Here the treaty of union between the moderate provinces was signed in 1579, and the famous peace between the allies and France was concluded in 1713, about the close of queen Anne's reign. Its university is in a very flourishing condition, and has produced several great men, and eminent professors in all faculties.

UTRECHT, a town in Staffordshire 134 miles from London. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs on May 6 and July 31.

UTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

UXBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex, with many mills, in the Oxford road from London, from which it is 15 miles. It is an island in the Paget family. Market on Thursdays and fairs July 31 and Oct 10.

UZBEK See USBECK.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

UZIE, a town of France, in the late province of Bretagne.

UZIZ, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc.

W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, rising in the Carpathian mountains, and frontiers of Poland.

WAAL, a river of the United Provinces in Holland, being a branch of the Rhine.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland.

WADDAH, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Leylon. They live by themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle, but depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, except going in quest of honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their middles. They have a species of worship, but it is hard to say what it is, though the most civilized of them have a sort of temples dedicated to some particular god. They preserve the skin of the grime they kill, by putting it in a hollow tree with honey, and covering the hole through which they put it with clay.

WADEHURST, a town in the county of Sussex, fairs on June 30 and Nov 2.

WADLEY, a town in Berkshire, fairs on June 30 and Nov 2.

WASS, the N. E. subdivision of Flanders.

Jess, situated on the N. bank of the Scheldt, part of which is subject to the Dutch.

WAGIN INGEN, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces of Holland.

WAGRIA, or **WAGERLAND**, the E. division of Holstein, in Lower Saxony in Germany, almost encompassed by the Baltic on the N. and E. and bounded by the two rivers Trage on the S. and Swentin on the W.

WAHLESTAT, a handsome town of Switzerland, and the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, common to the Protestant cantons and the canton of Glaris.

WAIGRATS STRAITS, a channel between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch sailed to lat. 75. N. for the discovery of a N. E. passage to the East Indies and China. Lat. 70. 10. No long. 60. 15. E.

WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnshire, 135 miles from London. The market is on Saturdays; fairs on the 3d Saturday in May, July, Aug. and Oct. 24.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 11 miles from Ferrybridge and Halifax, 24 from York, and 189 from London. It is a large well built town, famous in Camden's time for its extent, neat buildings, great markets, and manufactory of cloth. The markets are on Thursdays and Fridays, the last of which is for woollen cloth, of which there is a great manufacture in and near this town. The fairs are on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, July 14. and Nov. 12. Here are annual horse-races.

WALACHIA, a large province of European Turkey, being about 210 miles from E. to W. and about 105 from N. to S. It is bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania; on the E. and S. by the Danube; and on the W. by part of Hungary and Transylvania. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful, producing corn, wine, fruits, pasture, oxen, sheep, and other cattle; but especially horses, for which this country is famous. Walachia is governed by a wayvode or hospodar, elected or appointed by the grand seignior, to whom he is subject, and often deposed for no other reason but because another offers a larger tribute. They have the free exercise of the Christian religion according to the Greek church; and this makes them the more faithful to the Turks, apprehending that they would not meet with the same indulgence from the princes of the Roman Catholic communion: they are however obliged to bring into the field as many forces as the grand seignior is pleased to demand, and maintain them at their own expense.

WALCHEREN, the most considerable of all the islands of Zealand in the United Provinces. It is a circular island, and a

bout 15 miles in diameter. It is very low, and is consequently subject to inundations, but has good arable land and pasture. Its chief town is Middelburg.

WALCOURT, a town of Namur, in the late Austrian Netherlands.

WALDECK, a small city, and the capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany.

WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, on the W. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous country covered with woods, and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-silver, and alum. The principal town is of the same name, and subject to its own prince.

WALDEN, a town in the county of Essex, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 43 miles from London, has the name of Saffron Walden, from its fields of saffron, which, however, has not been cultivated so much of late as formerly. The market is on Saturdays; fairs Saturday before Midlent and Nov. 1.

WALDENSES. See VAUDOIS.

WALDERSHARE, a town in the county of Kent, has a fair on Whit-Tuesday.

WALDSHUT, a small but strong fortified town of Suabia in Germany.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending twelve counties, namely Anglesea, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. The title of prince of Wales was first conferred on prince Edward, the infant son of Edward I. the queen having been delivered in Wales, in order to reconcile the Welsh to the English crown. This country is for the most part mountainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country whither the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons; they are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St George's Channel and the Irish Sea; the southern by the Bristol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, 52 market towns, and above 300,000 people: the soil is fertile and sharp, but the cattle small; the sheep, however, in general good and chearful, particularly remarkable for their white colour, and naturally delight in the open air, so that they are used as a staple commodity.

W A L

Several creeks and harbours for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford Haven, where 1000 vessels may safely ride at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uss, Conway, Clwyd, and Towy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the countries.

WALES (NEW) a country of North America, on the S.W. coast of Hudson's Bay, now in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company.

WAIKENRIED, or WAIKENRIET, a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony in Germany.

WAILIBURD, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Basle or Basle.

WAILINGJORD, a town in Berkshire, 26 miles from London. It sends two members to parliament. The markets are on Tuesdays and Fridays, the fairs are Thrus before Easter, June 24 Sept 29 and Dec. 27.

WAILOON, the usual appellation of the natives of Indians and the Low Countries.

WAINES, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It is long and narrow, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness against the waves of the Irish Sea.

WAIPO, a town of Slavonia, situated on a river of the same name.

WALSALL, a town in Staffordshire, on a hill, 5 miles from Litchfield, and 117 from London. Fairs on Feb. 24. Whit-Tues and Thrus before Oct. 10.

WALSINGHAM (NIW), a town in the county of Norfolk, 4 miles from the sea, and 117 from London. It has a market on Friday, and a fair on Whit-Monday.

WALSLEY, a town in Hampshire, 23 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs on the 2d Friday in May, July 24, and the 1st Friday after Oct. 10.

WALTHAM-LAWRENCE, a town in Berkshire, has a fair on Oct. 10.

WALTHAM-ON-THAMES, a town in Leicestershire 113 miles from London. Its market is on Thursday, and a fair on Sept. 20.

WALTHAM (WFST), or WALTHAM, a town in the river Lea, in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, is a post town and a good thoroughfare, in the Ware road, 12 miles from London. Its market, which is on Tuesday, has fairs on May 3 Aug. 10. and Sept. 20.

WANDSWORTH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, a town in the county of Surrey, has a fair on Easter.

WALSLEY, a town in Hampshire, 23 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs on the 2d Friday in May, July 24, and the 1st Friday after Oct. 10.

W A K

ton-Batts, now very rapidly increasing in buildings.

WANBOROUGH, a town in Wiltshire, two miles E. from Swindon, has a fair on Sept. 4.

WANDSWORTH, or WANDLESPORTH, a town in the county of Surrey, between Battersea and Putney, 5 miles from London with a fair on Whit-Monday.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Swabia. **WANGEN**, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, and the province of Alsace.

WANILOCKHILL, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated near the lead mines.

WANTAGE, a neat town in Berkshire, formerly a royal villa, and the birth-place of King Alfred. Its market is on Thursday; and fairs on the 1st Saturday in March, July 15 and Sept. 17. It lies 7 miles from Abingdon and Reading, 10 from Newbury, and 60 from London.

WALTON (GRFAL), a town of Upper Hungary, situated on an island of the river Raba.

WARADIN (LITILE), a town of Upper Hungary.

WARADIN, a strong town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name.

WARBERG, a town of Sweden in West Gothland, and in the province of Halland.

WARBURG, a town of Westphalia in Germany.

WARLEBRIDGE, or WAADBRIDGE, a town in the county of Cornwall, 5 miles S. of Padstow, and 242 from London. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on May 12 June 22, and Oct. 10.

WARDI, a town of Denmark, in Jutland.

WARMIUYS, a small town on an island near the continent in the county of the same name in Norway, near the N.E. point of that kingdom.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, two miles E. of Hertford, E. of the river Lea, or Ware, and 21 from London, from which it is the second post town. The New River that supplies London with water comes from here. At the Crown Inn here, was the greatest inn visited by travellers, which was 12 feet square, and said to hold 20 couples. Fairs on the last Tues. in April, and the 1st before St. Matthew's day.

WAREHORN, a town in the county of Kent, 5 miles and a half S. of Ashford, has two fairs, one at Hain May 3, and the other by the church Oct. 2.

WARHAM, a town in Dorsetshire, 10 miles from Poole, on a rising ground that declines gently to the sea. It is in Dorsetshire, 10 miles from Bournemouth. It has a market on Wednesday; and fairs on the 1st and 3rd of May, and the 1st of August.

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frequented market on Saturday, the toll of which belongs to the corporation; and fairs on April 6, July 5, and Sept. 12.

WARKA, a handsome town of Poland, in the duchy of Masovia.

WARKWORTH, a castle of Northumberland, S. E. of Alnwick, 7 miles from Mossy. The town is about three quarters of a mile from the sea. It is a borough in the Northumberland family; has two fairs, viz. on April 25, if on a Thursday; if not, on the Thursday before; and on Nov. 22, if on a Thursday; if not, on the Thursday before.

WARMINGHAM, a town in Wiltshire, near 6 miles E. of Frome, in Somersetshire, and 99 from London. It is a populous place, with very good inns; here is also a considerable trade in wool and cloth. Its fairs are on April 11, Aug. 10, and September 11.

WARNEMÜNDE, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the Baltic.

WARNEFON, a town of French Flanders in the Low Countries.

WARRINGTON, in Lancashire, 182 miles from London, is a large, neat, old-built, but populous and rich town, with a considerable market on Wednesday, noted for lampreys, and all sorts of fish, flesh, corn, cattle, potatoes, &c. The fairs are on July 18, and Nov. 11.

WARSAW, the capital of Waravia, and of the whole kingdom of Poland, situated on the W. bank of the Vistula. It is a large, handsome, populous city, defended by a double wall and ditch. It was the residence of the king of Poland, who had two palaces, in one of which the general diet held their sessions. Over the river is a wooden bridge of curious workmanship. About half a league from this city, near the village of Wola, is a plain where the nobles of Poland used to meet, and encamp in tents till they had elected a king. It lies 138 miles S. of Danzig, and 148 N. of Cracow. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 21. 10. E.

WARSOVIA, or **MASSOVIA**, a province of Poland, bounded by Ducal Prussia on the N. by Upper Poland on the S. by Lower Poland and Cujavia on the W. and by Polachia, which separates it from Lithuania on the E.

WARTA, a river rising in Little Poland. **WARTA**, a town of Great Poland, situated on a river of the same name.

WARTENBURG, a town of Silesia in Bohemia, near the frontiers of Poland.

WARWICK, a town of Flanders in the late Austrian Low Countries.

WARWICKSHIRE derives its name from the Saxons, who called it Weringscire, which signifies a nation of soldiers. It is

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bounded on the N. by Staffordshire, on the E. by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, on the S. W. by Gloucestershire, and on the S. E. by Oxfordshire; extending in length 50 miles, 32 in breadth, and 220 in circumference, and contains 980 square miles.

This county, which lies partly in the dioceses of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester, is divided into four hundreds and one liberty, and contains one city (Coventry) and 14 market towns, viz. Warwick, Tamworth, Birmingham, Stratford, Hahl v. Colehill, Atherston, Aulsebrook, Kyneton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, and Sutton-Colfield; 87 vicarages, 158 parishes, and 380 villages. It sends six members to parliament, namely, two knights of the shire, two members for Warwick, and two for the city of Coventry, pays ten parts of the land tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. The air is allowed to be very mild, pleasant, and healthy, and more so since the woodlands have been thinned, and laid more open than formerly, by the great consumption of wood in the iron-works; by which means the woodlanders have been obliged to apply to tillage and pasture. The northern part of the county, called the Woodland, is divided from the S. called the Feldon, by the river Avon; but the soil of both is rich, and produces excellent corn and cheese, the last of which is famous all over England; hence the chief commodities of this county are corn, malt, wood, wool, and cheese. This county also abounds in coals, which, in some places, lie even with the surface of the earth; and here are many excellent coal pits. The principal rivers are the Avon, which rises in Leicestershire, and enters this county a little above Rugby, running chiefly S. W. it passes by Warwick, Stratford, and Bittord, below which it enters Worcestershire: the Tame, which rises in Staffordshire, and, entering this county, runs eastward, till it has received the Blythe, and then, turning to the northward, enters Staffordshire: and the Arrow, which rises in Worcestershire, and, crossing the W. S. W. borders of this county, joins the Avon a little below Bittord.

WARWICK, the county town of the above shire, 10 miles S. E. from Coventry, and 93 from London. It is a fine town, with a stone bridge over the Avon. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday fairs on May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8. It has a good trade in malt, and here are frequent horse-races. It sends two members to parliament, and is an earldom in the Greville family.

WASEIGNE, a town of Namur, in the late Austrian Low Countries.

WASHES, in Lincolnshire, a large and celebrated estuary, under water when the

title is in, and passable by travellers when the title is out, though not without danger, as king John experienced, for he lost his baggage here in going to Lincolnshire.

WASHINGTON, the name of several countries in the United States of North America, namely, in Rhode Island, in New York, of which Salem is the capital, in the S W corner of Pennsylvania, the capital of the same name, in Maryland, in Virginia, in North Carolina, in South Carolina, in the district of Charleston, and in Georgia, the capital of which is Columbian.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing commercial town of North America, in the State of North Carolina. It is situated on the river Tar.

WASHINGTON, a town of North America, in the State of Georgia, and county of Wilkes.

WASHINGTON, a city of North America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the State of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by these two States to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or ground divisions, by streets running due N and S and E and W which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some other great cities unpleasing. They were devised, to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight. These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 20 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 120 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except the North, South, and East Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective States composing the Union, while those running N. and S. are, from the capitol eastward, called East First Street, East Second Street,

&c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First Street, West Second Street, &c. Those running E and W are, from the capitol northward named North A Street, North B Street, &c. and those S of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The squares or divisions of the city amount to 1150. The rectangular squares generally contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of 16, 24, 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from about 120 to 300 feet according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small but generally in valuable situations. Their acute points run all to the capitol, and are cut off at 40 feet so that no route in the city will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol (the house for the legislative bodies) is situated upon the most beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Fallers' ranch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city as well as a considerable extent of the country around. The president's house will situate on a rising ground, not far from the hill of the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect with a commanding view of the capitol and some other material parts of the city. Due S from the president's house, and due W from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or mills, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental. Fifteen of the best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different States composing the Union, not only to be the seat of their respective nations, but as proper places for them to erect their obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a small eminence where a line due W from the capitol, and due S from the president's house, would intersect is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, now president of the United States. Proper places are marked for other public buildings, as a marine hospital, with its gardens, a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, an arsenal, a city hall, churches, colleges, market houses, theatres, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lot in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be solely applied

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to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water thro' the city, and to pave and light the streets, which will save a heavy tax that arises in other cities, and consequently render the lots considerably more valuable. The Eastern Branch of the Potomac is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city being situated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congress, and it is now pressing forward, by the public-spirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but also of foreigners. The inland navigation of the Potomac is so far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and its several branches, from upward of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. By means of the canals at the great and little falls the navigation is entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac, which produces a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opocan, Cape Capon, Patterson's Creek, Conococheague, and Monocacy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy, pleasant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vast abundance, tobacco of superior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vast abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent freestone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city, also upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone,

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and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, beside the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens west of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the present president of the United States, while its name will keep fresh in mind, to the end of time, the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. Lat. 38. 53. N. long. 77. 15. W.

WASSELONE, a town of France, in the late province of Alsace.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regecy of Munich.

WATCHET, in Somersetshire, an ancient little port on the Severn Sea, four miles E. of Dunster, and 159 from London. It has a market on Saturday; and a fair on Aug. 25.

WATKEOO, an island in the South Sea, discovered by captain Cook. It is about six leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but farther up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Watkeoo derive their descent from the same stock, which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the southern ocean. Lat. 21. 1. S. long. 158. 15. W.

WATERFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The streets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, suited so well for trade as any in the world, and one of the greatest harbours may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Suir, 8 miles N. of the sea, 26 S. of Kilkenny, and nearly 10 S. of Dublin. It contains 168 houses.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded

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ed on the W by Cork; on the N. by the river Surr, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford. Haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9485 houses, 71 parishes, 7 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 30 members to parliament. It is a fine country, very pleasant and rich, and the principal place is of the same name.

WALLFORTH, a town in Gloucestershire with a fair on Sept. 19.

WATFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, near which the Watling-street crosses the Colne to St Alban's, is on the E. side of Catherbury, 2 mil. N. of Bushy-Heath, 6 S. from St Alban's, and 15 from London. The market is on Tuesdays; fairs on Trinity Monday, and two days after.

WALLING-STREET, by the vulgar called Street-way, was one of the Praetorian or Conular highways made by the Romans, for the march of their armies, &c. of large flints and lesser wood between them, to keep up the earth and stones, cill'd by the Saxons *Wattles*. It is reckoned the finest causeway in England, if not in Europe. It is very firm in some counties for several miles, especially in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and part of Warwickshire. It begins at Dover, and runs to St Alban's, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherston, and Shrewsbury, and ends at Cardigan in Wales. In some places it is called by the several inhabitants High-Dike, High-Ridge, Forty-foot-way, and Ridge-Way.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, 46 miles from London; has a market on Saturday, and fairs on March 25. and Oct. 10.

WATTIN, a town of French Flanders.

WATLINSBURY, a town in the county of Salop, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, has a fair on Aug. 30.

WATLON, a town in the county of Norfolk, 91 miles from London, with fairs on June 29. Sept. 29. and Oct. 28.

WAVERLON. See *WAVELTON*.

WAYHILL, a town of Hampshire, three miles W. of Andover, is famous for its fair on Sept. 30. reckoned the greatest in England, for the hops of Sussex and Kent, for the cheese of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, and also for store sheep.

WEIMORE, a town in Somersetshire, five miles S. of Axbridge. Fair on Aug. 2.

WEIK (St MARY's), a town of Cornwall, has fairs on Sept. 19. and Wednesday three weeks before Christmas.

WEEN, or **HUEN**, a small island in the Sound, at entrance into the Baltic.

WEEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant.

WEELWOOD-BANK, a town of Northamptonshire, one mile N. E. of Wooler,

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and 16 S. of Berwick, with a fair on White Tuesday.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N. part of Shropshire, runs across Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E. enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsted, some miles above Northwich, in Cheshire.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

WEICHENBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria in Germany.

WELIGHTON, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby, has two fairs, on May 14. and Sept. 25.

WILL, a free imperial town of Wirtemberg, and Suabia in Germany.

WILL, a near, well built, but not large city of North Jutland in Denmark.

WELLURG, a large town of the Westphalia, in the county of Nollu.

WILLHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

WELIMAR, a neat well built city, and the capital of Saxo-Weimar, in Upper Saxony in Germany.

WELINGARTEN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, situated on the E. side of the Rhine.

WEINILIM, a town of the palatinate in Germany.

WEISBADEN, a town of Mentz, and county of Nollu in Germany.

WEISCHENUNDE, or **MUNDE**, a fort of Polish Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Vistula, and defends the harbour of Dantzic.

WEISSEL, the same with the Vistula, a river of Poland. See *VISTULA*.

WEISSELMERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

WEISSENBURG, or **WEISSEM-BURG**, a town of Lower Hungary.

WEISSENBURG, a town of Franconia in Germany.

WEISSENBURG, or **CROON-WEISSENBURG**, a city of Alsace, and circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany.

WEISSENBURG, or **STADT-WEISSENBURG**, a town of Transylvania.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Milisia and Upper Saxony in Germany.

WELCHPOOL, a town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. It is situated on the river Severn, 169 miles from London, in a rich vale, is the largest and best built corporation town in the county, and has a very good trade. It has a market on Mondays and fairs on the 2d Monday in March, the Monday before Easter, June 5. the 1st Monday after June 29. Sept. 12. and Dec. 16.

WELDON (GREAT), a town in Northamptonshire

Shropshire, in Buckingham Forest, 86 miles from London. It has a market on Wednesday; and fairs on Feb. 19. May 21. Aug. 20. and Sept. 10.

WELLAND, a river in Leicestershire, that runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLAND, a river in Lincolnshire, which rises in the hundred of Rothwell, is navigable to Stamford in Lincolnshire, and from thence, by the help of locks, to Spalding.

WELLEY, a town in Nottinghamshire, south-west of Tuxford. It has a fair on July 25.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town in the county of Northampton, 4 miles W. of the river Nen, or Avon, 7 N. E. from Northampton, and 70 from London. The fairs are on Easter-Wednesday and Whitsun-Wednesday.

WELLINGTON, a town in the county of Salop, 152 miles from London, is seated near Wruckinhill, and is a small place, but the market is pretty good. The market is on Thursdays; fairs on June 22. and Nov. 17. and 29.

WELLINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, 152 miles from London. The market is on Thursday; fairs on every Thursday from that before Easter to Holy-Thurs.

WELLS, a neat town of Austria in Germany.

WELLS, a poor fishing town in Norfolk, near Wallingham, but nearer the coast, which formerly enjoyed a market, but not by charter; but population; has a good harbour, and a deep channel. It has a tolerable good trade with the Dutch in pottery, &c. during the herring fishery season, and lately for corn and malt for exportation.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and six fairs, on May 30. June 24. Oct. 10. Oct. 14. Nov. 17. and Nov. 30. for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular is a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by

a mayor and other officers. It is 16 miles S. of Bristol, and 120 W. of London.

WEM, a noted old town in the county of Salop, near the source of the Roddan, 162 miles from London. The market is on Thursday; fairs on June 29. and Nov. 20.

WEMYSS (East and West), two borough towns in Fifeshire, Scotland.

WENDON-LOWTH, or LOUGHTON, a town in the county of Essex, S. W. of Walsden. It has a fair on St Peter's-day.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, 5 miles N. W. of Chesham, and 25 from London. It has a market on Thursdays; fairs on May 12. and Oct. 12.

WENER, a lake of West Gothland in Sweden, 70 miles long and 50 broad.

WENLOCK (GREAT), a town in the county of Salop, 144 miles from London, and 10 from Shrewsbury, to the S. E. in the road to Worcester. The market is on Mondays; fairs on May 12. July 5. each two days, Oct. 17. three days, and Dec. 4.

WENSYSSEL, the N. subdivision of Jutland in Denmark, bounded by the Categene on the N. by the Schiagerack on the E. by the province of Wybourg on the S. and by the German Ocean on the W. Its capital has the same name, and stands on the Rysa.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland.

WEOLBY, a town in Hertfordshire, in a fruitful country, 144 miles from London. It has a little market on Thursdays; and fairs on Holy Thursday and 3d Thursday after.

WERBEN, a town of Brandenburg and Upper Saxony in Germany.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Brabant in the late Austrian Low Countries.

WERDEN, a town of the Mark and circle of Westphalia in Germany.

WERDENBERG, a town in a county of the same name, and canton of Glaris in Switzerland.

WERE, a river of the county of Durham, which rises in the W. part, and takes its course along a fine valley, by the city of Durham, to the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

WEREMOUTH (BISHOP'S), a village of Durham, to the S. W. of Sunderland. It has a manufactory of sail-cloth.

WERKTEN. See WERCHTEREN.

WERLE, a fortified town, subject to the elector of Cologne, in Westphalia in Germany.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden bounded by Dalecarlia on the N. by Westmanland and Nericia on the E. by the Wener lake on the S. and by Norway and part of Dalia on the W.

WERN, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

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WERTHEIM, the capital of a county of the same name in Franconia in Germany.

WESLI, or **NETHUR WESLI**, a well fortified town in the duchy of Cleve and circle of Westphalia in Germany.

WESTENBURG, a town in Livonia, subjected to Russia.

WESER, a river of Germany, rising in Hesse, from whence it runs N. between Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and passing by Minden and Bremen, falls into the German Ocean below Carlsbad.

WESTBURG, a town of Wetteraw, add circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany.

WESTBURY, a town in the county of Salop, between Shrewsbury and Welch, 7 miles from Shrewsbury, has a fair on Aug. 5.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, under Salisbury Plain, 102 miles from London, stands on a little river which Hollingsted calls Wero. Its chief manufacture is cori-broad cloth. The market, which is a good one for corn, is on Friday; fairs the 1st Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday.

WESTERÅS, a considerable town of Sweden, and capital of Westmania.

WESTERN ISLES. See **AZORES**.

WESTERN TERRITORY, one of the United States of North America. Under this name is comprehended all that part of the United States which lies N. W. of the Ohio. Bounded W. by the Mississippi river, N. by the lakes, E. by Pennsylvania, S. E. and S. by the Ohio river. Containing, according to Mr. Hutchins, 411,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres—from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 acres for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt; except a narrow strip of land, bordering on the S. of Lake Erie, and stretching 120 miles W. of the western limit of Pennsylvania, which belongs to Connecticut. But a small proportion of those lands is yet purchased of the natives, and to be disposed of by Congress. Beginning on the meridian line, which forms the western boundary of Pennsylvania, seven ranges of townships have been surveyed and laid off by order of Congress. As a N. and S. line strikes the Ohio in an oblique direction, the termination of the 7th range falls upon that river, 9 miles above the Muskingum, which is the first large river that falls into the Ohio. It leaves this junction 172 miles below Fort Pitt, including the windings of the Ohio, though in a direct line it is but 90 miles. The part of the United States united so many advantages in point of health, fertility, and variety of productions, as the Western Territory.

Smaland in Sweden, situated on the Baltic.

WESTFIELD, a town in the county of Suffex, 6 miles W. of Winchelsea, with a fair on May 18.

WEST GOHLAND, a subdivision of Gothland in Sweden, bounded by Smaland on the S. E. and by Halland on the S. W.

WEST-HAM, a town in the county of Essex, between Peventry Marsh and the sea, 12 miles W. of Hadlings, with a fair on Sept. 1.

WESTMANIA, a province of Sweden, bounded by Upsal on the E. by Wermerland on the W. by Dalecarlia on the N. and by Norrland and Sudmanland on the S.

WEST-MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles long and 27 broad, bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by East Meath, on the S. by Kildare county, and on the W. by the River Shannon, which separates it from Connaught. It contains 9271 houses, 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city now generally included in London, but under a distinct government, whose power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Westminster; appoint the high steward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Westminster have of late exceedingly increased, so that now they contain the houses of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Westminster, properly so called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament-house, and Westminster-hall, where the supreme courts of justice for the kingdom are held. There is no bishop, but a dean and chapter belonging to the Abbey, and which, with the liberty, sends two members to parliament. See **LONDON**.

WESTMORLAND is bounded on the N. and N. W. by Cumberland, on the N. E. and E. by the bishopric of Durham and Yorkshire, on the S. E. by Yorkshire, and on the S. and S. W. by Lancashire. Its extent from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 35, and 140 in circumference, and contains 770 square miles. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland: the former is very mountainous but the latter is a large champaign country. It is also divided into 4 wards, containing 32 parishes, 220 villages, and 8 market towns, viz. Appleby, Kildale, Lonsdale, Brough, Ambleside, Kirkby Stephen, Burton, and Orton. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle. The earl of Thuret is hereditary Sheriff of the county, which sends only four members

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members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for the borough of Appleby, pays one part of the land-tax, and supplies 240 men to the national militia. In this county are many noble bridges, several cataracts, and chalybeat springs. Here are several forests, viz Thorthwate, Martindale, Melton, Mallerstone, Millburne, Stanmore, and Winfield. In this county are those extensive lakes of Ulles, Broad, Horns Waters, and that beautiful one called Winander Meer, the largest in England, being ten miles long and one broad, with several islands in it, and its bottom one continued rock. Other remarkable places in this county are, Farleton, Knot-hill, Winfield-hill, Mutton, Dufston, and Knocke-Points; Roman and Rumery Fells; Lonsdale and Stanmore Vales; and the Roman road called the Maiden Way, passes through it. The air is clear, sharp, and salubrious; the natives being seldom troubled with diseases, but generally live to a good old age. The soil is various; that on the mountains is very barren, while that in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the western borders, it is generally believed there are vast quantities of copper-ore, and veins of gold; some mines of copper are worked, but most of the ore lies too deep, that it will not answer the expence. The principal rivers are the Elen, the Lune, the Kent, together with the Tice, Beloe Lowther, Rootha, and Emont. The Elen, which rises in the eastern borders, runs mostly northward, and, having received eight small rivers, enters Cumberland. The Lune rises within a few miles of the Eden, and, after running a little to the eastward, turns towards the S. and crosses Lancashire. The Kent flows from a lake called Ken, or Kent-mere, and, running mostly southward, after it has passed Kendal, which takes its name from this river, falls into the Irish Sea at the S. W. point of the county. Westmorland is an earldom in the Fane family.

WESTON-ZOYLAND, a town in Somersetshire, has a fair on Sept. 9.

WESTPHALIA, the N. W. circle of Germany, 200 miles in length, and between 150 and 200 in breadth. It is bounded by the German Ocean on the N. by Lower Saxony on the E. by Hesse, the palatinate of the Rhine, and electorate of Triers on the S. and by the Netherlands on the W. It includes the provinces of Diepholt, Hoya, and Osnaburg, the county of Embden, or East Friesland, the bishopric of Liege, and several places belonging to the elector of Cologne; the counties of Oldenburgh, Delmonhurst, Bentheim, and Stienfort; the bishoprics of Munster, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the counties of Linsch and Tecklen-

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burg; the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravenberg, Schaumburg, and Lippe; the abbacy of Corbey; the duchy of Westphalia Proper; the county of Mark, the duchies of Cleve, Berg, Juliers, and the county of Pyrmont; also Aix-la-Chapelle, Doremond, and many other free imperial cities. The N. part of this circle is mostly woods, and a cold barren country; but the southern provinces are warmer and more fertile.

WESTRAM, a town in the county of Kent, 5 miles W. from Sevenoke, and, as from London, stands near the head of the river Darent. Here is a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Sept. 19.

WETTER, or **WETTER**, a lake of East Gothland in Sweden, about 90 miles long, and 25 in breadth.

WETHERBY, a small trading town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles N. W. from Tadcaster, and on the same river, 192 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy-Thursday, Aug. 25, and Nov. 22.

WETTERAVIA, or **WETTERAW**, the general name of a country in Germany, lying between Hesse on the N. the river Maine on the S. the Rhine on the W. and the county of Reineck on the E.

WETZLER, an imperial city of Hesse, and Upper Rhine in Germany.

WEVLSFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, 12 miles S. of East Grinstead, with a fair on July 29.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow, on the E. and S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by Waterford. It contains 13,051 houses, 109 parishes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament. It is a fruitful country in corn and grass, and the principal town is of the same name. It is an earldom in the Talbot family, who are earls of Wexford and Waterford.

WEXFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland and capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and is still a large handsome town, with a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Selany, on a bay of the Irish channel, 63 miles S. of Dublin.

WEXIO, or **WEXICO**, a town of Sweden in Gothland in Sweden.

WEY, a river of Surrey, which rises in Hampshire, waters Guildford, and joins the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surrey, on the river Wey, at its entrance into the Thames.

WEYHILL, a town in Hampshire, 12 miles W. of Andover, with a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Oct. 10. It is 100 miles from London.

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hops, cheese, and other things of less consequence

WEYMOUETH, a town in Dorsetshire, 23 miles from London, on the river Wey, which falling here into the sea, divides this town from Melcombe Regis (and jointly elect four members to parliament), 8 miles S of Dorchester. Weymouth is a clean agreeable town, considering its low situation, so near the sea, greatly improved of late years. The visits of the royal family, for the purpose of sea-bathing, have been of much service to the place. See **MELCOMBE REGIS**.

WHIRWELL, a town in Hampshire, with a fairs on Sept 11.

WHIDAI, or **WHIAH**, a kingdom of Africa, in the coast of Guinea, and to the W of the Gambia coast, but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about 10 miles along the sea shore. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are many small ones, that they are not above a musquet shot from each other. The houses are small, and round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world, inasmuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect paradise. The figs are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits, nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are generally civilized, and very respectful to each other, especially to their superiors, and they are all so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the produce as well as in slaves, for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 300 or 400, and the king 4000 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, at the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives, nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. They live in a manner by guests, so they have no festivals nor distinctions of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is not here, but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived.

W H C.

They are such great gamblers, that they will stake. If they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious, for they have a vast number of idols, and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even stocks and stones. However, they have a principal regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor new come over, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple, which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole colony, but by the force of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents they gave them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls such as turkeys, ducks, and chickens, which I think are extremely plentiful. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds and several other, and they have vast numbers of palm trees, from which they get their wine. I have been a strange revolutions in these parts not many years ago, for the king, whose country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Africa, next to it, and entirely ruined them. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assegays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

WHITBY, a town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles N W from Scarborough, 50 N E from York, and 247 from London. It is a well built town, on the coast, at the mouth of the Esk, which has a custom-house, and a good harbour, with at least 100 vessels belonging to it, of 30 tons, or more, and is much frequented by the colliers, the best and strongest vessels for the coal trade being built in its dock.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampshire, on the borders of Chute forest, 18 miles from London. Its chief trade is in shalloons, serge, and other articles of the woollen manufacture. The market is on Friday; fairs on April 23, June 20, July 7, and Oct 10.

WHITCHURCH, a town in the county of Salop, on the borders of Cheshire, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 151 from London. It is a pleasant, large, populous town. Here

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Is a market on Friday; faire on Whit-Monday, and Oct. 28.

• **WHITDOWN**, a town in Somersetshire, has a fair on Whit-Monday.

WHITEHALL, one of the finest royal palaces in Great Britain, before it was destroyed by fire in 1697, the banqueting-house only, now Whitehall-chapel, being saved, the ceiling of which is elegantly painted by Rubens.

WHITEHAVEN, a town of Cumberland, 10 miles S. W. from Cocker-mouth, 36 from Carlisle, and 290 from London, is so called from the white cliffs near it, that shelter the harbour from tempests. It is a populous rich town, chiefly beholden for its improvement to the Lowther family, containing at least 2,500 inhabitants, and has about 300 ships employed in trade. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. In 1566 it had but six houses, and one fishing boat; in 1732, 12 small ships. The coal-mines here are the most extraordinary in the world, being sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the sea to places where there is over them depth of water for ships of large burden. In 1791, part of the earth of three gardens suddenly sunk: by this accident several lives were lost, and one building was considerably damaged. Coal had been wrought under the place where the apertures appeared about 50 years preceding 1791.—Here are strata of coal at considerable distance, one above another, but not always regular, being interspersed by breaks of hard rock, called Dykes. Four fire engines belong to this colliery, which, when at work, discharge at the rate of 1,768,620 gallons of water in 24 hours. Here are copperas-works, which yield considerable profit. Its chief trade is with Ireland and part of Scotland with salt and coal, as it did the latter also with salt and sugars before the union. Here are several officers of the customs, it being the most eminent port in England, next to Newcastle, for the trade, inasmuch, that, in time of war, or after cross winds, it is common to see 200 sail of ships go off from hence at once for Dublin, laden with coal, besides those bound with goods to Chester, Bristol, and other ports; and Lord Lansdowne is said to send as many vessels from hence to Ireland and the West Indies, as bring him in near 56,000*l.* yearly. It has a market on Thursday, and

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ode; and said to have been first done to commemorate a decisive battle in 872, between the Britons and Saxons, when the latter were defeated by Alfred.

WHITE-HORSE-HILL, in **Wiltshire**, the spot on which Alfred gave a battle, and threw to the Danes, about eight years after he had defeated them in **Berksire**. The soil of this hill is chalk, abounding with trifoliation, blemurine, spores of *entoloma*. On the S. W. face of the hill is a noble and unique monument; a white horse in a walking attitude, cut out of chalk.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the State of New Hampshire, in North America. They extend N.E. and S.W. to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 3500 feet, and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice covers them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 35 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off sea, and appear like a white mist or bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44. deg. N.

WHITESEA, a bay of the Fronska Ocean in the N. of Russia, situated between Rostok, Lapland, and Samojed, at the bottom of which flows Archangel; this was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the present century, by the czar Peter the Great.

WHITE-SMITH, a town in the county of Suffolk, with fairs on May 21. and July 1.

WHITHORN, a royal borough in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

WHITSTABLE, 3 towns in the county of Kent, near the sea, five miles N. of Canterbury, has a fair on Good Friday.

WHITESUN-ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, in 15. 45. E. and 103. 28. E. long. About the year 1791. See AURORA.

WHITTLEWOOD, or WHITELAND FOREST, in Northamptonshire, according to an accurate survey of it, is two miles two furlongs and twenty-six poles in length, from the river Ouse up to the N. W. end of Wapenham wood, which is a royal forest, and the duke of Devon's demesne.

WIATKA, a duchy of Russia, on the N. by Permian; on the E. by Siberia; and on the Olenok. The chief town is named.

BEIJING, the capital city of China, is the largest city in the world.

WIBURG, the capital of Carelia in Russian Finland

WICCOMB CHIPPING, or **HIGH**, a town in Buckinghamshire, 30 miles from London, in the road to Oxford and Worcester, and has therefore good inns, and is as large and fair a town, if not the richest of any in the county. Here is an excellent corn market on Friday; fairs on May 9. and Sept. 14. It sends two members to parliament.

WICK, a borough town in Caithness-shire, Scotland, chiefly depending on its fishing trade.

WICKHAM, a town in Hampshire, has a fair on May 30.

WICKHAM (WEST), a town in the county of Kent, three miles S. of Bromley, has a fair on the eve of St Mary Magdalen.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Wexford; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 23 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and is generally fruitful. It contains 7464 houses, 14 parishes, six baronies, four boroughs, and sends 12 members to parliament. Wicklow is the principal town, and seated on the sea, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the river Lifford, over which stands a rock island of a cable, surrounded by a strong wall, 22 miles S. of Dublin.

WICKWAKE, a town in Gloucestershire, 22 miles from London. It is a very ancient corporation and mayor-town, in a parish 10 miles in compass. The market is on Monday, and fairs on April 5 and July 2.

WIELIKIŁOKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the western part of the duchy of Arceva.

WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sierad, on the confines of Russia.

WIGAN, a town in Lancashire, 12 miles S. from Preston, 20 W. from Manchester, and 124 from London. It stands pleasantly on the River Douglas, near the rise of it, and is a good well built town, in the post road to Lancaster, famous for the manufacture of coverings, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of beddings, and for its pit-coal, iron-works, &c. The markets are on Mondays and Wednesdays for meal and other provisions; fairs on Holy-Thursdays, July 27. and Oct. 23.

WIGHT-ISLAND, in Hampshire, the most S. point being opposite to Portsmouth and the W. point to Christ-church, and it is about two or three hours sail so it from Portsmouth or Portsmouth. Though a barren island, it is so divided by numerous small creeks, that it is covered in a great number of small harbours, and is a very

valuable of the appendant British islands — Its figure is nearly a rhombus or lozenge, but extremely irregular, containing about 100,000 acres. It is 23 miles long, 13 in the middle, where broadest, and 60 in compass. The air is remarkably healthy, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is various, affording a greater diversity than is to be found in any other part of Great Britain of the same extent. The sides lie N. and S. but the sea breaks so far into it on the N. side, that it almost divides it into two parts, whereof that on the W. is called Freshwater, and that on the E. Binbridge Isle. It is divided into two hundreds. The town and river of Newport, or Medina, being in the centre of the island, it is from thence distinguished by East and West Medina. It has 3 market towns, 3 parliamentary boroughs, 4 castles, 30 parishes, above 3000 houses, near 27,000 souls, and 5000 of the inhabitants are reckoned fit to bear arms. The island, particularly the southern parts, is so fruitful, that one year's crop will serve the inhabitants eight years, who therefore send the surplus over to Portsmouth, &c. It abounds particularly in corn, cattle, salmon, hares, rabbits, partridges, pheasants, lapwings, wild-fowl, fish, &c. The lofty white rocks at the eastern end of the island, called the Needles, have been disjoined from the land by the washing of the sea. They were formerly three in number, but a few years ago the tallest of them, called Lot's Wife, which rose 126 feet above low-water mark, and in shape resembling a needle, being undermined by the constant effort of the waves, overfell and totally disappeared.

WIGHTON, a small but ancient town in the East riding of Yorkshire, seven miles from Bromley, and 192 from London. It has a market on Wednesdays.

WIGMORE, a town in Herefordshire, has fairs on April 25. and July 25.

WIGTON, a town of Cumberland, in the forest of Allendale, 306 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesdays; fair on March 25.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county in Scotland, comprehending the W. part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenelg, extends about 32 miles in length from E. to W. and as much from N. to S. is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets called Lochrann and the bay of Glenelg. Galloway is a hilly country, well watered with lakes and running streams, and having several commodious creek and harbours, but is deficient of wood and fuel. The people employ themselves principally in fishing on the coast, as well as in the hilly and rivers, in which last

They catch innumerable multitudes of eels, part of which they salt for exportation.— Those who do not employ themselves in this manner, engage themselves in farming, or in breeding of sheep, whose wool turns out to great advantage; or in raising black cattle, of which 50,000 are annually exported to England. They have likewise a small breed of horses peculiar to the country, and called Galloways; which are very strong, gentle, and fit for labour. The land that projects into the sea between the two bays of Lochran and Okenlure, is called the Kennes of Galloway, and counted one of the most barren and rugged parts of Scotland. On the western coast is Port Patrick, from whence the packet boat sails to Donaghadee, in Ireland; the channel in this place being not more than 20 miles over. From a neighbouring hill, one may see, in a fine day, Ireland to the S.W. the coast of Cumberland and the isle of Man to the S.E. and to the N. the island of Ilay and the Mull of Kintyre.

WIGTON, the principal town of the above shire, but without any trade or manufacture, though a royal burgh. Fairs, 1st Feb. O.S. 1st Monday of April O.S. June 17. or Friday after, last Friday Aug. O.S. last Friday Oct. O.S.

WIHITZ, a frontier of Croatia, in European Turkey.

WILDESHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

WILKOMERS, a large town of Lithuania, on the borders of Podlischia, in Poland.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of North America, in the province of Virginia, and capital of that state. There is a college at the upper end, designed at first for the instruction of the native Americans. It is well endowed, but does not answer the original design, those people being averse to all sorts of learning; and therefore is now made use of for instructing the sons of the planters. It is seven miles N. of Jamestown, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 76. 30. W.

WILLIAM'S FORT is a factory of Asia, belonging to the East India Company, seated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was first built in the shape of an irregular polygon, of brick and mortar, and the town is nothing regular in it, because every one built a house as he liked best, and for his own convenience. The governor's house is within the fort, and is the best piece of architecture in these parts. Here there are the most convenient lodgings for the factory and visitors, with storehouses for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition.— About 500 years ago, there was a church,

built by the charity of merchants residing here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hospital for the sick. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as most of the company's factories in the East Indies now are. In 1757 it was surprised by the nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put most of those that had made resistance into a place called the Black Hole, where most of them were smothered. This nabob was afterwards killed, and another set up in his room, more friendly to the English; and the factory is now re-established. It is 35 miles S. of Hugely, and 38 N. of the sea. Lat. 23. 35. N. long. 88. 14. E.

WILLIAMSTADT, a city-part of Holland. It is a handsome strong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William I. prince of Orange, in 1582. The river near which it is built, is called the Scheldt, or Holland Disp, and is one of the strongholds of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. This place made a gallant defence, in 1704, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege. It is 15 miles N.E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 18 S.W. of Dordrecht. Lat. 51. 39. N. long. 4. 30. E.

WILLISAW, a small but beautiful town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne.

WILLITON, a town in Somersetshire, S. of Watchet, eight miles from Minehead, has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

WILLOUGHBY, a town in Warwickshire, east of Lamington Hallings, near the conflux of the Leane and Aven. The market here is on Tuesdays, and a fair on Wednesday and Tuesday.

WILMINGTON, a town in the county of Sussex, near East Hove, has a fair on Sept. 14.

WILMINGTON, a town of North America, and the largest and pleasiest in the state of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, a town of North America, in the state of North Carolina.

WILNA, a large populous city in the palatinate of the same name, and the capital of Lithuania, in Poland.

WILNA (The Palatinate of), a country of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, bounded on the N. by Semigalia, Livonia, and the palatinate of Polotsk; on the E. by those of Wiroga and Minsk; on the S. by the same, and that of Tura; and on the W. by the same, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

WELSHOVAN, a town of Cornwall, in Nova Scotia.

WILNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Brandenburg.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire, 10 miles W. from Salisbury, and 25 from London. It has a market on Wednesdays, on May 4. Sept. 15. and Dec. 15.

W I N

WILTSHIRE is bounded on the N E and E by Berkshire, on the S E by Hampshire on the S W by Somersetshire, and on the N W and N by Gloucestershire. Its length from N to S is near 34 miles, its breadth from E to W 34, and it is about 2000 circumference, containing 1200 square miles. The air is sweet and healthy, though sometimes sharp on the hills in winter; but it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody; in the southern it is rich and fertile, in the middle it chiefly consists of downs that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn fields and rich meadows. In some places is found knot grass near 20 feet in length, with which hags are fed, especially about Market I-avington. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries at Chelmark, on the banks of the river Nadder, where some of the stones are 20 feet in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are those relating to the cloth trade. The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, the Wilby, with the Alder, Durr, Were, Calve, Iles, Key, and Wilbybourne. This county, which lies in the diocese of Salisbury, contains 24 market towns, 107 vicarages, 304 parishes, and 100 villages. It is divided into 29 hundreds, one city, Salisbury, and 23 market towns. The most remarkable places in this county are Stonehenge, and the Roman, Saxon, British, and Danish encampments, in the different parts of the county; and three Roman roads which pass through it; and that extensive tract called Salisbury Plain, on which are fed vast quantities of sheep. It sends 34 members to parliament, namely, two knights for the shire, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs: New Sarum, Wilton, Marlborough, Old Sarum, Wooten Bassett, Longworth, Great Budwin, Cricklade, Malmesbury, Chippenham, Devizes, Calne, Westbury, Heytesbury, Hinton, and Downham. This county abounds with antiquities, among which Stonehenge stands foremost, for which we have given a separate article.

WIMBORNDHAM, or **WINDHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on February 2, May 6, and Sept. 7. for horses, lean cattle, and petty wares. It is 1100 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 100 N.E. by N. of London.

WIMPER, a town of the palatinate in Germany.

WIMPLE, a town in Devonshire, has a fair on Monday fortnight after Sept. 1.

WIMBORNE MERE, or **WINDBORNE MERE**, the most extensive lake

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in England, lying between Wauwernham and Iancashire. It is about ten miles in length from north to south, but in no part broader than a mile. It exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. Opposite Ecclefring-crag it is 222 feet deep. It has a communication on the west with Esthwhite water, and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay. It abounds with almost all kinds of fish but is most noted for that delicate but very rare fish, called the thar, or the golden Alpin trout, because it is said to be bred nowhere but here, and in some waters among the Alps though it is also to be had in others of our northern lakes, as Corrington Mere, Ulls Water, Butter Mere, &c and in some parts of North Wales and Scotland. All the fishing here belongs to the barony of Kendal, and all the turbot fish to the rectory of Winder parish, who has a pleasure boat upon the lake, and so much money a boat, in the said tithe.

WINBORN-MINSIER, a town in Dorsetshire, 16 miles from Dorchester, nine from Blandford, and 98 from London. Here is a market on Friday, fairs on Friday in Easter-week, June 29 and Aug. 31 and a cattle market begins here on Good Friday, which lasts seven weeks.

WINCHESTER, a town in Suffex, which has no market, but has one fair, on May 14. for cattle and pedlars ware. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and has a haven, now choked up. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one. The market house is in the midst of the town, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each side for a considerable distance. It is two miles S.W. of Rye, and 78 S.E. of London. Three of the gates are still standing, but they are much decayed.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itchen, and is about one mile and a half circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates. However, there is some wall ground within the walls, and at present but five parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several famous kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college of St. Peter, which had its walls

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walls King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he did not live to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. A few years ago there was an infirmary erected here for the county by voluntary subscription. It has a fair, kept on St Giles's hill, on September 12. for horsec, cheese, and leather; and another on Magdalen hill, on August 2. for the same. It is 22 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 67 W. by N. of London. It at present consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed.

WINCHCOMBE, a town in Gloucestershire, 93 miles from London. It has a market on Saturday; fairs, April 25. and July 19.

WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Cornwall.

WINDISMARCK, a subdivision of Carpiol, in the circle of Austria, in Germany.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and cattle; June 5. for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool; and Oct. 13. for horses and cattle. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthy air, and is a handsome, large, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace. It is a place of great strength, on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. Here the ceremony of installing the knights of the garter is performed on St George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the east end of it, is also paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, exceedingly curious. St George's chapel, in which the knights of the garter are installed; is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the monarch. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and mailed tanks rails, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of the palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inasmuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. The parish church is large, having a ring of eight bells, and in the high street there is a handsome open hall,

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with the statue of queen Anne at one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles W. of London. It is a barony in the Plymouth family.

WINFORD-EAGLE, a hamlet in Dorsetshire, has a fair on Aug. 10.

WINGHAM, a town in the county of Kent, with fairs on May 1. and Nov. 1.

WINGURLA, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Vijayanagar, seated on the sea-side, a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a town of Lower Poland, in Poland.

WINOXBERGEN, or BERGEN St WINOX, a city of French Flanders.

WINSCHOTEN, a strong fortified city of Groningen, in the United Provinces, 6 miles S. W. of the bay of Dalleri.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany.

WINSHLIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and markgrate of Anspach.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, 52 miles from London. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Aug. 21.

WINTERBOURN, a town in Gloucestershire, six miles N. from Bristol. It has fairs on June 29. and Oct. 28.

WINTERINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, with a fair on July 4.

WINTERTHOUR, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

WINTERTON, a town in the county of Northampton, on the coast, seven miles N. of Yarmouth. Here is a fair on July 5. There is a promontory here called Winterton Ness, on which there is a light-house, under the direction of the masters of the Trinity-house in London.

WINTON, a town in Hampshire, three miles from Christchurch, has fairs on the 1st Monday of Lent and Oct. 24.

WIRKSWORTH, a large well frequented town in Derbyshire, near Matlock, in the Peak, six miles from Ashborn, and 138 from London. It is the chief of its hundred, and the greatest lead market in England. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs on May 1. and Sept. 3.

WISBADEN, a town of the Wettergau, in Germany.

WISBECH, a town in Cambridgeshire, among the fens and rivers, 20 miles N. from Ely, 28 from Cambridge, and 99 from London. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs on Monday before Palm-Sunday, White-Sun-day, July 5. and Aug. 1. and 28.

WISBY, the only considerable town on the west side of the island of Orkney.

WISCHIGROD, a town of Poland, in Poland.

WISST, a small fortified town of the Netherlands.

WISMAR, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony in Germany.

WISSELOCK, a town of the palatinate in Germany.

WITEPOLSK, or **WITPOLSK**, a town of Lithuania, and the capital of a palatinate of the same name in Poland.

WITHAM, a neat built pleasant town in the county of Essex, with several fine moss, it being a thoroughfare to Harwich, and in the furthest parts of Essex and Suffolk. It lies 3 miles from Kelvedon, and 38 from London. Here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Sept. 14. and Monday before Trinity-Sunday.

WITHERIDGE, a town in Devonshire, has fairs on June 24. and Wednesd. before April 16.

WITHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, near Buckhurst, with a fair on Oct. 16.

WITLSTH, a town in Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the arch bishopric of Trier.

WITNEY, a long, straggling, populous town in Oxfordshire, 5 miles from Woodstock, and 6 from London. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs on Holy-Thursd. June 29. and Nov. 23.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel.

WITTENBERG, or **WIRTENBERG**, the capital of the duchy of Saxony Proper, in Germany.

WITTENBURG, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony in Germany.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia.

WITTMUND, a town of Sleswick, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany.

WITTON CUM FREEZE, a town in Lancashire, has a fair on Tuesd. and Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday.

WITTRISHAM, a town in the county of Kent, in the Isle of Osney, 3 miles S. of Faversham, has a fair on May-day.

WIVELSCOME, a town in Somersetshire, near the river Thone, 160 miles from London, has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on May 22. and Sept. 23.

WLODIMIEZ, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhynia, and capital of a duchy of the same name.

WLODOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, lying to the N. W. of Morotoi, at the distance of about seven leagues. From the appearance of the N. E. and N. W. parts, it is by far the most island in the whole group. Nothing was seen of the vessels of the ships, the variety of wood and trees and rich cultivated valleys, which the whole face of the country displays. A bay is formed by the

ver empties itself, through a deep valley; but as the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance, watering in it is not convenient. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lat 21 43 N long 157 51 E.

WOEBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, 42 miles from London, is of note for the palace of the duke of Bedford near it. Its market is on Friday; fairs March 22 and 26 July 2. and Sept 14.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, 38 miles S. of Prague.

WOERDEN, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces.

WOKING, a town in the county of Surrey, on the river Wey, near Ripley and Send Heath, 28 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesday, and a fair on Sept. 21. Here is another staple fair on Whit-Tuesday.

WOJAWA, a town of Silesia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, and the capital of a duchy of the same name.

WOOL, or **WOOLER**, a town of Northumbria, under the Cheviot-hills, 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 118 from London, stands on the river Till. It is a considerable town, in an ill cultivated country, under the influence of vast mountains, which renders it subject to impetuous rains. It is much resorted to in the summer months for invalids to drink goats milk and whey. Its market is on Thursday, fairs May 4. and Oct. 17.

WOJFEMBUETTLE, a city of Brunswick, and Lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the river Elbe, the ancient residence of the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, to whom it is feued.

WOLFERSDYKE, a small island of Zealand.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Carinthia, in the circle of Austria in Germany.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, and one of the largest in Europe, rising in Moscow, from whence it passes in a S. E. course, by the cities of Jerridaf, Kasan, and Bulgar; after which it enters Asiatic Russia, and continues on due S. to Kamsinka, where it runs to the S. E. and watering Astracan, falls into the Caspian Sea, 50 miles below that city, having traversed between 2000 and 3000 miles.

WOLGAST, a city of Pomerania and Upper Saxony in Germany.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Novogorod, in Russia.

WOLKOWSKO, a large town of the great duchy of Lithuania in Poland.

WOLLIN, an island and town of the same name, at the mouth of the Oder on the Baltic.

WOLMER, or **WALMER**, a town of Silesia in Livonia.

WOLSKO, a province of the Russian empire;

empire; bounded on the N. by the river Volga; on the E. by Lower Novogorod; on the S. by the duchy of Moscow; on the W. by Suzdal. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are so many swarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

WOLODIMER, a city of Russia, and the capital of a duchy of the same name.

WOLOGDA, the capital of a duchy bearing the same name in Russia.

WOLSFINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, 261 miles from London. Here is a small market; and a fair on May 18.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flourishing town of Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 10. for all sorts of commodities. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and the houses are pretty well built. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, &c. It is very populous, and the streets are for the most part broad, and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 120 N. W. of London.

WOLVEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair for three days, viz. on St Mark's-day, and thence before and after.

WOODBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, noted for a great fair on Old Michaelmas day.

WOODBURGE, a town in the county of Suffolk, near 11 miles from Oxford, 4 from Wickham Market, 15 from Aldborough, 9 from Ipswich, in the road to Yarmouth, and 77 from London. It drives a good trade by its navigable river Deben, to London, Newcastle, Holland, &c. with butter, cheese, salt, plank, &c. and their pinks and hogs go to and from London every week. The market, which is on Wednesday, is well furnished with most necessities, particularly hemp and cordage; fairs March 25, May 1. and Sept. 29.

WOODFORD, a fine village in Essex, situated in Epping Forest, in the road to Epping.

WOODLAND, a town in Dorsetshire, S. of Cranborne, has a fair on July 5.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on March 25. and Whit-Tuesday for all kinds of cattle; on Tuesday after November 1. and October 2. for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and on December 27. for cheese and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on a river; a well compacted borough town, and sends two members to parliament, but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Spaniards, in August 1704. It was erected at the public

expence, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices, which are very grand, have rooms enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surprisingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufactory of steel-chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is eight miles N. W. of Oxford, and 65 W. N. W. of London.

WOOLWICH, a town in the county of Kent, on the Thames, 5 miles and a half N. of Bromley, 5 E. from Greenwich, and 11 from London, is reckoned, in point of seniority, the mother dock of the royal navy, and to have furnished as many men of war, to it as any other two docks in England. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. Besides the stores of plank, masts, pitch, tar, &c. there is the gun-yard, called the Warren or Park, where they make trial of the guns, mortars, &c. in which sometimes you may see some thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides mortars, bombs, grenades, &c. without number. The ordnance forms a considerable part of the business transacted for government at this place. Under the military branch is the warren, where artillery standards and dimensions are cast. The gun powder purchased by contract is here proved as to strength and goodness. Here is also a laboratory, where the mattresses are employed in the composition of fire works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. for the service. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office. They are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military science relating thereto, with the French and Latin tongues, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and masters in each respective branch of science and literature. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water.

WORCESTERSHIRE derives its name from its capital, called by the Saxons Worcester, which at length became changed to Worcester. This county is bounded on the N. by Staffordshire; on the E. and N. E. by Warwickshire; on the W. by Shropshire

Shire and Herefordshire; and on the S. by Gloucestershire; extending about 36 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 square acres. It is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city (Worcester), and 10 market towns, viz. Kidderminster, Evesham, Droitwich, Bewdley, Dudley, Broomsgrove, Upton, Pershore, Stourbridge, Shipston, and Tenbury, 55 vicarages, 152 parishes, 500 villages, about 20,600 houses, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends 9 members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following places: Worcester, Droitwich, and Evesham; and one for the borough of Bewdley; it pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. The air of Worcestershire is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the rich vale of Evesham, which is justly styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except Malvern hill; and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly four large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them; and therefore these works are now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of rivers and rivulets water the low meadows, and give them a richness that is easily perceived in the butter and cheese. There is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coals, corn, hops, cheese, cyder, perry, and salt. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and stockings. The most remarkable places in this county are Malvern, Aberley, Woodbury, Breton, and Clegg hills; the Vale of Evesham, Malvern Chase, Feckingham, and half of Wire forest; several woods and two medicinal springs on Malvern hills. The principal rivers with which this county is watered are the Severn, which enters Worcestershire on the N. W. edge of the county, and running southward by Worcester, receives the Teme, when, passing by Upton, enters Gloucestershire. The Teme enters Worcestershire on the W. border, and runs to the S. E. till it joins the Severn. The Avon enters the E. side of Worcestershire, and running through the vale of Evesham, leaves the meadow at the southernmost point. The Stour rises about Fradley, passes to Hilditch, Chander, Stourbridge, &c. runs into the Severn; the Salwarpe the Arrow, the Churn, form a boundary on the Gloucestershire side; and the Red, a boundary on the Gloucestershire and Herefordshire side.

commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains nine parish churches, beside the Cathedral, and St Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It has also three grammar schools, seven hospitals, a waterhouse, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, and other officers; has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, on Saturday, in Easter-week, for cattle, for horses, and linen cloth; on August 15. and Sept. 19. for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen. It is 36 mil. S. N. E. of Bristol and 112 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see, and the title of a marquessate.

WORCESTER, a town of North America, in the State of Massachusetts, and the shire town of a county of the same name. It is the largest inland town in New England, and is 47 miles W. of Boston.

WORCUM, a town of Friesland, in the United Provinces, situated on the Zuyder sea.

WORCUM, a well fortified town of Holland.

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne.

WORKINGTON, or **WERKINGTON**, a town in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Wednesday before Holy Thursday, and Oct. 28. for merchandise and toys. It is seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon fishery. It is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 219 N. W. of London.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, near Welbeck, 6 miles W. of Markham, 7 from Redford, 20 N. of Nottingham, and 153 from London. The market here, which is noted for plenty of malt and liquors, is on Wednesdays; fairs on March 20. May 20. June 21. and Oct. 3.

WORMS, an imperial city, and the capital of the bishopric of the same name, in the palatinate, situated on the W. side of the Rhine.

WORMITZ, a city of Russia, in Russia, situated on a river of its own name, which here falls into the Dnieper.

WORTING, a town in the county of Sussex, on the coast, W. of New Shoreham, but taken on July 20. 21. and 22.

WORTINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, 3 miles S. from Marlbury, 24 N. from Salisbury, and 20 from London. The market

market is on Thursday, and the fairs on May 4. Nov. 13 and Dec. 19.

WOITON UNIFR EDGE, in Gloucestershire, 4 miles S. of Dursley 7 N. E. from Thornbury, 17 S. of Gloucester, and 208 from London, is a parish 12 miles in compass, where abundance of hynds are employed in the woollen manufacture. Its market is on Friday, and a fair on Sept. 25.

WRABBY, a town in Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, N. E. of Lincoln. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 23 and Oct. 11.

WRATH (CAPE), a vast promontory of Sutherlandshire, which forms the N. W. point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide hurries with incredible fury.

WRAXHILL, a town in Somersetshire near Brutal, has a fair at Allhallows-eve, for 6 days.

WRATHAM a large well built populous town in the highshire North Wales, 185 miles from London. The inhabitants are remarkably industrious, and carry on a considerable manufacture of Welsh flannel, which is sent to London in large quantities from this town and the parts adjacent. Its weekly markets are kept on Monday and Thursday, the former, much the most useful, but the latter is plentifully supplied with provisions of all sorts. It is situated on the river 23 miles from London. It has a market on Monday, well supplied with corn, &c. and a fair on Sept. 2.

WRINGTON a pretty town in Somersetshire, a long the Mendips, 129 miles from London. It has a market on Friday, well supplied with corn, &c. and a fair on Sept. 2.

WROTHAM or WORTHAM a town in the county of Kent 3 miles and half W. of West Malling, and 25 from London, had its name from the herb wort growing hereabouts in great plenty. The market here is on Friday, and a fair on April 23.

WUPPI, a town in the county of Suffolk, has a horse fair for a week, from the 16th of 5 prember.

WORSLED, or WORSTED, a town of Norfolk, 4 miles from Aylsham in the road to Hukling, and 24 from London. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on May 3.

WURZBURG, or WIRTFM-BURG, called also LOWER SABBIA, a city in the N. part of that circle in Germany, bounded on the N. by part of Franconia, the archbishopric of Mainz, and the saltinate, on the E. by the county of Oettingen, the marquisate of Burgaw, the territory of Ulm, and the bishopric of Augsburg, on the S. by the Danube, Hohenzollern, and Ratisberg, and the marquisate of Jochenberg, and on the W. by part of the saltinate, Baden, and the Black Forest, it is upwards of 60 miles long, and about the

same in breadth, subject to its own duke; its capital is Stuttgart.

WURZBURG, a city of Franconia in Germany, situated on the river Main. It is the capital of the duchy of the same name; having very extensive territories, including 400 towns and villages in the neighbourhood; subject to its own bishop, one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes in the empire, who is absolute and lives in all the state of a sovereign, it lies 63 miles S. E. of Frankfurt.

WYCK DE DURENDE, a town of the United Provinces in Utrecht.

WYF, a river which rises in Cardigan-shire, and runs through Radnorshire, Herefordshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire, falling into the Severn below Chepstow.

WYLL a town in the county of Kent, 3 miles and half N. from Ashford, and 57 from London. The market is on Thursday, and fairs on March 21. and Nov. 2.

WYLL a husband town in Switzerland, in territory of the Abbe of St Gall.

WYNNDALL, a town of Flanders in the late Austrian Low Countries, rendered memorable by a gallant action, in which General Webb, conveying a large supply of ammunition and provisions to the confederate forces, with only 6000 men, defeated 24,000 French that attacked him, and arrived safe at that city in 1704. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Bruges in the bank S. E. of Oudenarde 51 to N. long 1 15° E.

WYNBERG or WINOBERGEN.

X

XACA, a town of Mazara, in the island of Sicily.

XACA, or XACA a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara.

XAGUA, a river out of America, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba.

XALISCO, a city, and the capital of a province of the same name, in New Spain in America near the Pacific Ocean.

XALICO, a town of North America, in Mexico.

XANAI, a province of China in Asia, bounded by Peking on the N. by the great Chinese wall on the N. by Hienan on the S. and by the river Corcor, dividing it from the province of Xensi, on the W.

XANIUM, a province of China in Asia, bounded by the Kang sea on the N. by the gulf of Nanking on the E. by the province of Nanking on the S. and by that of Peking on the W.

XARAYES, a lake of South America, from which the river Paraguay issues.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of

of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Sagura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally destroyed it; but it has been since partly rebuilt.

YAVIER (St), a town of South America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the opposite of Brasil, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lat 24.0. S. long 50 6 W.

YENSIN, a province of China in Asia, bounded by the great Chinese wall on the N. by Kank on the E. by Suchuen on the S. and by Tibet on the W.

YERES DE BADAJOZ, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura.

YERES DE GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

YERES DE LA FRONTERA a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia.

YERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town of North America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia.

YICHO, a city of Huquam, a province of China in Asia.

YICHO, an island of Asia, in Japan, lying between Nippon and Sakki.

YICHO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Sagura.

YINYAN, or CHINIAN, a city of Tartary in China, in Asia.

YUCAR, a river in Spain, which has its source in New Castile, in the Sierra de Guzman.

YULNOGROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia.

Y

YABACQUE, an island of America, and one of the Lucaya, or Bahama islands, to the N. W. of the Ist of Mequana, and to the S. of St Domingo. Lat. 22. 30 N.

YALDING, a town in the county of Kent, lies some on Easter-Tuesday, and at Peter and St Paul's day.

YALDING, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

YALDING, a town of Asia in Arabia, situated on the coast of the Red Sea, and on the river of Mequana to Africa.

YALDING CASTLE, a Wiltshire town, in the county of Wiltshire.

YALDING, a town in the county of Wiltshire, near Castle Ashby, has a church with a spire.

YALDING, a river which rises about the town of Marlborough, and running into the river of the Great Ouse, empties into the sea.

the German Ocean at Yarmouth, is navigable to Norwich without the help of locks, and carries barges of considerable burden up to that city.

YARMOUTH, a town in Hampshire, N. W. of the Ist of Wight, in that called the West Medina, 6 miles W. of Newport, and 101 from London, is called South Yarmouth, to distinguish it from Yarmouth in Norfolk. It stands in a creek, about a mile above the entrance of fresh water, or Yare river, and was formerly called Eremph. The town was formerly much larger than at present, it being now a mere village. It has a castle and a garrison and about 80 handsome houses most of freestone. It has a market on Friday and a fair on July 25.

YARMOUTH (GRAB) is a port town of Norfolk, 6 leagues N. from Solihay, 27 miles S. of Norwich and 12, from London, stands at the mouth of the Yare, which is navigable from hence to Norwich. It is a pleasant sea port town, at the eastern extremity of the county of Norfolk, built on the bank of an oblique quays of 133 acres in a 1 mile, is on only 1 mile on the S. and E. by the sea, in the N. by the continuation, and on the W. by the river Yare (over which there is a handsome bridge, lately re-built at the expense of 2150l) which divides it from Suffolk. It is the chief rendezvous of the vessels between Newcastle and London the roads of the town being reckoned so safe, that it is very much frequented by vessels that pass and repass between the N. part of the world and London, or farther S. though there are some dangerous banks of sand in the neighbourhood, on which ships have often been cast away in storms, and it costs the inhabitants 2000l or 3000l a year to keep the harbour clear of the sand and mud. Its being the centre of the coal trade, and its great commerce to France, Holland, and the North and East Seas, and above all, its herring fishery, in which it employs 150 vessels, and between 40 and 50 sail in the exportation, makes it the greatest town of trade on all the E. coast of England, except Hull, for, besides all its other commerce, particularly the exportation of corn and wool which is said to have amounted of late years to above 230,000 quarters a year, it has a whole herring fishery of this coast, where (including Leadenhall) 30,000 barrels, which some magnify to 40,000 least, containing no less than 40 millions of herrings, are generally taken and cured in a year; says Spelman, it was affirmed in parliament, 39th of queen Elizabeth, that the fishermen spread their nets from hence all the way to the dog, i. e. 200 miles, and that they then had so many oars as were valued at 50,000l and, if spread from one vessel to another, would extend

extend to the Dutch coast. Their Herring are for the most part exported by the merchants at Yarmouth, the rest by those of London, to Italy, Spain and Portugal; which, with the canals, grapes, and other Norwich Ruffs, that they export to those and other parts, especially Holland, to which they send a vast quantity of woollen goods every year, occasions large business, and employs abundance of hands and shipping. A fair is annually held here on Thursday and Friday in hallow-week. The market, on Wednesday and Saturday, are plentifully supplied, particularly with fruit and vegetables, which are here remarkably good.

YARUM, a town in the North riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Gilsborough, and 238 from London. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy-day, and Oct. 8.

YAXLEY, a neat little town in the fens in Huntingdonshire, 9 miles from Huntingdon and 78 from London. It has a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Holy-day.

YDAUSQUERGIT a territory of Africa, in Biledulgerid, towards the Zibir, or Desert, it abounds in horsemanship and horned cattle.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands of Scotland, to the N. of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and 8 broad, and has several good harbours.

YENIKISK, a large and populous town of Siberia in the Russian government of Tobolsk, seated on the river Yenisei.

YLOVIL, a town in Somersetshire, between Sherburne and Crewkerne in the W. road to the London and Exeter road, 18 miles S. of Wells, and 123 from London, is also called Evill, or Ivel. It is a good large town, on a river of the same name, a branch of the Parret. There is a manufacture of cloth here, but the chief is gloves. Here are many thriving trade men, and so considerable a market on Friday for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, linen, sail-cloth, &c. that, it is thought, almost as much money is turned here as in any part of the county. The fairs are on June 23 and Nov. 17.

YESA, a city of Lycia Agom, in Persia.

YOANGSU, a city of Hoquang in China.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nièvre, passes by Châteauneuf, Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, and, below which falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

YORK (CITY), in Yorkshire, on the River Ouse, at the point where the three rivers meet, is 200 miles from London. It is the see of an archbishop, and its chief magistracy has, like that of London, the style of lord mayor, which no other city in England

has besides. It is so ancient, that the first time of its building is not evident. In the reign of King Stephen, its cathedral, with several monasteries, was burnt down by an accidental fire, and was not begun to be rebuilt till 1137, in the reign of Edward I. after which it was finished in the grand and beautiful manner it now appears, in 1436, having near 200 years in completing; in all which time of different erections, such care was taken in uniting one with another, that it now seems to be one entire edifice, though composed of five different styles of architecture. The choir is remarkable for its stone carvings. The cathedral, or minster, as it is oftener called, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is built in the Gothic taste, and is some thought to be the finest in all England. The choir has 32 stalls round it, with pillars all of one piece of alabaster. The chapter house, a truly Gothic structure, has 20 pillars to support the roof, which rests upon one pillar, placed in the centre. It is an octagon, with windows of painted glass. This city, which is a liberty independent of either of the ridings, has jurisdiction over 36 parishes and hamlets to the west of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Ambley. It is divided into four wards, has 28 parishes, and is walled. The river Ouse brings vessels of 70 tons to this city from the sea, though at 60 miles distance. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed since the information, and the abolition of the duties of the president of the north. The plenty and cheapness of provisions here brings abundance of strangers hither for the convenience of boarding, and the remainder still to be seen here, of the ingenuity and skill of the old Romans, besides the ruins of abbies, castles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquisitive after antiquities or curiosities. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. The markets here are on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; the fairs on May 12, June 1, Aug. 1 and 10, Oct. 18, Nov. 1, and every other Thursday for horses and sheep.

YORKSHIRE, which in extent is equal to some seven counties, and larger than any two of the largest counties in England, is bounded on the N. by Westmoreland, on the E. by the bishopric of Durham; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; and on the W. by a small part of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. It is 140 miles in length from E. to W. and 60 miles from N. to S. and above 400 in circumference. This county is divided into four parts called the North, East, West, and South, besides which there is a fourth division called the Ridings, and is divided into three

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wapentakes which contain one city and 58 market towns, 242 vicarages, 563 parishes, 2330 villages, about 106,150 houses, and 636,000 inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of York except Richmondshire, in the North Riding, which belongs to the diocese of Chester, and sends thirty members to parliament, namely, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for York, and two for each of the following boroughs: Kingston-upon-Hull, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Rippon, Richmond, Ilkley, Borough-bridge, Malton, Thirsk, Aldborough, Beverley, Northallerton, and Pontefract. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely; the East Riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the German Ocean, is less healthy than the other Ridings, but this inconvenience is compensated in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. However, where the air is most insalubrious, the soil is most fruitful, for in the East Riding the soil is generally barren dry and stony, great numbers of lean sheep are therefore sold from hence in the winter to other counties to be fat and sold at the market. The West Riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the soil on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful, but the intermediate valleys afford plenty of good meadow ground, and also pasture for the largest cattle. On the East, next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, and in its worst parts the best oats. The North Riding in general exceeds the other in the salubrity and coldness of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle, but on the sides of the hills, in the valleys, and plains, it produces good corn, and such pastures fit for large cattle, nor is it wanting in subterraneous riches, as marble, pit-coal, copperas, alum; and between the cliffs of the rocks on the sea-coast is found the best sort of jet. The principal rivers are the Ouse, and those which fall into it, as the Don, or Don, the Calous, the Aire, the Wharfe and the Rurde, which, joining their streams, form the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean between Yorkshires and Lancashire.

YORK (NEW), one of the Thirteen United States and Independent State of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Massachusetts; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by the Delaware river. It produces corn, abundance in Apple, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in silver mining. They supply the Caribbe Islands with flour, salt beef, pork, salt fish, horses, and sugar. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe, as also tobacco, train-oil, and whalebone. The principal

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town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison.

YORK (NEW), the capital of the province of New York, in North America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's river. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour with commodious quays, as well as warehouses. It is frequented by a great number of ships employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lat. 40 43 N long 74 5 W.

YORKHAM is a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a rich populous place, surrounded with walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay, is situated at the mouth of the river Black Water, and sends two members to parliament.

YPRING, a handsome large and considerable town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in Holland, with a bishopric. It is a considerable manufactory in cloth, ribbons, and every year in Lent there is a well regulated fair.

YPSICUM a small but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders.

YSSINGBURG a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland.

YSSINGHIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhinland.

YENICIA, a town of France, in the island government of Corsica.

YVERDON a small town at present town of Switzerland in the country of Vaud.

YVOTON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy.

YVICA, a Spanish island and the least of those called the Balearic in the Mediterranean, lying between Valencia, in Spain, and Majorca. It is 30 miles in length and 26 in breadth, is a mountainous barren country, but abounds in salt.

YUMA, an island of North America and one of the Iucayos, to the North of the island of Cuba, which is 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YUMEO an island of North America, and one of the Iucayos, to the North of the island of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer which is 37 miles in length.

YUNAM, a province of China, in Asia, situated on the S.W. limits of that empire.

YVOY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne.

YUKA, a large kingdom of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, lying on the Eastern sea is very little known.

ZÁAR, **SAHARA**, or **SARRA**, one of the subdivisions of Africa, under the tropic of Capricorn, bounded by Baledulgrid on the N. by the unknown parts of Africa on the E. by Negroland on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is a mere desert, as the name imports, and is parched for want of water, that the caravans from Morocco to Negroland are obliged to carry both water and provisions, the province producing hardly any thing for the support of life.

ZABACH **ALA** See **PÁLUS MEO-**

ZABARN, a town of the palatinate, in Germany.

ZABERN **ITSAS**, a town of Alsace, in Germany.

ZABOL, a town of Transilvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles S. W. of Newmark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in the late province of Adace, 15 miles N. of Strasbourg. 1° 1' 48" N. lat. 7° 50' E.

ZALRA, a small but strong town of Spain, in the sierra de Guadalupe, twenty miles S. W. of Madrid.

ZALARA, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia on the gulf of Corinth, and pretty near Parnassus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is always covered with snow.

ZACATULLA, a town of North America, in New Spain.

ZACHAB, a town of Sclavonia, situated on the Sava.

ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada.

ZAIRÉ, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Maurea, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic in six degrees of S. latitude.

ZAMBEZI, a large lake in Congo, in Africa, the source of several considerable rivers.

ZAMORA, an ancient city of Leon, in Spain, 150 miles S. W. of Madrid.

ZAMORA, a town of South America, in Peru, where are very rich gold mines.

ZAMORA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Constantine.

ZAMOSKI, a very strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Belz, 162 miles N. E. of Cracow.

ZAMPINO, a town of North America, in New Spain, seated on the road from Mexico to Guazaca.

ZANIARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the west of the kingdom of Zanguebar.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the east coast of Africa, lying between the equator and tropic of Capricorn, bounded by the country of Andan on the N. by the Indian Ocean on the E. by the country of the Hottentots on the S. and by the unknown parts of Africa on the W. containing the following provinces: Magadana, Melinda, Quilua, Mozambique, and Sofala. Here are several colonies and settlements belonging to the Portuguese, who claim a sort of dominion over the petty princes, and pretend that they have converted great numbers of the negroes to Christianity. They trade with the natives for gold, slaves, ivory, ostrich feathers, drugs, and wax; besides which the country produces rice, sugar, and the fruits common to the torrid zone.

ZANI, an island of the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of Murea, and near the S. Sea of Cephalonia, from which it is divided by a channel about 12 miles in breadth. It is reckoned above 50 miles in compass, and contains above 50,000 inhabitants, having more than 50 considerable villages, besides the city of Zani, which is alone supposed to contain 25,000 souls. The island is chiefly inhabited by Greeks; but the Venetians, since they have been in possession of it, have endeavoured to introduce the rites of their church. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here, and a considerable trade is carried on for raisins, particularly the little grapes called currants of Corinth, as having been formerly cultivated about the city of Corinth, but now hardly to be met with there, most of the countries in Europe being furnished with them from this island. The capital is well fortified and defended by a castle, where the governor or captain, who is always a Venetian nobleman of the first rank, has his residence. This island is greatly exposed to the attempts of the Turks, since the Morea was taken from the Venetians in 1715.

ZANZIBAR, an island of the eastern coast of Africa, and near Zanguebar, between that of Penba and Moucia, with the title of a kingdom.

ZAPOTICA, a province of North America, in New Spain, extending from the Gulf of Guazaca to the Gulf of Mexico.

ZARA, the capital city of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, and joined to the continent by a bridge, and is one of the best fortified places belonging to the Venetians, 150 miles S. E. of Vienna.

ZARNATH, a strong town of Orissa, in the Murea, and in Brassa di Murea.

ZARNAW, a city in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Poland.

ZASLAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, with the title of a principality, 15 miles from Sandomir.

ZATMAR, a small but well fortified town of Upper Hungary, 50 miles S. E. of Tockay.

ZATOR, a town in the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, 20 miles S. W. of Cracow.

ZBOROW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, on the confines of Volhynia and Podolia, 52 miles from Lemberg.

ZEELAND, one of the United Provinces of Holland, surrounded by the sea on all sides, and consisting of eight islands, in the mouth of the Scheldt. It is seated between Holland on the N. Brabant on the E. Flanders, from which it is separated by a branch of the Scheldt, on the S. and the German Ocean on the W. On the island of Walcheren in Middleburg, the capital of the province. The land is extremely low, so that they are obliged to be at great expence in maintaining the banks to keep out the sea; and the air is less healthful than that of the neighbouring countries. Yet the soil is generally fruitful, producing excellent wheat; they have also very rich pastures; by which, together with their fisheries and foreign trade, Zealand has become exceedingly wealthy, though there are not many manufactures in this province.

ZEELAND (NEW), was first discovered by Abel Janssen Tasman in December 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. to 41. S. and entered the Strait that divides the two islands; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers Bay, he did not go on shore — he called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook; who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a Strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W. side of this Strait, near the Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated a small island, which was made a principal place of residence in his subsequent voyages. — The Islands lie between the lat. 34. and 41. S. and between the long. of 166. and 178. W. The winters are milder than in England, but the summers not hotter, tho' the winds are warm. Among the vegetables, the tree-corn is a principal place.

There is a great extent, full of the most valuable timber, fit for building ships. The trees are, chiefly of

two sorts; one as lignified by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; and the other remarkably tall and straight, of which probably very fine masts might be made. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and over-run with weeds, were found cabbage, onion, locks, radish, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few hog potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places, everything had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domestic, and for food; the latter, though not numerous, seem fit to be eaten. The birds, like those of the productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to find them in the woods, on account of the under-wood and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may shoot as many in a day as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on his last visit had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. A horrid swarm, with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent mussels, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell fish. The men are stout, well made, and fishy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxurious inhabitants of Orahete and the Society Isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men, but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices.

ZEELAND, or SLEI AND, the largest and most fruitful island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, situated at the entrance of that sea, having the Sound on the E. which parts it from Schoneland in Sweden; the islands of the Moon, Talster, and Laland on the S. the greater Belt, which divides it from Funen on the W. and the Cattegat or Skagerrack on the N.

ZEIGENHEIM, a small town in the Lower Landgraviate of Hesse in Germany.

ZFIST, a town of Upper Saxony in Germany.

ZEITON, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna.

ZELL, the capital of a duchy of the same name, and Lauenburg, in Lower Saxony in Germany, situated near the conflux of the Aller and Elbe. It is well fortified, but not regular; and lies 32 miles N. of Hanover, and 37 S. of Lauenburg. It was the residence

General of the late Duke of Zelland Lunenburg, which duchy he died the death of the last of that house. He lived on his nephew the elector of Hanover, George I. who also had married the heiress of that duke, and mother to his late majesty George II.

ZEL L, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden, Germany.

ZEMBLA. See **ZEMBLA**.

ZEMLIN. See **SEMLIN**.

ZIRBSA, a well fortified town of Anhalt Dessau in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

ZIRIGA, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabica.

ZIT, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N of Thymia, to the S of the Propontis, and 12 miles from the Peloponnesus, which terminates its south on that side.

ZIBI, a territory of Asia in Arabia the Happy, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mecha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Schama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBI, a town of Asia in Arabia the Happy, and capital of the principality of Mecca, one of the four cities.

ZIRCHEN-ZERSEL, a lake of Germany, in Lower Silesia, among the mountains of the Ries.

ZIRICK, a strong sea port town on the S side of the Island of Schowen, in the province of Zealand in the United Netherlands.

ZITTAU, a well fortified city of Upper Silesia, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Germany.

ZITOM, a town of Moravia in the kingdom of Bohemia.

ZUARA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary.

ZOCALARA. See **SOCOTORA**.

ZOFFINGEN, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern three miles from Arbri.

ZOIERN or **HOHENZOIERN**, a city in the principality of the same name, in Baden in Germany.

ZOLNICK, a well fortified town of Upper Hungary situated at the confluence of the Zagura and Theiss.

ZOUER, a province of North America in New Spain, and in the government of Mexico, on the frontier of that of Tabasco it produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village of the New March, in Brandenburg, situated on the famous for a bloody battle fought in Sept 1758, in which the king of Prussia defeated the Russians, under the command of Peter and Bredow.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance. It was visited in December 1778, by lieutenant Paterson, who found, that a short time before his arrival, the middle part of it had been dissolved by the heavy rains, but still round the sides was a hard crust of salt, exactly resembling ice.

ZUEELA, a town of Africa, in Prussia, situated in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remains of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit striking vestiges of ancient splendour, as well probably attract and highly reward the imagination of future travellers. It is 140 miles E. of Moarzuok. Lat. 27 59 N. long. 28 31 E.

ZUG, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name.

ZUG, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich; on the W by the canton of Lucern, and the Grisons, from which it is separated by the Ruse, and on the S and E. by the cantons of Schwitz. It is not above 14 miles in length or breadth.

ZUIHICAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Gloggn.

ZUIPIA, a town of Persia, almost equal to Isfahan to which it is a sort of a suburb, and separated from it by the river Sander.

ZUIPICH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne.

ZURIH, a canton of Switzerland, and the first that received the reformation. It is bounded by the cantons of Bern and Lucern on the W by Zug and Schwitz on the W and S by Appenzel on the E. and by Schaffhausen on the N from which it is separated by the Rhine. It is about 60 miles from N to S and 48 from E. to W. It is thought to be richer than Bern, though small so large, the people applying themselves to trade, and having established in their country several profitable manufactures.

ZURICH the capital of a canton of the same name in Switzerland. It stands on the Limat, near its influx into the lake of Zurich. This city is well fortified, and has wide ditches. The inhabitants are Catholics. It has 40 miles S. W. of Constance and is one of the best built towns in Switzerland.

ZURICH, a lake in Switzerland.

in length, and about 3-4 in breadth, by means of which, the inhabitants of Zurich import and export goods, the lake having a communication with the Rhine.

ZARAGOZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

ZUTPHEN, a county of Ghelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded by part of Goelderland, called Veluwe, on the W. by Overijssel on the N. by the diocese of Munster on the E. and by the duchy of Cleve on the S. Its greatest extent from E. to N. is about 23 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 25.

ZUTPHEN, the capital of the county of the same name in Guelderland, situated on the E. bank of the Vecht. It is rich, populous, well fortified, and lies 10 miles S. of Diverden.

ZUYDER SEA, a large bay of the German Ocean, in the middle of the United Provinces of Holland, at the mouth of which are the islands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling, which, with several large banks of sand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two great harbours, one at the Texel, and the other at Flie; the first is separated from North Holland by a very narrow channel, and is a noted station for ships bound to the southward, and the other for those bound to the northward. Several port towns stand on the borders of the sea, particularly Amsterdam, whose foreign trade is equal to that of most cities in the world, but the water is

so shallow, that vessels pass only at low water.

ZWETTER, a town of the Palatinate in Germany, situated on the banks of the Rhine.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the margraviate of Misnia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial and a handiwork town, seated on the Mulde, 15 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Burg. Lat. 50 45 N. long 12 15 E.

ZWINGENBURG, or **SWINGENBURG**, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany.

ZYGETH, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on a morass, 15 miles N. of the Drave, 15 miles S. of the Fick. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a citadel, surrounded by three walls and three ditches full of water. It was taken in 1566 by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death, but was afterwards retaken by the Austrians. Lat. 46 17 N. long 16 58 E.

ZYLLER (the County of), a large territory, in Lower Hungary, separated from Sclavonia by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the Lake Balaton, and on the E. by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

ZYOMIR, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, 76 miles W. of Lublin.

THE END.

